Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EMBRACING THE

"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT,"
"NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN." AND "SOAP-MAKERS' JOURNAL."

VOL. XXIII.—No. 7. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1883. PRICE PER YEAR, $4.00.

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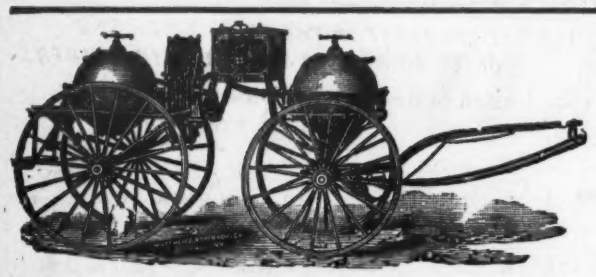

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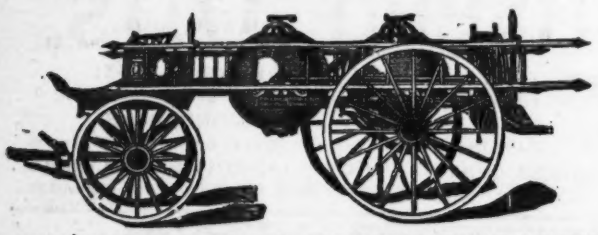

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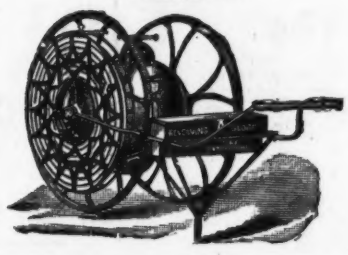

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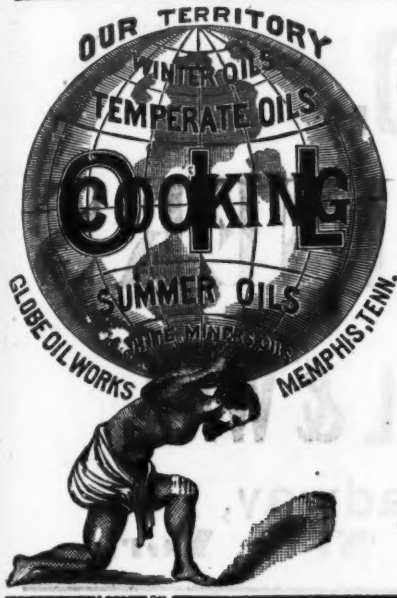

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14. 1883.

CONTENTS.

NOTE.—As the page containing this table goes to press some hours before many of the inside pages are made up, it is not always possible to fully index the contents, and interesting articles may be inserted, the titles of which do not appear herein.

EDITORIAL—
The Standard and the Tidewater..... 367
Sulphuric Acid and Phosphate Rock as aids to Digestion..... 376
The Standard still on the Decline..... 367
The Senate Committee on Corners..... 367
The National Starch Consolidation dissolved..... 367
The Opium Trade..... 367
Export Freighting..... 368
TRADE ITEMS.....368
BUSINESS CHANGES.....368
PETROLEUM NOTES.....368
Testimony of the Standard Suspects.....369
Mineral Oil in Lighthouses.....370
That Roberts Patent.....370
Oil Pulp or Thickener.....371
Mr. Boyd's Idea of the Standard.....371
The Standard again Checkmated.....372
Lakes of Vegetable or Animal Origin.....372
The Disinfecting Powers of Antiseptics....372
The Tariff on Pyrites.....411
Saponification of Cottonseed Oil (Sapo)..411
Separation of Magnesium in Testing for Potash and Soda.....413
Coating Pills with Gelatine.....413
Vanillin, Cumarin and Heliotropin.....113
Trade Reports.....413
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.....415
Recent Patents.....416
SOAP MAKERS' DEPARTMENT—
The Manufacture of Soap.....402
The Analysis of Soaps.....402
MARKET REPORTS:—
Paints.....375 to 381
Oils.....384 to 388
Petroleum.....390
Dyestuffs.....394
Drugs.....396 to 398
Chemicals.....400
Imports, Exports, &c.....404 to 412

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The paint market is quiet. Mineral oils are unsettled. Animal and vegetable oils in fair demand. The petroleum market has been quite active for the past two days. Little is doing in dyes. Chemicals are generally steady, with a good steady trade in progress. Drugs are in fair jobbing demand. The treasury is still drawing some money from the banks, but at the present moment the supply so greatly exceeds the demand that this has very little effect upon the rates. On stock collateral the range is 3½@5 per cent and on governments 2½@3 per cent. Time loans are made at 5@6 per cent on stocks and 4 per cent on governments. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 5@5½.

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Do 60 days, actual	4	82½@83	82¾
Do sight, actual	4	85½@4	85¾
Cable Transfers nominal	4	86½@	4 87
Commercial 60 days	4	81½@	4 82
Paris, 60 days	5	21½@	5 21⅝
Do. sight	5	17½@	5 16⅞
Antwerp, 60 days	5	23⅛@	5 23⅛
Swiss, 60 days	5	20⅝@	5 20
Do. sight	5	16⅞@	5 16¾
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sight		40⅛@	40⅜

THE STANDARD AND THE TIDEWATER.

Buffalo is, undoubtedly, one of the most elegibly situated cities in the country for the establishment of petroleum refineries. Its natural outlets through the lakes and by way of Canada on the one hand, and its contiguousness to the oil producing fields on the other, render it a most advantageous point for a centre of the refining business. It can well be understood why the Standard should cast a covetous eye upon this spot and seek to monopolize all its advantages. The Solar Oil Company, which was organized in that city some two years ago, had attracted this "indescribable thing" and for a long time it had held the apparently helpless corporation under its paw, only waiting until it had digested another of its schemes to swallow it. But the Tidewater Pipe Company, seeking to extend its operations into a wider field than it had formerly occupied, proved to the Standard that it could not gratify its gluttonous desires with the ease it was wont to do, and has again put a check upon the monopoly, which proves that that monster of corruption no longer holds entire dominion over the petroleum trade. The day of power for the Standard Oil Company is past. Its influence is waning, and we would advise those whose contracts with it are expiring to be careful about entering into future arrangements. We admire the loyalty of the Tidewater people in adhering to the independent interest. They have all, no doubt, been taken up into the mountain by devils, and shown what profits could be made if they would only bow down and worship the devils' standard, but such temptations have not influenced any of their actions.

THE NATIONAL STARCH CONSOLIDATION DISSOLVED.

The Western papers briefly announce that the National Starch Company, the consolidation of the Western starch factories, has dissolved, leaving each of its constituents to care for itself. Last August when this consolidation was initiated, we questioned its practical efficiency to carry out the purposes of the consolidation, viz., to regulate the manufacture and trade in starch. The fact was that many concerns had gone into the manufacture without counting the cost, and there was an over-production. It could not be expected under these circumstances that old and well established concerns which had built up a business and established a reputation for their products, would be willing to waive the advantages of their prestige and the business they had built up, in favor of new concerns. The cause of the dissolution so far as we have seen, is not even alluded to. The gist of the matter, no doubt is, that those who by their superior facilities, and established trade, are enabled to put upon the market a better product at less cost than others, do not find it to their interest to encourage competition by helping to carry the weak who have aided in swelling the over-production. It was announced, that by the consolidation the cost of production would be lessened. This, as we foretold, was a mistake, and is very likely another cause of the dissolution.

We are in receipt of a handsome calendar, recently issued by Mr. William E. Lucas, which acts both as a sample card for their excellent mixed paints and as a marker of the flight of time. In the right hand lower corner is a palette composed of diagonal slips of color, showing the various shades of the chrome yellow prepared by this house, and in the opposite corner is a similar palette, showing their beautiful Lucasine vermilion. Lucas' Imperial French Greens are given a prominent position at the bottom, while the top and sides of the cards are embellished with their various other colors, so arranged as to give the most harmonious blending views.

THE STANDARD STILL ON THE DECLINE.

A large portion of the remainder of Mr. Flagler's testimony on "corners" which we publish this week consists of refusals to answer questions, or expressions of his inability to reply to them. He displays an astonishing knack of forgetting facts and figures, whenever it is to his interest to do so, and he appears to have every mental faculty under such control that when questions were asked concerning matters, with which he, as Secretary of the Standard Oil Company, should be thoroughly familiar, he is able to state that he cannot answer them. It should certainly appear that Mr. Flagler could tell how great is the capacity of the different refineries in New York that are controlled by the Standard and yet he cannot give it, even in a general way, or tell where some of them are located. What remarkable command he has over these faculties of mind to thus conveniently forget what transpired in the institution in which he has been a prominent and active officer since its inception. He "prefers not to think" of the Standard's deal with the railroads by which it obtained rebates, or of what percentage of oil the "indescribable thing" exported. And he apparently does not think of these things or any thing else which is likely to prove detrimental to the Standard's interests if made public.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

What effect, if any, has the abolition of the discriminating duty had upon the opium trade in this country? In reference to this the following suggestions are pertinent. The price of morphine has been reduced ten cents by manufacturers. This reduction has not been made by reason of any material change in the price of opium, which has fluctuated very slightly during the last six months. Slow trade and decreased demand are alleged as causes of the reduction. If there is any other reason it does not appear. It is suggested in some quarters that the abolition of the discriminating duty will have the effect of attracting Persian opium to this country, which has heretofore found its outlet largely in China. We say will for it does not appear, that as yet it has had any such effect. We are informed that only two or three cases of Persian have been imported since January. With reference to Persian opium, it may furthermore be said that though rich in morphia, it has heretofore carried an excess of narcotine and oily refuse, and besides has not been so well prepared as the Turkish. Its condition, it is said, has been such that notwithstanding its yield of morphia, in which respect it compares well with the Turkish, it has not been considered worth as much for manufacturing purposes as the latter. Again, in consequence of its crude condition it has not been well adapted to the preparation of tinctures and other pharmaceutical purposes, and has not competed with the soft and better prepared Smyrna or Turkish opiums. In this respect, however, it has latterly been greatly improved, and in London the better grades approximate closely to some grades of Smyrna. For instance, by last advices from London fine Smyrnas ranged from 13s@14s, and seconds at 11s@12s 6d, while Persian is quoted at 8s@13s. It is seen therefore that the Persian opium does compete with Turkish, even though that may be in the way of manufacturing purposes only. In this way the removal of the discrimination against Persian opium will have the effect at least of opening to this country another source of supply for manufacturing purposes, and very likely also for general pharmaceutical purposes. Although the manufacturer may prefer the Turkish at the same price, ye when the Persian is relatively low he will buy the latter. It will therefore be seen that each will modify, or have a tendency to affect, the price of the other, and we may not expect to see in the future so much speculation in opium by outside parties.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON "CORNERS."

Legislative investigations are usually looked upon with contempt by the public, as schemes devised for the purpose of giving somebody an opportunity of making money out of the person or thing to be investigated, and the results are generally such as to warrant the feeling of suspicion with which they are viewed. The inquiry recently instituted by the State Senate into speculative dealings, or the methods by which corners are gotten up in various commodities, was no exception to the general rule. Few persons believed or expected that any good result would come of it, for it is very generally known that a body of men more successful than the monopolists of the Standard Oil Company in *influencing* governors, attorney-generals and legislative bodies, does not exist, and it was confidently expected that any action which might be suggested to compel them to own up to their short comings would be promptly suppressed by some one acting in their interests. Of the three Senators forming the committee, charged with investigating matters which have threatened to become sources of danger to the best interests of the country at large, but one faithfully performed his duty to the end. Senator Pitts never took any interest in the matter and lent no important aid to the other members of the committee. Senator Browning took an active part in the investigation until within a few days of the final adjournment of the committee, when a change suddenly came over the spirit of his dreams and he too proved himself remiss in his duties, seldom appearing at the regular sittings of the committee and taking no active part in the discussions. It further appears that he refused to join Senator Boyd in signing the report of the committee and even went so far, when the last named gentleman presented it to the Senate, on Friday last, as to oppose its acceptance, though he stated as an excuse for not signing the report that if the committee were left alone they would arrange the matter between themselves. The report, however, has been made public, and that portion of it which sets forth the doings of the Standard, will be found in another column of this issue.

SULPHURIC ACID AND PHOSPHATE ROCK AS AIDS TO DIGESTION.

The wise solons, assembled at Washington, who have undertaken the unravelling of the tariff tangle, display such an amazing amount of knowledge concerning the nature and uses of the various articles in the drug and chemical schedule, that we are led to believe them analytical or practical chemists instead of mere ordinary law makers. The honorable and learned chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, recently contributed some valuable information to the knowledge of acid phosphates. At least we have never seen such information in print and readily believe it to be the result of deep research into the subject by Mr. Kelley. The item of "Acidulated phosphates of lime, ammoniated or otherwise," was brought up for discussion in the House a few days since, and Mr. Kelley seized upon the occasion to correct certain erroneous impression which had gained a wide circulation. "Acidulated phosphates

of lime" said this chemist-legislator "is used, for instance, in Horsford's Acid Phosphate. one of our most popular medicines. It is used, again, in connection with cod liver oil and such things. in making emulsions for pulmonary disorders. * * * * Here is a highly medicated fertilizer, which, by the application of sulphuric acid, is now manufactured in immense quantities near the phosphate beds of South Carolina; it is largely manufactured in Maryland and other Southern States and to some extent in the Northwest and Western States. But this manuf cture involves first the production purchase of sulphuric acid, then their preparation and combination with the phosphates which so largely abound in the South."

Before this knowledge was imparted we, in common with others, believed that the medicinal acid phosphate of lime, was a combination entirely different from that acid phosphate used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Now that Mr. Kelley has spoken, we know that instead of using wheat or bone phosphate to make indigestion erradicators, the manufacturers employ the ground phosphate rock, "which so largely abounds in the South," treated with sulphuric acid, to make their medical compound. The medicine produced in this manner would certainly have the recommendation of taking a more active hold upon the digestive organs than the weaker bone or wheat phosphate and of so thoroughly curing the patient that he would never again stand in need of medical treatment. We now understand why medicinal phoshates, whether in their pure and simple state, or in "emulsions of cod liver oil and such things," have become such popular remedies for indigestion and pulmonary disorders.

EXPERT FREIGHTING.

There is more than one way that some shippers of merchandise on railroads secure discriminations in their favor, if what we hear is true. It is known that freight is classified according to certain assumed differences as to risk or expense of handling, and rates are varied accordingly. It is said that there some expert freighters who ship goods under wrong or false classifications, and thus secure lower rates of freight. This is quite as bad as some other discriminations of which we have heard. While it is a vile method of cheating, and a practice which no honorable merchant would be guilty of, it is also a wrong upon honest competitors, to say nothing of the offence as to the carrying agent.

WITHIN a comparatively short time a variety of so-called "oil-thickeners," or "oil pulps," have been placed upon the market and all sorts of virtues claimed for them. As the name generally given them implies, these compounds are intended to thicken or increase the viscosity of lubricating oils. We have received numerous inquiries concerning their nature and the various ingredients used in their composition, which have induced us to have an analysis of some of them made. The examination was conducted by a chemist thoroughly familiar with lubricating oils, and the results of his experiments we publish in another column.

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. Eugene Dutihl has been elected president of the Phœnix bank of this city,

Mr. A. D. Deming, secretary of the Independent Refining Company (Limited), Oil City, Pa., is in town.

The obelisk sponge stand recently put on the market by Messrs. McKesson & Robbins is having a large sale.

Mr. John A. Dix arrived by the Alaska early last week, after a protracted sojourn on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. David Ravekes, of Messrs. Sullivan & Ravekes, San Francisco, is in town. His last visit to New York was paid twenty years ago.

Messrs. Sondheim, Alsberg & Co. have taken the sole agency for Arons & Co.'s "Empire" liquid gild paint, which was awarded the highest medal for excellence by the American Institute.

Mr. Robert B. Stewart has been made the eastern agent of the Cleveland Petroleum Company, to handle its Petroleum jelly, "Denzoline," in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other eastern markets.

Much of the cargo of the Parkfield, consisting of saltpetre, and linseed, it is thought will be saved, though in a badly damaged condition. The Parkfield went ashore on Long Beach shoals last week.

People living near the Kingsbury Run, in Cleveland, have become frightened over the recent fire at the Standard Oil Co.'s works in that city, and are taking vigorous steps to compel the removal of the works from within the city limits.

Mr. Henry W. Graeve, formerly of the firm of Graeve & Malcomson, has established himself in handsome offices at No. 13 Cedar street, to conduct a general brokerage and commission business in chemicals and fertilizing materials.

Mr. A. H. Haight, formerly connected with the firm of W. H. Kimball & Co., and Mr. J. W. Jones, the well-known broker, have formed a co, partnership under the style of Haight & Jones, to do a commission business in lubricating and paraffine oils, wax, &c.

A soap mine has been discovered in California. The substance is a deposit of white earth, free from grit, and impregnated with a small percentage of potash. It is easily sliced into bars, and for cleaning purposes is a fair substitute for manufactured soap.

The *Wiener Gewerbe Zeitung* states that a chemist of Vienna has invented a new kind of glass which contains no silex, potash, soda, lime or borax. In appearance it is equal to the common crystal, but more brilliant; it is perfectly transparent, white, and clear, and can be cut and polished. It is completely insoluble in water, and is not attacked by flouric acid, but it can be corroded by hydrochloric and nitric acid. When in a state of fusion it adheres to iron, bronze and zinc.

Mr. F. P. Reed has brought out a neat card in the shape of a blot sheet, bearing a handsome, lithographed advertisement of his business. Mr. Reed succeeded Messrs. Ketchum & Reed several years ago in the manufacture and sale of animal and mineral lubricating oils, and his products have gained a world-wide reputation for excellence, purity and lubricating qualities. He has a large foreign trade in the different lines of goods he handles, and has facilities for shipping these oils on terms most advantageous to the foreign buyer.

The Tidewater Company's monthly statement just received, shows 195,865.40 bbls. as the quantity of crude petroleum received by the company during the month of January, 1883. The quantity of crude petroleum delivery during the same time was 206,600.11 bbls. The quantity of crude petroleum for the delivery or custody of which the Tidewater was liable to other corporations, company, associations or persons at the end of January aggregated 2,478,658.23 bbls. The amount of this liability represented by outstanding certificates and other vouchers, was 2,031,800 bbls., and the amount represented by credit balances 446,858.23 bbls.

The Virginia Oil Works, whose card appears in another column, is a live independent house in Richmond, Va., conducting a large oil and soap manufacturing business. The works of this concern covers a space 186 feet long and 86 feet deep, and are five stories in height. Their specialties are car and axle grease, their capacity being 50 bbls of the former and 50 gross boxes of the latter per day, besides 200 bbls of lubricating oils. The firm was established in 1878, and is comprised of men of large experience in the business, and the works are conducted under the supervision of a thoroughly practical oil manufacturer, who has given years of study, to the business of making various oils and lubricants. The goods produced by this house are unexcelled by any in the market, and all who have used them speak in terms of highest praise concerning their good qualities. Their railroad facilities for supplying the Southern trade are unsurpassed, giving them direct communication with all the principal consuming points South. They are the agents in their section for the Chester Oil Co., whose products need no recommendation from us, as they are already well known and appreciated in all parts of the country.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DRUGS.

Uniontown, Ala—Bradfield & Houston have dissolved and L T Bradford continues. White, Long & Co have dissolved and Long & Sadler continue.

Eureka Springs, Ark—McAdam & Co have failed.

Winters, Cal—Bell Bros have sold out to S B Crawford.

Norwich, Conn—F C Crowell has sold out.

Nashville, Ill—Mason & Jones have dissolved and J M Mason continues.

Winchester—Frank A Stubblefield has given way to D W Waggoner.

Idaville, Ind—A judgment for $123 has been obtained against J G Wilson.

Kokomo—H M Sailors has sold out.

Lafayette—B R Wilstock has closed up.

Laporte—D Rowe has given a deed for $2650.

Maysville—J M Shutt has been closed by the sheriff.

Bellville, Ia—Ambrose Breese has given a realty mortgage for $8000 and a bill of sale for $1700.

Quorn—B C Hamilton has sold out,

Windsor—G A Edwards has given a deed for $2000.

New Orleans, La—T H Wolfe has transferred his store to his wife.

Lowell, Mass—H C Brothers has sold real estate for $800. C I Hood & Co have given a realty mortgage for $35,000.

Somerville—Geo E Hanson has given a mortgage for $250.

Stoneham—J F Goodnow has had a fire; loss, $1200.

Detroit, Mich—Wm Duclos has given a mortgage for $325.

Grand Rapids—A A Harris has been attached and closed up.

St Paul, Minn—W & G Dinwoodie have given a mortgage for $900.

Darksville, Mo—R A Terrell has been attached.

Denver—R B Tandy & Co have given way to J C Folley.

Louisburg—J A Jeter has changed style to Jeter & Persel.

Osceola—Wilson & Boswell have dissolved and J Y Wilson continues.

Aurora, Neb—C H Kimball has sold out to Rabin & Meyers.

Decatur—Frary & Snyder have dissolved and Snyder & McKay continue.

Fairmont—Atherton & Sargent have dissolved and I J Sargent continues.

Newark, N J—C S Messler is dead.

Fort Edward, N Y—F B Davis is doing business under his own name.

Randolph—L C Rundell has sold out.

Dayton, O—H L Weiss has sold out.

Portland, Ore—Hodge, of Hodge, Davis & Co, has given a deed for $98,800.

Altoona, Pa—Judgments for $2257 have been obtained against C S Taylor.

Hatborough—A judgment for $190 has been obtained against Edward F Beck.

South Bethlehem—John M Shaffner has been executed for $1400.

West Millville—John M Campbell has been sold out by the sheriff.

Mount Pleasant, Tenn—S B Stockard has made an assignment.

Weatherford, Tex—N C Neer has been burnt out, loss partly insured.

Christiansburg, Va—M C Wade has sold out to W A Wilson.

Culpeper—Jas F Robertson has sold out to C C Cole,

St Thoms, Ont—J McKibbin is going to Galt.

PAINTS.

Fairment, Neb—John N Vodia has left the business.

New York, N Y—Morris Eschwear has been damaged by fire. Loss fully insured.

Oshkosh, Wis—J F Waldo has been burned out.

OILS.

New Orleans, La—Henry Stringer is dead.

Cleveland, O—F H Penafield has given a realty mortgage for $6000.

Smith's Ferry, Pa—W J McGimpsey & Co have been burnt out; loss partly insured.

SOAPS.

New Bedford, Mass—Chas E P Delano has made an assignment.

Allegheny City, Pa—Judgment for $3578 has been obtained against J G Staud & Son.

GLUE.

Cincinnati, O—Stephens & Bro have cancelled a realty mortgage of $94000.

CONFECTIONERS.

Chicago, Ill—M La Monte & Co have had a fire; loss, fully insured.

Minneapolis, Minn—N B Wass has given a bill of sale to T M Tolman.

Dawson's Mills, Neb—Martin & Riley have left the business.

Decatur—J B Farnsworth has retired.

Weatherford, Tex—A Muckack has been burnt out; loss, partly insured.

Montreal, Quebec—Canada Mfg Co have suspended.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS.

St Louis, Mo—H S Falter Mfg Co have been sued.

PETROLEUM NOTES.

Dry holes are too numerous to suit the bears.

The *Oil Report* states that Russia has fourteen oil refineries.

The bulls are rampant and the lambs frisky. Look out for squalls.

The Cooper tract is fast becoming one of the things of the past.

The National Petroleum Exchange has in contemplation a plan for the insurance of its members.

The *Oil Report* cautions its readers against the opinion of the Standard's organs concerning the oil trade.

How is the difference between production and consumption to be made up this year. Two into one you can't.

The Franklin heavy oil field produces 300 bbls. per day, and it is reported that stocks are accumulating.

Oil news is scarce. The recent floods in the regions have interrupted communications and checked operations to some extent.

The hearing in the Tidewater injunction case has been postponed until the 16th inst., at the request of counsel, in order to give more time for preparation.

The *Oil Report* wants to know whether Senator Camden of West Virginia represents the people of that State or the Standard Oil Company in the United States' Senate.

The Forrest City Oil Works at Cleveland were damaged to the extent of $700 on Thursday by a fire which originated in an agitator. Seventy-six barrels of gasoline and the agitator were destroyed.

Among the bills in the Pennsylvania Legislature passed for second reading, was one authorizing petroleum producing and other industrial mining companies to have an office outside of the State.

Charlotte, N. Y., has organized an oil company for the purpose of boring for oil near that place. The timber and tools are already on the ground and A. W. Green, of Warren has been engaged to drill the well.

The Bradford *Star* believes that most of the ills from which the petroleum trade has suffered during the past two years are due to the fact that the producers' Committee has ceased furnishing statistics of stocks at the wells.

Advices from Warren state that the Dimick well on tract 3,142 was reported as flowing on the 7th inst. The well is only a thousand feet deep and shut down. It is 700 feet above the sand and is located north of the Book & Grace dry hole.

The bill introduced into the State Assembly prohibiting the Land Commissioners from granting land under water to private persons or corporations, is privately said, by well informed parties, to have for its real object the preventing the granting of such lands to the Standard by the commissioners.

The bill providing for a semi-annual gauge of the pipe line tanks will come before the Committee on Cordorations of the Pennsylvania Legislature in a few days. It will be amended so as to increase the penalty far making a false return from a fine of $100 to $4000 or $5000, and the imprisonment in proportion.

The bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature for the appointment of gauger and sub-gaugers of crude oil in stock in the United Pipe Line, and other tanks, which authorizes the appointment of gaugers by the courts and provides a penalty of $5,000 and imprisonment of five years for false returns has been favorably reported.

It is rumored that the Standard has a strong lobby at work in Albany to prevent legislative investigation into its affairs, particularly as to its indebtedness for taxes to this State. If the results of an inquiry into its affairs can be shut off as easily as those of another investigation just completed, the "indescribable thing" need have no fear of a showing up, by the present Legislature, at least.

The New York Mining Exchange should be rechristened. It has started in to capture a share of the crude certificate business and seems to consider itself on the same footing with the legitimate petroleum exchanges. Perhaps the Cotton Exchange will enter the lists after a while, and if it does such a move could not be more absurd than that taken by the Mining Exchange.

Occasionally the wicked receive a quantum of their punishment in this world. The Standard Oil Company's loss at the recent fire and flood at Cleveland is estimated at $500,000. A mere drop in the bucket to them, though, and for which we suppose somebody will have to suffer. It is possible that they have already made up their losses in the recent fluctuations of the market. But, no! we are so forgetful They, *never* speculate.—*Oil Report.*

The operators in the older portions of the Franklyn heavy oil field do not like to have their oil run through the Franklin Pipe Company's line, with that produced by the wells on the frontier, claiming that their product is superior to the other, and that the mixing of the two does not do the former any good. Many of the new wells have, in consequence, been cut off by the pipe line and they have now no means of transportation. It is thought another line will have to be laid, unless the producers of the older field will yield their point and allow the new wells to ship as before.

According to the official bulletin of the National Petroleum Exchange there were 255 new wells, drilling and rigs up, on January 31st against 850 on the corresponding date last year. The total production on January 31st was about 58,000 bbls. per day, against about 76,000 bbls on January 31st, 1882. Last year there was still considerable undrilled territory in Alleghany and McKeene counties, and Cherry Grove was but just touched. To day McKeene county is almost entirely drilled over, and so is Alleghany county, and Cherry Grove belongs to the past. There is no new territory known at present. How little the Cooper tract amounts to may be judged from the fact that during August, 1882, the average was about 110,000 bbls per day, and by the end of last month only about 58,000, or an average decline in the daily production of about 10,000 bbls per month. The consumption has been steadily increasing during the last few years. In 1880 it was 42,000 bbls per day, in 1882 it had increased to 55,000 bbls per day, and last year it reached 60,500 bbls per day. Should

the increase be the same for this year as last we would need an average of about 65,000 bbls. per day, and we would have, to meet this demand, a production of only 58,000 bbls., and nothing in sight to prevent the inevitable decline, which the steady exhaustion of the old fields must occasion as month after month passes on. Further comment is unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Testimony of the Standard "Suspects."

(Continued from page 250.)

Q. At what time did the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, or that organized at Cleveland first have an office in this city?

A. About 1870 was the time of its organization.

Q. Who was President of that Company?

A. At that time Mr. Rockefeller.

Q. Has he been President ever since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did he live when the Company was organized?

A. In Ohio.

Q. When did he remove to this city?

A. He has never removed to this city, to my knowledge.

Q. Does he not live here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Does he not spend most of his time here?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you remove to this city?

A. About three years since, permanently, to make it my residence.

Q. Was Mr. Bostwick one of the original officers of this company?

A. He was not.

Q. Has not the business which is popularly known as the business of the Standard Oil Company been substantially conducted in this city since its organization?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has not the largest part of it been transacted in this city?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where has it been?

A. Wherever it has had interests about the country. Cleveland probably more than any other place.

The following questions Mr. Flagler declined to answer:

How many directors has it at the present time? Do not a majority of these directors live in New York? Do not a majority of all its officers live in New York? Is not New York City the place of business of substantially all its officers? Are not its dividends paid in New York City? I understood you to state on your former examination that a large proportion of the profits of the Standard Oil Company were not divided, but were suffered to accumulate with the consent of the stockholders. Do you mean there was ever any vote of the stockholders to that effect? Are you able to state what dividends that company has actually made? What dividends did they make in the year 1879? In the year 1880? In 1881? Who is President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?

Q. Why do you decline to answer?

A. I don't see that it has any bearing upon the question.

Q. Are not the officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey the same as those of the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland?

This question and the following Mr. Flagler declined to answer:

Q. Are not the officers of the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, of New Jersey, of Pennsylvania and of New York the same? Are not those four companies all substantially under the same control? Why was the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey organized? Why was the Standard Oil Company of New York organized? What was the capital of the Standard Oil Company of New York? Was it not $5,000,000? Wasn't that stock, in part or in whole, paid for the property? You have given the names of a number of corporations connected with the Standard Trust. Does the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, or its managers, substantially own and control those corporations? Are not those corporations all competing companies which have been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company? Was it not a part of the aggressive policy of the Standard Oil Company which you mentioned the other day to absorb all competing companies?

Q. How many refineries of petroleum or coal oil were there in existence in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey when the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland was organized?

A. I am unable to say.

Q. Don't you know there were more than fifty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything on the subject?

A. Not much.

Q. I believe you stated the other day that there were a large number of refining concerns now that were connected with the Standard Oil Company?

A. I think I did.

Q. How many such are there, to your knowledge?

A. I can't answer. It would only be a matter of opinion.

Q. You can state how many you remember or know of?

A. No, I don't remember. I know there are a good many refineries outside of those I have mentioned.

Q. Are there five in the United States?

A. I should think so.

A. Are there ten?

A. I should think so.

Q. Won't you name one?

A. No, I will not.

Q. Can you name one?

A. Yes.

Q. Why do you refuse to name one?

A. I decline to answer why.

Q. Did not the Standard Oil Company in the year 1876, prove before the Hepburn Committee that it refined about ninety per cent. of the product of the oil wells?

A. I have no recollection that it proved anything before the Hepburn Committee.

Q. Did not its officers so state before that committee?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you not so state before this committee?

A. No, sir.

Q. Does not the Standard Oil Company and the refineries with which it is connected and controls, refine ninety per cent. of the product of the oil wells at the present time?

Mr. Flagler would not answer this nor the following questions.

Q. Do you know whether it does or not? Does not the Standard Oil Company by means of contracts with the railroads and its other facilities control the rates of transportation for crude oil? Does it not in like manner control substantially the price of crude oil?

Q. Did you testify on the last day when you were examined concerning some fluctuations in the market for crude oil that have occurred recently?

A. Your record will show.

Q. I ask for your recollection about it?

A. I cannot answer.

Q. Have there been such fluctuations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give us as near as you can the highest price of crude oil during the last few months?

A. I believe $1.36 a barrel was the highest price, but I won't be absolutely sure.

Q. And in reaching that point did the price start at about fifty cents?

A. It did; the price was below fifty cents.

Q. About when?

A. During the summer of the present year.

Q. And it went up to $1.35 or $1.36 when?

A. I can't give you the time. I should say about two months ago.

Q. The last portion of that rise was very rapid, was it not?

A. I believe it was.

Q. And just preceding that rise did the Standard Oil Company purchase a large quantity of crude oil?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Don't you know that it purchased several million barrels in anticipation of that rise?

A. I do not.

Q. Are you familiar with the purchases made by your company?

A. I am.

Q. Did they not send orders to Oil City to buy as high as a million barrels at a time, just preceding that rise?

A. Not to my knowledge,

Q. What amount of oil did the Standard Oil Company hold when that rise took place?

A. I decline to answer the question.

Q. Was it a million barrels?

A. I have already declined to answer the question.

Q. Did the Standard Oil Company sell out a large quantity of crude oil at those high prices?

A. They did not.

Q. How much did they sell?

A. I am unable to answer the question.

Q. What is the business of the Standard Oil Company?

A. Simply buying crude oil and refining it, and undertaking to make an article of illuminating oil and sell it.

Q. The company does sell crude oil, does it not?

A. It does in a very small way, sometimes.

Q. Does it not sometimes sell in the market as high as a million barrels?

A. Never.

Q. Half a million?

A. Never.

Q. As high as a hundred thousand?

A. I am unable to state in regard to that.

Q. Does the Standard Oil Company control the United Pipe Line Company?

A. In what sense do you use the word "control"—dictate its policy?

Q. In its ordinary sense; control its price?

A. It has no price; the United Pipe Line is not a dealer in oil.

Q. Its price for transportation?

A. It has prices for transportation and storage.

Q. Are not these prices substantially under the control of the managers of the Standard Oil Company?

A. They are not.

Q. Who is the president of the United Pipe Line?

A. J. J. Vandergrift.

Q. The vice-president?

A. D. O'Day.

Q. What is the concern of which Mr. Brewster is vice-president?

A. The National Transit Company.

Q. Is that a corporation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Owned or controlled by the Standard Oil Company?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the business of that company?

A. Transporting oil.

Q. By means of the pipes of the United Pipe Line Company?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has it no connection with it?

A. It receives oil from the United Pipe Line and transports it from the interior to the seaboard.

Q. Please tell us where this United Pipe Line terminates coming East?

A. At Olean, on the line of the Erie road; I think it is at Salamanca, on the Rochester and State line road, and I am not sure whether it is Kane, on the Philadelphia and Erie road.

Q. Does this transit company transport oil from where the Pipe Line delivers it to the railroad?

A. Yes, sir, in some cases. Olean is one of these points.

Q. Where is the office of the Transit Company in this city?

A. 44 Broadway.

Q. Is that Mr. Brewster's office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that Transit Company organized?

A. I am unable to say of my own knowledge. Mr. Brewter says he thinks a year ago last January.

Q. That Transit Company makes contracts with the railroad companies for the transportation of oil, does it not?

A. Mr. Brewster advises me that it has one contract with a railroad.

Q. The Standard Oil Company purchases crude oil in the oil fields, does it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And has that oil transported to New York?

A. Some of it.

Q. Has the Transit Company anything to do with the transportation of that oil at the present time?

A. It has transported some of the oil used by the Standard Oil Company?

Q. Does it transport the greater part of it?

A. It has recently, yes.

Q. For how long a time?

A. I should say for two months.

Q. Do the owners of the Standard Oil Company, the managers, own any stock in this Transit Company?

A. I decline to answer the question.

Q. Has the Standard Oil Company contracts with the railroad companies for the tranportation of oil?

A. It has not.

Q. Has it ever had? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did it cease to have such contracts?

A. I should say upwards of five years ago. No; it had one contract with the Pennsylvania road of a more recent date.

Q. When did that cease? A. Well, two or three years ago.

Q. How was your oil transported during the period between the termination of that contract and the making of the contracts with the Transit Company? A. What contracts with the Transit Company?

Q. You said that the Transit Company two or three months ago began to transport oil for the Standard Oil Company? A. No, sir; I did not make that statement. I said it had transported pretty much all of the oil brought to New York for the last two months; I did not say it began to do it.

Q. When did it begin to transport oil for the Standard Oil Company? A. When it had its line completed to New York, which was a year ago more or less.

Q. What do you mean by its line? Has it a railroad line? A. Pipe Line.

Q. Then the Transit Company is itself a Pipe Line Company? A. I have, so stated: yes, sir.

Q. Did your contracts with the railroad terminate when the Transit Company's Pipe Line was opened. A. No, sir; before that.

Q. How long before that? A. In some cases a year, five years, four years, three years, two years.

Q. Before the termination of those contracts and the opening of the Transit Company's Pipe Line, how was your oil transported? A. Transported by the railroads at prices made with them from time to time for its transportation.

Q. You had contracts with them for transportation? A. What do you mean by contracts; a written paper, or an agreement?

Q. An agreement. A. They were all verbal agreements made from time to time; might last a month; lasted as circumstances necessitated.

Q. Were those prices lower than their tariff prices?

A. I don't know what their tariff prices were. I should say, however, in reply to that, that the price paid by the Standard Oil Company for the transportion of crude oil by the railroads was the price at which any one else could have transported oil aside from the Standard Oil Company.

Q. How do you know?

A. Because I know they were willing to do it for anybody else. I said I did not know what their schedule of prices were. I only know by common report, and by their saying they would not transport our oil any lower than anybody else's.

Q. These railroad companies have given you rebates in former times, have they not?

A. I decline to answer the question, if it is a question.

Q. When did such rebates, if they existed, cease?

A. I decline to answer.

Q. Have you any contracts now with the railroads under which you receive rebates?

A. No.

Mr. Flagler declined or was unable to answer the following questions:

Q. Did you receive such rebates in the year 1881? Did you receive as high as one hundred thousand dollars in such rebates in the year 1881? Have you not in some years received rebates to an amount as high as a quarter of a million of dollars? Where were such rebates paid to you or to your company? By whom were they paid? Can you state the quantity of oil that the companies under the control of the Standard Oil Company have refined and exported during the past year? Can you state what percentage of the exports have been made by the Standard Oil Company, or parties connected with it.

Q. Do you think it is as high as ninety per cent of the export? A. I prefer not to think about it.

Q. You decline to express any opinion on the subject, A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the Standard Oil Company any refineries in or near this city? A. It has.

Q. Where are they situated? A. Hunter's Point, Long Island.

Q. What is the name of these refineries? A. I don't know that they have any name.

Q. What is their capacity for refining? A. That I am unable to say.

Q. Can you tell anything about it? A. No sir.

Q. What other refineries are there in or near this city aside from that? A. Well, there are quite a number, as I understand, I have not visited any of them. I don't know that I have been in a refinery in the vicinity of New York in six or seven years.

Q. Do you know of any? A. I know by hearsay.

Q. What one do you know of by hearsay? A. Charles Pratt & Co.

Mr. Flagler declined to answer the following:

Q. They are associated with the Standard Oil Company, are they not? Charles Pratt is a director in the new Standard Oil Company of New York? The refinery of Charles Pratt & Co. is as much under the control of the Standard Oil Co. as any of the other companies you have named, is it not?

Q. Now give us the name of some other? A. I understand that Lombard & Ayres have a refinery.

Q. Where is that? A. I don't know where

Q. Do you know what its capacity is? A. do not.

Answers to these questions were also refused:

Q. Has the Standard Oil Company any connection with them? Does the Standard Oil Company control it? Does not the Standard Oil Company in your opinion substantially control the entire refining business in the States of New York and New Jersey? I put the same question in regard to the refineries in and in the neighborhood of Cleveland?

Q. Can you name ten refineries in existence at the present time in the United States that are not controlled by, or associated with the Standard Oil Company? A. Not at the moment.

Q. Can you name five? A. I guess not.

Q. Can you name one? A. I guess not.

Q. Your daily business requires you to understand the market for refined oil and the production and consumption, does it not? A. No, sir.

Q. Who, connected with your establishment in New York, could inform the committee of these outside refineries. A. I decline to answer.

Q. Of what do the sixty or seventy millions of property which you stated the other day consist A. I decline to answer.

Q. Is not a large part of it at the present time in the State of New York? A. I decline to answer.

Q. It was stated the other day by Mr. Brewster that the Standard Oil Company had a large corps of correspondents, domestic and foreign, and agents in foreign countries; was that statement correct? A. I am unable to say.

Q. To what office and where is it located, do those agents report? A. That I cannot answer.

Q. Do they not report to the New York office? A. I am unable to state.

Q. Do you have an office in this city? A. No, sir. What do you mean by my having an office?

Q. I ask whether you have an office in this city where you do business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is it? A. 44 Broadway.

Q. The office of the Standard Oil Company, is is not? A. No, sir.

Q. Where is the office of the Standard Oil Company of this city? A. 44 Broadway.

Q. Is your office in the same building? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the Standard Oil Company rent that building? A. That I am unable to say.

Q. You do not know anything about it? A. No, sir.

Q. That is the place you named as the office of the Transit Company? A. It has an office in the same building.

Q. Are not agents sent out from, and do they not report to that building, 44 Broadway? A. I am unable to answer.

Answers to these questions were also refused.

Q. Who is the President of the New Jersey Company? Is not his office in New York? Is not the business of the New Jersey Company substantially conducted in that building, 44 Broadway? Is not the business of the other companies you have named as connected with the Standard Trust Company substantially conducted in that building? Who is the Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company? Are you?

Q. Does the Standard Oil Company make any return to the Comptroller of this city of its gross receipts? A. What Standard Oil Company are you talking about now?

Q. Any Standard Oil Company with which you are connected. A. I am unable to answer the question.

Q. Does any Standard Oil Company with which you are connected pay any taxes in this city or State? A. I think it does?

Mr. Flagler claimed that he was unable to answer the following:

Q. How much a year? Two hundred dollars a year? Does it pay more than two hundred dollars? Do you not know that it merely pays taxes on its office and furniture? Do you know what proportion of the oil brought to New York is exported?

Q. Did you not hear Mr. Brewster state the other day that it was about 80 per cent? A. I don't know whether I heard him or not.

Q. You said something the other day about petroleum not being the third in the list of exports, did you not? A. I think I said it was the fourth, as I understood it.

Q. State how you divide the exports? A. I don't divide them. I made the statement upon what I have understood to be the facts in the case. I don't know what is ahead of it, except I understand the cereals and cotton are, and then what ranks ahead of petroleum I am unable to state.

Q. Do you not know that if the exports are divided into provisions, cotton and petroleum, or into articles of food, cotton and petroleum, that petroleum stands third? A. No; I have no knowledge of it. I have never studied the tables of exports, and do not know from personal knowledge what it is. I have always understood it was the fourth in value.

Senator Browning.—You don't object to its being third?

The Witness.—No, sir.

Q. Are you a member of the Petroleum Exchange? A. No, sir; I am not.

Q. Do you deal in that Exchange? A. I do not.

Q. Does your company? A. It does not.

Q. No connection with it? A. None whatever.

Q. Do you buy and sell futures in oil? A. What kind of oil?

Q, Petroleum? A. There are crude and refined petroleum. Separate them, and I will answer both questions.

Q. Well, in crude petroleum? Do you buy futures in crude petroleum? A. We do not.

Q. Nor sell? A. Nor sell.

Q. Do you buy futures in refined oil? A. We do not.

Q. Do you sell them? A. Do you mean now in the sense of a man selling something he has not got and does not expect to deliver?

Q. Yes, sir. A. We do not to the extent of a gallon, and never have.

Q. Do you ever sell any more futures than you have of oil in hand or in the process of manufacture to deliver? A. No, sir.

Q. Did I understand you to state the other day something on the subject of ships accumulating in this port waiting for cargo; did you refer to that subject? A. I believe I did, yes, sir.

Q. Do you think the oil business had any connection with the accumulation of these ships waiting for cargo? A. Certainly, it has as much as any other article with which ships are loaded.

Q. When do you remember of any circumstance of such an accumulation? A. Not being familiar with our warehouse business I am unable to give you dates. I only know this from the daily records, that there are times when we have a large number of ships in the berth and at other times there are a very small quantity.

Q. Do you not remember a conspicuous illustration of that occurring in January, 1881, when there were nearly nine hundred ships in this port and around here waiting for cargo? A. No, I have no knowledge of it.

Q. Do you not remember that such a case occurred in the months of September and October 1881? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether or not the accumulation of those ships have occurred at times when there were what are termed corners in the grain trade?

By Senator Browning:

Q. Is the Standard Oil Company which you say is not the Standard Oil Company, a consolidation of all the oil producers or oil refiners or both of those interests! A. Neither; it is not a consolidation of the oil producing or the oil refining, or the two together.

Q. It puzzles me to know what it is? A. The stock is owned to a greater or a less extent by individuals who are connected with other companies; but these companies are not an entirety.

Q. A syndicate? A. I don't know what you call a syndicate.

Q. Is there a committee representing the Trustees who have a common or separate interest in all these oil companies? A. No, that is not exactly the fact of the case. There is a committee appointed by these trustees whose duty it is to hear representatives of any or all of these companies and this committee act as an advising committee to the gentlemen of the various companies with whom they come in contact.

Q. Is that a Board of Control? A. No, the trustees do no business.

Q. Have they authority over the different companies? A. No, sir.

Q. So their duties only commence when there is a difference of opinion as to rates or prices growing out of competition between the different companies? A. Yes, sir, and the competition may exist between companies in no way connected.

Q. So they have no absolute control over these companies except upon questions of authority to settle disputes. A. Not to that extent. Each company is wholly independent of the other. This committee acts as an advising committee; has no power to control the actions of any company.

By Senator Boyd:

Q. It has no legal existence? A. No, sir.

By Senator Browning:

Q. Other than that created by honor, as a committee agreed upon by these companies to decide as to how much each company shall raise or reduce its rates so as to destroy competition? A. Nothing of the kind.

Q. Do you recollect when that committee was first appointed? A. Very soon after the organization of the Trust, in the early part of this year.

Q. Of recent origin? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And before that each company did its business separately? A. Yes, sir, as it saw fit.

Q. What is crude oil worth a barrel at the well? A. I have not been down town to-day; yesterday it was worth about 76 or 77 cents.

Q. What is the expense of the transportation of it to the place where it is refined? A. About 60 cents a barrel.

Q. And what is the cost of refining? A. About half a cent a gallon.

Q. And what does refined oil sell for to day in the market? A. About three and a half or three and a quarter cents a gallon. I may mislead you. You ask what is the cost of refining; that does not cover the loss. You take the net cost of a barrel of crude oil, bring it to market, refining it and the absolute loss in the refuse and there is not a profit of a quarter of a cent a gallon.

Q. Take a hundred barrels of crude oil, what is the net waste in refining it? A. I should say about ten per cent. Then there are various refuses which are not worth as much a gallon as oil—naphtha, tar, etc. It is considered excellent if we get seventy-five gallons out of one hundred of crude oil. And that will depend upon the fire test of the oil; if you make a fire test you cannot get that.

Q. When was the Standard Company organized; the one that does exist? A. There are three or four that exist. For instance, the Standard Oil Company of New York was organized this last summer.

Q. When was the first Standard Oil Company organized? A. 1870.

Q. Now, what did oil sell for by the barrel in the market at the time this first Standard Oil Company was organized in 1870? A. 20 to 25 cents.

Q, What does the same oil or similar oil sell for to-day? A. Seven cents a gallon.

Q. A difference of 18 cent? A. Yes, sir, if the price was twenty-five then; I may have it a little too high or too low.

Q That is the result? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Chittenden—

Q. What was the product of the crude oil made in 1870? A. I am able to say only that it was equal to the demand and considerably greater.

Q. What was it in barrels? A. I can't tell what it was then, or is now. I know there has never been a time when there was not as much as the world wanted.

Q. You do not claim, do you, that this reduction in the price of refined oil from twenty-five to seven cents is wholly the result of improvements cheapening the process of refining? Not wholly due to that; no, sir.

Q. You know that the product of crude oil in 1870 was not a quarter of what it is to-day, do you not? A. No; I don't know what the proportions are. I should think very likely that in 1870 the relation of consumption to production was about the same as now.

By Senator Browning:

Q. Is the amount of crude oil produced in 1870, or from that time down to this, a matter of record? A. I presume so.

Q. Where? A. I have no doubt but what it is; may be it is here; I have not it and never have seen it.

By Mr. Chittenden:

Q. Was not the product of crude petroleum in 1870, four millions, four hundred and eleven thousand and sixteen barrels? A. I cannot say.

Q. And was not the same product in 1880, twenty-five million, eight hundred and five thousand, three hundred and sixty-three barrels? A. I can't say.

Q. According to your recollection is not that about the proportion? A. It may seem strange that I am not able to be at all precise, but ever since I arrived at man's estate I cannot remember statistics, but I know if I am buying at 8⅛ and selling at 8¼ I am ahead.

Q. You say that the charges on oil from the oil fields are about sixty cents a barrel? A. I say it costs us sixty cents a barrel.

Q. What do you pay for transportation? A. Sixty cents.

Q. What do you pay the United Pipe Line for transporting? A. Twenty cents a barrel.

Q. Do they bring it from the oil fields to New York for that? A. No, sir; they bring it to Olean on one line and I think to Kane on the Pennsylvania road.

Q. What I want to get at is the actual cost, the actual price paid per barrel in large quantities for transporting petroleum from the oil fields to the refineries here. A. Sixty cents is about the average price.

Q. As to this Standard Trust, that is created by an agreement in writing, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you possession of that writing? A. I have, at my office.

Q. Will you furnish the committee with a copy of it? A. No, sir.

Q. You could if you chose to? A. I suppose so unless some one prevented me.

By Senator Browning:

Q. Are you the custodian of that agreement? A. No; I cannot say I am.

Q. Whoever is the custodian of that agreement, is he subject to orders from the Board, or anyone else as to the production of that report? A. I suppose he would be.

Mr. Chittenden—I have to say to the committee that there is no use in my attempting to examine either Mr. Brewster or Mr. Rockefeller, if they pursue the course of Mr. Flagler.

Adjourned to Friday, December 29, 1882.

(To be continued.)

That Roberts Patent.

The following appears to be about the true state of the Roberts patent and its legality: If Mr. Roberts' patents are legal and proper, he has had a sufficient remuneration for his invention, but there is strong evidence that he has never had the slightest moral right to the tribute which he has been collecting for years. Explosives were used for the purpose indicated before Roberts saw the oil regions. Gen. Hamar, late of Smethport, used them on Sugar Creek, Venango county, before Roberts ever knew enough about the subject to ever think of applying for a patent. It is a matter of knowledge with a great many old lower county people that Gen. Hamar felt the injustice of the robbery to such a degree that in Clarion county he paid no attention to the Roberts patent. The result was that he was cited to appear before the United States Circuit Court, at Pittsburg, for his "crime," and was convicted. Rather than pay the fines imposed upon him he appeased the demands of the law by going to jail and lying there to the end of the term for which he was committed. It ruined his business and drove him from producing oil to keeping hotel. Roberts, however, was satisfied, for he had removed one obstinate obstacle from his path and saw his way clear to ride rough-shod over every other oil producer in the country.—*Oil Report.*

Mineral Oil in Light-houses.

JOSEPH HENRY.

*From the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

From the date of the introduction of lard-oil in 1865, '66, and '67, until the end of 1873, when the attention of the board was again directed to the study of mineral oil, continual improvements were made in the processes of its preservation and inspection, and also in the lamps and other appliances for its employment, and nothing further as a light house illuminant was required. It is therefore with regret that we are urged on account of the increased price of the article, due in some degree to the reputation as a burning material given it by the board itself, to substitute for it a less reliable but a much more economical material.

At the time lard-oil was introduced a series of experiments was made on the comparative value of the different petroleum oils used in this country. They were however all considered too dangerous to be intrusted to the ordinary keepers of the light-stations of our coast. Since the date however of these investigations, improvements have been made in the manufacture of these oils, by which a much greater range has been obtained in the temperature at which they give off an explosive vapor. During the last two years, therefore, a new series of investigations has been made relative to these illuminating agents, of which we propose in the succeeding pages to give a brief account.

The crude petroleums of the Pennsylvania oil regions are of a greenish or yellowish appearance, and have a specific gravity of 45 to 49 degrees Beaume, at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Some are so volatile as to evaporate rapidly at the ordinary temperature of the air, rendering it dangerous to approach an open cask of crude petroleum with a flame; others are much less volatile, requiring a temperature of from 200 to 300 degrees F. to evaporate them. The volatility of the hydro-carbons is intimately connected with their specific gravity. They become heavier as the volatile ingredients are driven off by heat. The inflammability of the oils is also connected with their volatility and their specific gravity. The light volatile oils ignite, as we have said, on the approach of a burning match at ordinary temperatures, while the heavier require a higher temperature for ignition. The process of manufacturing these oils consists in separating them from each other as they occur in the crude of the springs by what is called fractional distillation; for this purpose the crude oil is placed in an iron still provided with a worm of the same metal submerged in a tank of water cooling it; the still is then gradually heated; the first product that passes over is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, and can only be condensed into a liquid form by cooling the worm with ice, or by compressing the gas with an air-pump into a strong receiver. After all the vapor is given off at the temperature, say at 90 degrees F., the temperature of the liquid in the still is raised, a liquid is produced which exhales in vapor at a higher temperature and is of greater density—and so on, a series of liquids are produced, each of which requires to be heated to a higher degree before taking fire on the approach of a lighted match—these more volative vapors are heavier than atmospheric air, and when suffered to escape from the cask containing them in a separate state will flow along the surface of the floor of a room, and reaching a distant fireplace will ignite, and burning backward to the reservoir will set fire to the oil from which they emanated.

Many serious accidents have occurred in this way, by the firing of a canister containing petroleum oil which has been left open, although at a distance in some cases of from 20 to 30 feet from a lighted fire. Another source of danger from the lighted oils from which the more volatile vapors arise results from the fact that these vapors when mixed with a certain portion of atmospheric air explode on the approach of a flame with extreme violence. When the proportions of vapor and air are equal no explosion takes place; but when they are in the ratio of 10 parts of the vapor in volume to 100 parts of air the explosion is most violent; when the quantity of air or of petroleum vapor is increased or diminished the explosion is less violent until one or other becomes excessive, when the vapor kindles without explosion, as is the case with ordinary street gas when issuing from the burner.

A notable case of the explosive quality of a mixture of petroleum vapor and air occurred in connection with the light-house service in 1864, on Lake Michigan. The keeper in one of the light-houses of this district substituted on his own responsibility an ordinary kerosene lamp of tinned iron, for the usual lard-oil lamp. This gave a good light and required no trimming during the night; it burned well for several nights, and the keeper congratulated himself on the success of what he considered a very important experiment. Unfortunately however on the last morning that the lamp was used, he attempted to put it out in the usual way by blowing the air from his lungs down the chimney, when an explosion took place, which scattered the oil in a burning state over the deck of the tower and also on his clothes; in his fright he ran down the stairs of the tower, and had scarcely reached the ground when a violent explosion was heard above, which blew off the whole lantern and broke the lenticular apparatus.

The explanation of these two explosions is not difficult. The burning of the oil during the night left a space void of the liquid in the reservoir of the lamp, which was filled with air and vapor, which happened on this occasion to be near the explosive proportions; on blowing air down the chimney it mingled with the vapor furnishing the quantity necessary for the violent combination, and consequently the explosion occurred which broke the lamp. The second explosion was caused by the ascent of the vapor from the burning oil on the deck, and took place when the quantity exhaled amounted to a tenth part of the volume of air present. The two then suddenly rushed into combination, producing the effects that we have mentioned.

Under favorable circumstances this lamp lighted with kerosene might have burned silently for several weeks, but in accordance with the doctrine of chances, time enough being given, an explosion was inevitable. Facts of this kind in connection with the difficulty experienced in burning mineral oil in light-house lamps induced the Light-House Board to adopt lard-oil.

Various experiments have however been made from time to time by the Light-House Board with a view to the introduction of petroleum as an illuminating material, as soon as oil could be obtained in this country of a suitable character, lard-oil having advanced in price to such a degree as to render this change desirable in an economical point of view. In the mean time experiments had also been made in France and England for the purpose of introducing mineral oil as a light-house illuminant, but it was not until 1873 or 1874 that the result was entirely satisfactory.

The process of manufacturing the oil has been very much improved in this country of late years, and there are now several companies which profess to produce oil entirely safe, and otherwise suitable for light-house purposes. In view of further experiments with mineral oil, an advertisement was inserted in the papers, in 1874, requesting manufacturers to send samples of their oils to be tested at the Light-House depot at Staten Island, and in accordance with this a number of specimens were received and submitted to examination.

The first test to which the oils thus furnished were submitted was that of flashing, that is, the determination of the temperature at which the oil gives off a vapor which will flash into a flame on the approach of a small taper, or, in other words, which indicates the rise of a vapor which, mixed with atmospheric air, will tend to produce an explosion. The flashing temperature differs however from that at which the liquid takes fire as a whole. This will be understood if we suppose that two liquids have been mixed together, a light and a heavy one; the flash in this case will be due to the vapor from the lighter mixture, while the burning is due to the temperature at which the compound is fired. To make this flashing test requires considerable precautions. First, the oil to be tried is gradually heated by a spirit lamp in a water bath, a sensitive thermometer being suspended in the oil with the bulb slightly below the surface, the heat of the water is very slowly increased by removing from time to time the spirit lamp from under the basin of the water bath which contains the oil, and the point of flashing is obtained by passing over the surface of the oil a small flame until the first indication of flash is observed. The flame should not be so large as to heat the surface, and is best produced by a very small jet o gas from a glass tube drawn nearly to a point and connected with the gas pipe of the house by

a tube of India rubber, the quantity of gas being regulated by a stop cock, so that the flame is a mere pencil of light about a quarter of an inch in length and a twentieth in diameter. The basin which contains the oil is about four inches in diameter, and is sometimes covered with a plate of thin glass, the thermometer passing through an aperture in this cover, and a larger hole being left open in the same for inserting the pencil of the flame. The basin containing the oil is sometimes left entirely open, the cover being discarded, but we do not think this as safe a method as the other. Great caution must be taken in raising the temperature very gradually, so that every part of the liquid may have the same heat and the thermometer thus truly indicate the temperature. If the rise of the temperature be very sudden, the thermometer will not respond, and the real flashing temperature will be higher than that which is indicated.

The next test is that of firing of the mass of the liquid, which is sometimes 10 to 12 deg higher than that of the flashing temperature, but generally the two are very near each other.

The next test is the determination of the specific gravity. This was obtained by weighing, in a glass flask with a narrow neck, an equal quantity of distilled water and of the oil in ques. tion; the ratio of the two, reduced to water as unity, gave the specific gravity required. To facilitate the operation, a flask, containing just 1,000 grains of distilled water, was balanced by a permanent weight. The scales were tested by double weighing. The first series of weighing was made at the temperature of 74 deg F., that of the apartment in which the experiment was conducted; but oil and other substances change their bulk, and consequently their specific gravity, with a change of temperature. It is therefore necessary, in order that results may be compared, that the experiments may be all made at the same temperature, or reduced to a stand. ard temperature. The temperature formerly adopted in England for specific gravity is 62 deg F.; but in the case of petroleum, the temperature of 60 deg has been adopted in this country and England. In the first series of experiments made with the oils in question, the weighing was conducted at a temperature of 74 deg, as we have said, namely, that of the atmosphere at the time. A series of experiments at a lower temperature was afterward made, in order to obtain a correction by which to reduce the specific gravity first obtained to that of a temperature of 60 deg; but as each oil exhibits a different rate of expansion by heat, the process became very laborious. Experiments were therefore made to determine the correctness of obtaining the specific gravity of the oils by means of a hydrometer. This was found to differ from that obtained by wighing within one per cent, and was therefore concluded to be sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

To obtain the specific gravity of the oils by means of a hydrometer, a vessel containing, say 10 gallons of water, of a depth of about 14 inches, isprovided;into this are introduced several glass cylinders scontaining the oil, and into these cylinders the hydrometers are plunged, the level of the oil being so far above the water that the under contact of the surface of the liquid with the scale may be observed. Before inserting the glass cylinders containing the oils into this water-bath, the liquid is brought, by mixing ice-water with it, to the temperature of 60 deg, at which temperature it may be kept for a long time, on account of the large quantity of the liquid and the great specific heat of the water. A change of temperature may be prevented by occasionally adding a small quantity of ice-cold water, care being taken to mingle the mixture by stirring. By this process may be obtained the specific gravity at 60 deg of a large number of samples in a comparatively short time, In this country and England the density or relative weight of petroleum oil is generally expressed in terms of the arbitrary scale of Beaume's, instead of that of the specific gravity. The following table gives the equivalent of the Beaume scale in terms of specific gravity:

BEAUME'S HYDROMETER FOR LIQUIDS LIGHTER THAN WATER.

Degrees, Beaume.	Specific gravity.	Degrees, Beaume.	Specific gravity.
10	1.000	36	.849
11	0.993	37	.844
12	.986	38	.839
13	.980	39	.834
14	.973	40	.830
15	.967	41	.825
16	.960	42	.820
17	.954	43	.8 6
18	.948	44	.811
19	.942	45	.807
20	.936	46	.802
21	.930	47	.798
22	.924	48	.794
23	.918	49	.789
24	.913	50	.785
25	.907	51	.781
26	.901	52	.777
27	.896	53	.773
28	.890	54	.768
29	.885	55	.764
30	.880	56	.760
31	.874	57	.757
32	.869	58	.753
33	.864	59	.749
34	.859	60	.745
35	.854		

Another test to which the mineral oil was subjected was that of a reduction of temperature. For this purpose the samples were placed in an air-bath reduced to the temperature of 25 deg F. t this temperature several of the oils exhibited a thickened condition, especially those of the higher fire-test. The apparatus used for this purpose was the same as that previously described as employed in the case of lard oil.

The next test to which the oil was subjected was that of its liquidity. This test is of some importance in regard to lamps in which the oil is pumped up by machinery, and also as to the solid matter in the oil. It therefore gives a characteristic of the oil which with others serves to determine its degree of impurity. For this purpose the same method was employed as that described for determining the liquidity of lard oil. The liquidity exhibited by this process was very different in different oils.

All experiments on the flowing of the oils were made at the temperature of the air, which was from 72 to 74 deg. In this case, as with lard, a marked difference was found in the time of flowing at different temperatures, and hence for comparison the experiments should be made at a standard temperature.

Another experiment was made to ascertain whether oils of higher flashing test gave off a vapor at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere; for example, at about 70 deg. For this purpose a barometer tube of about 33 inches in length, and an interior diameter of one half of an inch, was filled with warm mercury inverted in a basin of the same metal. The finger was then placed under the open mouth of the tube in the basin and the tube slowly inverted so as gradually to pass the vacuum through the whole length of the column, and thus to gather up any particles of air that might adhere to the side of the tube; this left a space, when the inverted tube was held vertically, of about three inches of the open end of the tube unfilled with mercury; this being refilled, the finger applied to the open end and the tube again replaced with the open end downward in the basin, the vacuum produced by this process was nearly as perfect as if the mercury had been boiled in the tube or the latter filled with the metal in a vacuum. After this a small quantity of oil to be tested was drawn into a small glass syringe, the curved point of which being introduced beneath the open mouth of the tube under the surface of the mercury, a small quantity of the liquid was injected into the column; this rapidly rose by its levity to the top, and there a portion of it flashed into vapor, as was evident by the depression of the mercurial column.

From this experiment it is evident that kerosene, even of a high flashing temperature, does give off vapor at ordinary temperature. It is however of so feeble a tension that it does not appear capable of producing an explosion unless considerable time be allowed for its accumulation. It might not be apparent that although vapor was given off in a vacuum, as in this case, it would be given off under the full pressure of the atmosphere; but it has been shown by the experiments of Mr. Dalton and others, that vapors diffuse themselves in a space filled with atmospheric air with the same elasticity and quantity as in a vacuum, time only being required to produce the effect in the atmosphere.

The oils were also examined as to the remains of any free acid which they might contain, by simply immersing in each sample a slip of litmus paper, which was suffered to remain in the liquid for twenty-four hours; under this test several of the samples exhibited a redness, denoting the presence of an acid which might corrode the metal of the lamps, also indicating the want of a thorough washing of the oil by an alkaline water.

Another experiment, which was exhibited to us by one of the proprietors of the oil which has a flashing-test of about 140 deg. F., consisted in lighting a lamp-wick charged with the oil and plunging it into a vessel filled with the same. The oil did not take fire, although the combustion of the wick was vigorous, and, indeed, the flame was put out when the wick was plunged beneath the surface of the oil. This experiment, which is frequently exhibited to the public, tends to give a sense of safety in the use of mineral oil which is at least in some degree fallacious. To illustrate this the following experiments were made: First a slip of cotton cloth, about 6 inches wide and 2 feet long, was saturated with oil having a flashing [test of 140 deg., and suspended vertically from a ring stand; a lighted match was then applied to the middle of the length of the slip, when it instantly took fire and burned with a fierceness that was truly appalling.

After this two pieces of cloth, one of cotton and the other of woolen, were saturated with petroleum and placed flat on two pieces of tinned iron to protect the floor. On each of these was then dropped an ordinary friction match in a state of ignition. They both broke instantly into flames, which soon entirely consumed the cloth, although but little air could obtain access to its under side, and notwithstanding the good conducting power of the tinned iron.

In a similar experiment made with the same cloth saturated with lard oil, the cloth did not take fire when a lighted match was dropped upon it. Two cotton cloths the same size were saturated, one with lard oil the other with petroleum, and lighted at the same time. The petroleum cloth was consumed in 1 minute 23 seconds; the lard cloth in five minutes.

To render these experiments more strikingly applicable to cases of accident which might occur in a light-house, a piece of cotton cloth about 2 feet square, which had been used to wipe the table on which kerosene had been spilled, was crumpled up into the condition of an ordinary dish-cloth and thrown into a corner of the room. When a lighted match was dropped on this it instantly took fire and burned with a fierceness truly alarming.

These experiments are important in establishing the fact that oils which are commonly sold as entirely free from danger are not really so. They may be safe from explosions at ordinary temperatures, and in this respect are to be preferred to the lighter oils; but when spread over a large surface they burn with greater intensity even, as we have seen, on the surface of ice. In deed,the results are so striking that it might be well to repeat them presence of every light-house keeper, in order to impress him with an idea of the danger which might be apprehended in spilling the oil over his clothes, or in carelessly dropping his matches on cloths which had been used in cleaning the apparatus.

Among the peculiar properties of mineral oil is its great surface attraction or power of adhering or spreading on other surfaces, as well as ascending wicks to a much greater altitude than other oils. This property is recognized by the housekeeper who finds the exterior of the lamp covered with a film of oil shortly after it has been subjected to a thorough cleansing. It rises along the interior surface of the lamp and spreads over the outside. On account of this property it can be freely burned in lamps of which the fountain is at a considerable distance below the flame, and in which no overflow is required to produce a brilliant combustion.

A series of experiments was next made with regard to the burning qualities of mineral oils of different densities, from which it was inferred that the lighter oils in lamps of the fourth order give a greater amount of illumination than the heavier oils, and, furthermore that the latter charge the wick more than the former, from which it would appear that, in using mineral oil, while safety should be the prominent consideration on the one hand, in the choice of the material, regard must be had on the other to the illuminating power.

In regard to the photometric power of lamps of the same order charged with mineral and with lard oil, all the experiments we have yet made on this point tend to the conclusion that in smaller amps with the more volatile oils a greater photometric power is obtained than with the same lamps when charged with lard oil; hut with the larger lamps the reverse is the case, the lard giving greater power burned in these lamps than the mineral oil.

An unexpected difficulty arose in the course of the investigations for the introduction of mineral oils on account of the form of the flame. While a lamp with a constricted chimney, like that used in the German student lamp, gave the greatest photometrical power, it was found that the shape of the flame did not correspond with the arrangement of the lens apparatus, a large portion of the light being thrown upward toward the sky and another toward the earth, It was only after a series of trials with chimneys of different forms and button-deflectors that a flame of the best shape was obtained. To compare these flames in actual use, they were placed in succession in a light-house, with lens of the fourth order, and the photometrical power determined at different distances, from a mile to ten miles in extent, by interposing between the eye and the light a series of thin colored glasses, until the light was totally extinguished. It was found in these experiments that some of the flames that had an appearance of greater brilliancy near by failed to produce comparatively the same effect at a greater distance. Having settled upon the form of the flame to be used in lamps of the lower orders arrangements have been made for the introduction of mineral oils into all the stations in the third district, at which lights of the fourth and smaller orders are at present in use. The substitution of mineral for lard oil however is a matter of no small difficulty, and requires to be made with great precaution. An entire change in all the lamps is required; the several parts of the apparatus which in the case of lard oil lamps were united by soft solder must now be joined with speiter.

The importance of this was evinced by an accident which happened in the photometric room in the case of a lamp of the fourth order under trial; the heat unsoldered an air-tube and let down the oil from the reservoir on the flame, which produced so fierce a combustion that it would have set fire to the building had it not been of fire-proof materials.

"Oil Pulp" or "Thickener."

The singular compound, which has recently appeared in market under the name of "oil pulp," &c., has attracted considerable attention and comment from the trade. Having received several inquiries from our patrons as to its nature and value we have submitted several samples of different varieties to our chemist for proximate analysis and investigation.

This he has found a difficult task, as is often the case in the examination and analysis of such organic compounds as oils and varnishes. We have, however, ascertained the composition, and produced the compounds identical in all respects with those furnished us,

The most peculiar quality of this "pulp" is its ropiness, as in pulling it apart it stretches out like india rubber and if the mixture be thin enough it draws out in a uniform cord, which may extend several feet before breaking. This quality is not fully destroyed when mixed with quite a large proportion of petroleum oil. Hence its applicability as a "thickener" in lubricating oils.

The finest sample of "pulp" we have received had the appearance of thick gelatine or soaked glue. It was mostly soluble in petroleum naphtha, only a slight precipitate forming after some hours, which probably consisted of a stearine compound.

It gave the following analysis in 100 parts by weight:

Specific gravity, .921 or 20 deg. Be.	
Paraffine oil of 25 deg. Be	48.00
Lard oil (uncombined)	15.00
Fatty acids	30.00
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	6.00
Loss, water, soda, &c	1.00

The "thickener" consisted of the above compound or "pulp," dissolved in four times its measure of paraffine oil of 25 deg. Be. It had a specific gravity of .909 or 24 deg. Be.

The proportion of unsaponified oil seems to be entirely accidental, varying in different samples of pulp. Some of the pulps and thickeners are found to contain whale and other fish oils; one was made exclusively from cotton seed, and was much less ropy than those made from animal oils.

Any of these pulps are readily and nicely made by the following method: Dissolve 10 lbs of 76 per cent caustic soda in 100 lbs of water. Heat in a kettle 75 lbs whale oil, or 76 lbs lard oil, with 25 lbs water, to the boiling point, and add very slowly with stirring a small portion of the caustic solution. Maintain the heat and add the caustic from time to time as in the usual method of making soap. When the oil is fully saponified it should be thinned by stirring in about 200 lbs more water while it is kept boiling hot. Prepare a solution of alum by dissolving 25 lbs common alum in a kettle containing 75 lbs boiling water. Now pour the soap solution into the alum water with constant stirring. A tough gummy precipitate forms on the sides of the kettle and stirrer, and is composed of about one part of alumina to five of fatty acid, and constitutes the basis of "pulp." The water containing sulphates of soda (and potash when potash alum is used) and the glycerine of the oil, is easily dipped out, and the mass can then be worked quite dry by kneading, and can be readily melted in paraffine or other petroleum oil. It should weigh about the same as the alum used, and will make "pulp" as usually seen in market, by melting in 75 lbs of paraffine oil of 25 deg B. The "thickener" can be made by melting this "pulp" at a gentle heat and stirring in 200 lbs more paraffine oil of same gravity.

These compounds will be light in color and free from cloud according to the care used in making the soap, which ought not to be boiled much but kept near boiling, and also according to the color of the oils used.

The value of this compound as a lubricator is a matter of diverse opinion. Knowing its composition one might infer that the lubricating quality of the paraffine oil would not be greatly increased by the addition of ten per cent of fatty acid. Unfortunately the presence of the alumina in this combination does not improve the lubricating power of the fat, but has a most singular thickening effect. Its resemblance to glue in appearance, is not a more remarkable coincidence than its resemblance as a lubricator. Dissolved in oil it behaves like glue in water, having the same tensibility and glairy appearance in thin solution, but not happening to have a lubricating quality to correspond with its thickness. The heavy petroleums this compound is calculated to thicken, are estimated as lubricators according to their "viscosity." This material makes the oil viscid and causes it to "drop" in a sluggish filament that diminishes to a fine thread, without the well defined breaking off and "drawing back" seen in thick paraffines and reduced oils. Any one at all familiar with the appearance of lubricating oils in ordinary sample bottles would recognize the presence of this alumina soap. We think, however, that a similar compound can be made that would have less thickening power but be a good lubricator when dissolved in petroleum.

Mr. Boyd's Idea of the Standard.

The report of the State Senate Committee on "corners" and "futures," which had been prepared by Mr. Boyd, but which was not accepted by the Senate because of the refusal to sign it by the other members of the committee, has found its way into print through the columns of the New York *Herald*. From that portion of it relating to the transactions of the Standard we take the following:

Messrs. Henry M. Flagler, Benjamin Brewster and John D. Rockefeller are connected with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Flagler, its secretary, and Mr. Brewster, an associate, were permitted to make their voluntary statements under oath in pursuance of the request contained in a letter on page 640 of the record. Mr. Flagler's testimony shows the extent to which he opened the inquiry into the history, business, property and policy of his company. He disclosed the facts that there were many corporations acting under the general name of the Standard Oil Company; that its property was valued at $60,000,000 to $70,000,000; that its business was largely transacted in New York city, that its policy had been aggressive; that it controlled from eighty to ninety per cent. of the oil product through the business of transportation, refining, sale and export to all parts of the world, and his statement tended to show that his company virtually controlled the trade in this important staple of American production. Mr. Flagler among other things, said:

"I have asked Mr. Brewster to accompany me

here because he is more acquainted with the practical workings and detail of the business of recent years than I am. Perhaps, at the same, I may be able to answer any questions that the committee see fit to ask." And in another place he says: "I thought probably the committee would be glad to learn something of the Standard Oil Company, of its methods, its purposes and the objects it has attained." Mr. Brewster's evidence was similar in character, and he added to it an argument intended to be impressive in favor of the acts and policy of this company in dealing with what he properly called "the poor man's light."

Mr. Flagler also controverted the statements of a witness before the committee relating to the dividends and profits of the Standard Company, and with Mr. Brewster denited the truth of charges which had been made public against that company. He said that hitherto the company had not noticed these charges, regarding them as the penalty of business success, but intimated that these charges would now be refuted.

Them charges are so grave and so intimately connected with that branch of the committee's investigation relating to petroleum that the committee could not ignore them. Some of them have appeared in responsible publications, over the signature of responsible authors. They expose the company to public censure as an atrocious monopoly, which by acts closely approaching the line of criminal conspiracies has secured the control of the oil trade, crushed competing refiners, escaped the payment of public dues and taxes and made enormous fortunes for its managers by inordinate profits in oil. They are accurately stated in the following extract from the report of a special committee made to the Assembly of New York on January 22, 1880, as follows:—

This corporation is a unique illustration of the colossal proportions to which monopoly can grow under the laws of this country. It owns and controls the terminal facilities for handling oil of the four trunk lines; it owns and controls the pipe lines of the producing regions that connect with the railroads: it controls both ends of these roads; it ships ninety-five per cent of all oil; it has bought and frozen out refiners all over the country. By means of the superior facilities for transportation which it possessed it could overbid in the producing regions and undersell in the markets of the world. Thus it has gone on buying out and freezing out all opposition, until it has absorbed and monopolized this great export which ranks second in the list of exports of our country.

Its oil is carried for fifteen cents a barrel. Out of these rates the mileage allowed to the Standard leaves about ten cents per barrel, weighing 330 pounds, for a haul of over four hundred miles, besides hauling their empty cars back. Contrast this with the charge of forty-five cents for hauling a can of milk holding ten gallons and weighing ninety pounds an average distance of sixty-five miles.

The Standard Oil Company is an Ohio corporation, with a nominal capital of $3,500,000. It was chartered in 1869, with a capital of $100,600. The controlling spirits of this and the South Improvement Company are the same. After the repeal by Pennsylvania of the South Improvement Company's charter the attempt to monopolize the oil trade was transferred to the Standard Company. From that time it grew rapidly in importance until it now comprehends the Standard Company, of Pittsburgh; the Acme, the Imperial, the Atlantic Refining, the Camden, Charles Pratt & Co., the Devoe Manufacturing Company and J. H. Bostwick & Co.

Your committee were unable to ascertain the exact relation of these different organizations, owing to the refusal of several members of the Standard Oil Company, supoenaed as witnesses, to obey the supoena, and the refusal of those who did attend to answer our questions, but succeeded in establishing the fact that ninety or ninety-five per cent. of all refineries in the country act in harmony with the Standard Oil Company, and that they ship ninety-five per cent. of all the oil of the country, and of course, the $3,500,000 of capital of this mysterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members declined giving a history or description of it, lest their testimony be used to convict them of a crime. These charges also stated that the managers of the Standard had declined to give evidence before a Congressional committee and before a legislative committee of Pennsylvania, because they were under indictment for conspiracy, and their evidence might be used against them.

Mr. Flagler also promised to furnish the committe with certain information from the books of the company which he failed to give. The committee deemed it their duty to recall Mr. Flagler and Mr. Brewster and cross-examine them upon the matters opened by their voluntary statements. They appeared in obedience to subpœnas were severally sworn and the counsel for the committee cross-examined them. Failing to secure proof of the facts from Flagler and Brewster, J. D. Rockefeller, the president of the Standard Oil Company, was summoned, sworn and examined with the result disclosed by the record.

The committee in this connection present the following suggestions:—New York city is the port from which petroleum and its products are principally distributed throughout the world. Its annual export value reaches $40,000,000. It is sent to every State and territory in the Union. It is important to know whether the trade in this great staple, designed by Providence for the use and comfort of the human family, is in the hands of men who hold corporate powers to appropriate it for personal gain. If the half of those charges be true, which a proper cross examination of the witnes swill probably prove—no "corner" can exist in any article of sale more complete or more injurious to the public welfare than that which has long existed in petroleum, manufactured by the managers of the Standard Oil Company, and the "corner" is made sharper and more oppressive every year.

The committee believe that it would be a reproach to the Senate to permit these witnesses to defy its authority and to admit that it cannot extort from these persons the truth in an investigation which they themselves have challenged. They should be required to answer these questions, and if one effect of their answers should be subject to the proper taxation property worth $70,000,000 which has hitherto evaded its share of public burdens the State will not be the loser

The Standard Again Checkmated.

News was received here on Friday last that the Solar Oil Company of Buffalo had passed into the control of the Tidewater Pipe Company, the latter having purchased the majority of the Solar Company's stock. The negotiations for the transfer were opened several weeks ago, but owing to the Tidewater election troubles were only partially completed at that time. The Standard, with a view to gaining control of the entire refining business of Buffalo, had endeavored to purchase the Solar property, but was not quick enough, and the move of the Tidewater effectually puts a stop to any further effort of the Standard to monopolize Buffalo's refining business. The Buffalo *Express* of Friday gives an interesting review of the various changes in the Solar Oil Company's fortune, including the final transfer, which makes plain the method and motive of the present change. The company was organized September 9, 1880. The men at the bottom of it were three oil operators of Tilusville, Pa., namely, Messrs. Chase, Pierce and Hinckley. They started in with a small capital. A reorganization was soon made, and the capital increased to $35,000, with liens amounting to some $20,000. Mr. Philip Hoenig was elected President, A. E. Pierce, Treasurer, and Philip Stellwagen, Secretary. The company expected to get their crude oil from the Atlas Refining Company—since passed into the hands of the Standard—and did get a little oil from them. After refining some 3000 barrels or so the works were shut down. They have been idle for some 18 months. Troubles beset the company from the outset. Their first serious embarrassment was a debt for boilers, stills, and machinery. A judgment of about $11,000 was obtained against them, the property was sold on that judgment, and bid in by a Standard Oil Company official—understood to be Mr. Brewster of New-York. The sale was made in July last, the judgment by which it was made, and under which there is a year's redemption, amounting to $11,360. There are also two mortgages on the property; one maturing in August, 1883, amounting to $3,241, and another, which matured three weeks ago, of $7,562. This mortgage was about to be foreclosed and the property sold by the Sheriff, but at the wish of interested parties—the Standard's attorney chiefly—the sale was postponed and set for February 9th. To this the officers of the Solar Company acquiesced. Had the sale not been postponed it is understood that the Standard would have been headed off, very much as it is now.

Last Wednesday Mr. R. E. Hopkins Treasurer of the Tidewater Pipe Company went to Buffalo to complete the negotiations for the transfer of the Solar Company. A formal meeting was called at the latter company's office on Thursday, when $35,000 of the $50,000 of Solar stock passed into the Tidewater's hands. The first maturing mortgage $7.562 with accrued interest was immediately taken up, and the sale of the Solar works which was to have taken place on Friday was not held. The Hon. Roger Sherman, understood to be the legal representative of the Standard, when he arrived in Buffalo, presumably to attend the intended sale found that his services would not be required.

A reorganization of the Solar Oil Company was at once effected, Mr. R. E. Hopkins being elected president, to succeed Mr. Hoening. A new board of trustees will be created and the management virtually transferred to new hands. The *Express* states that, under the new management, the works will be put into active operations as soon as possible, probably in a few weeks. The present capacity of the works is considered to be some 500 barrels daily. It is proposed to about double this capacity. This will require the employment of about 100 men. The works, as is well known, are situated east of Babock street, near Buffalo Creek. The company own here some five or six acres of land. The Atlas Oil Refinery property adjoins the Solar property on the east. There is now at the Solar works a crude storage capacity of 5,000 barrels. The stills, or a part of them, are constructed under the Van Sickles patent for a continuous process of distillation. The Buffalo Lubricating Oil Works adjoin the property of the Solar on the west, and it is understood that the two companies will probably act in harmony. Distillation of illuminationg oil, to which the Solar Works will probably be restricted, leaves certain products valuable in the manufacture of lubricating oils. Thus it is seen that the two companies, while carrying on their business wholly distinct from each other, can co-operate in some respects to advantage.

The company at present retains the name of the Solar Oil Company, but its past history has not won much fame for that name, and a change may naturally be looked for.

The Disinfecting Power of Antiseptics.

In a paper laid before the French Academy, Dr. G. le Bon states that, as the result of his latest experiments on the antiseptic properties of the glyceroborates of sodium and calcium, he comes to the following conclusions:

First.—The disinfecting power of any antiseptic is in inverse ratio to the age of the putrefying material A solution of chopped meat, six days old, will require a much smaller proportion of disinfectant than when it has been kept, say for a couple of months, when the amount required will be ten times greater.

Secondly.—If we wish to measure the power of antiseptics by taking as a basis their disinfecting properties, when applied to chopped meat of normal strength (1.10), we shall find that the most powerful compounds are, potassic permanganate, calcic hypochlorite, ferrous sulphate acidulated with acetic acid, carbolic acid, and potassic and sodic glyceroborate. For instance, in order to disinfect 10 cubic centimetres of the normal chopped meat-solution mentioned above, we must take 500 cubic centimetres of a saturated solution of salicylic acid, 80 of a saturated solution of carbolic acid, 80 of a 10 per cent solution of sodic glyceroborate, and several drops only of a one per cent solution of potassic permanganate.

Thirdly.—There is no parallelism in the disinfecting action of an antiseptic and its action on microbes; potassic permanganate, for instance, although a most powerful disinfectant, exercises no power whatever on these organisms. On the other hand, alcohol which, after a long time, checks their development, only acts as a very weak disinfectant.

Fourthly.—There is no parallelism between the power of an antiseptic in preventing putrefaction and its power of checking it, when once set up. Alcohol and carbolic acid, which are powerful preventives of putrefaction, act but feebly when putrefaction has once commenced. Carbolic acid, therefore, when used in surgery, acts rather as a preservative than as an antiseptic.

Fifthly.—With the exception of a very small number of bodies, such as corrosive sublimate, and other powerful poisons, the greater part of the antiseptics now in use, more especially carbolic acid, have but a very feeble action on bacteria. If we mix 20 cubic centimetres of the above-mentioned normal solution of chopped meat with 50 or even 100 cubic centimetres of a saturated solution of carbolic acid, the larger bacteria are rendered motionless, while the smaller ones retain their vitality and powers of reproduction. The author possesses carbonized solutions four months old, still rich in bacteria. In fact, so far from looking on carbolic acid as a destroyer of bacteria, the author looks on it as the best material for preserving their lives.

Sixthly.—The experiments hitherto made upon the cadaveric alkaloids have not solved the question as to whether the odorous volatile alkaloids evolved during putrefaction are poisonous or not, seeing that the products of putrefaction introduced into the body in these experiments contain bacteria to which the resulting poisonous effects may or may not be attributed. After trying many experiments, the author simply introduced a number of frogs into a vessel, the bottom of which was covered with a layer of the normal meat solution already mentioned. When putrefaction first set in, although large quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen and other feted products were evolved and the liquid swarmed with bacteria, the frogs did not seem to suffer in the slightest degree, although, had an infinitesimal portion of the liquid been injected into an elephant, the animal would infallibly be poisoned. The same liquid kept for two months and then being harmless when injected subcutaneously, killed the frogs in a few minutes when they were compelled to breathe its vapor. There is, therefore, no parallelism between the toxic properties of a putrefying liquid and of its emanations. On the contrary, they seem to be in inverse ratio, that is to say, the newer the liquid the more toxic it is, the older the liquid the more toxic are its exhalations.

Seventhly.—The small quantity of these volatile toxic alkaloids which is sufficient to kill animal life when breathed, shows them to rival nicotine, prussic acid and other powerful poisons in their virulence.

Eighthly.—The author's experiments show why accidents have arisen when bodies have been exhumed after having been buried for a long time. The air of old cemeteries, although nearly free from microbes, is nevertheless extremely poisonous. The volatile products of putrefaction generated by microbes appear therefore to play an important part in contagious and infectious diseases.—*Comptes Rendus de l'Academie Francaise des Sciences.*

The *American Glassmaker* says that the Riverside Glass Company at Wellsburg, West Va. unceremoniously discharged eight of their work, men because they would not turn out more ware than other factories have made. That speaks well for a firm composed or workingmen. When your fellow workmen commence to devour you, what more could you expect of trappers?

Lakes of Vegetable or Animal Origin.

(Continued from page 313.)

The decoction, after settling, is decanted and filtered, so as to obtain it thoroughly clean, which must be done in a hot state if possible, especially if additions have been made to the water. The decoction may at once be filtered into dishes either of porcelain, glass, stoneware, or tinned copper, to which various additions are made for the purpose of effecting or accelerating the separation of the carmine. These dishes with the carmine are then well cooled to prevent the dust from falling in, and left to stand for several weeks or months, during which time the carmine separates both by clinging to the sides of the vessel and falling down to the bottom in the shape of a delicate powder, while the surface of the fluid becomes covered with a pellicle. After the separation of the carmine has been effected, the fluid is removed either by decanting or with a siphon, the carmine spread on a filtering paper lying upon a filtering cloth, and after the adhering fluid has dripped off, it is again washed with distilled water, and finally dried. The above-mentioned additions made to the filtered decoctions in the dishes generally are muriatic acid, only enough to impart a high color to the fluid; bioxalate or bitartrate of potash, cremor tartari, which must be free from lime; alum, either with or without cremor tartari; mercury chloride, also albumen dissolved in water, which hereby coagulates, and is mixed to the color. All these materials must be free from iron.

Of the above specified additions such as do not operate upon the copper vessels, for instance, the organic acids, acid salts and alum may be added to the water at the time of boiling the cochineal. Filtering in this case must also be done hot, because the decoctions prepared with additions cloud already during cooling, and deposit carmine. If with the filtered and above additions containing cochineal decoctions substances are mixed which with these additions would give uncolored precipitations, or other indifferent solid bodies, a little carmine falls down at once, the larger part, however, only gradually, acting similarly as if without these latter admixtures. Although the precipitating carmine is diluted by this process, and its intensity decreased, it can still pass as carmine, in case the admixtures were not unduly large. At any rate, only such substances should be added which by the forming of the thereby effected precipitation do not alter the acid nature of the fluid, otherwise a violet red or at least a crimson color would arise, which no longer resembles carmine.

The carmines vary in shade. The highest red are the most preferred; a feebly violet shade is easily imparted by exposing them to ammonia vapors, which must not be continued long, however.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CARMINE LAKES.

FLORENTINE LAKES.

We have in the preceding ascertained the behavior of the fresh cochineal decoctions toward substances as are commonly employed for practical purposes in the formation of lakes, and have learned sufficient to employ the most direct processes for the purpose. Since the fresh cochineal decoction, as we have seen, contains the original carminic acid as red pigment, and not its conversion product, the carmine red, the essential pigment of the carmine, the lakes manufactured from such a decoction are always of a different color than those obtained from carmine. Lakes from fresh cochineal decoctions always show a violet tone, and one which can be altered in no manner; and for this reason such lakes possess no greater beauty than those carefully manufactured from redwood.

If high red, or carmine red, lakes, the actual carmine lakes, are to be manufactured, high red pure carmine is to be dissolved in ammonia, not much of which is necessary, after which the solution is dissolved with alum, whereby a carmine red lake is produced. Before precipitating, indifferent white additions may be made which make the lake lighter—such as starch, blanc fixe, calcined kaolin, or other red lakes, which by the above-mentioned alum precipitation do not deteriorate in color. Carmine also may be thrown down from the ammoniacal solution upon white bodies by the addition of tartaric acid. Under all conditions, however, the ammoniacal carmine solutions must be used fresh, otherwise the lakes would receive a trace of a tinge into violet.

These lakes occurring in commerce are either called carmine or Florentine lakes, but they are the genuine Florentine lakes. They surrender all pigments when digested with ammonia, and leave only starch or a little alumina as residue. The ammoniacal, colored extract of Florentine lake behaves like a carmine solution, since similar to such a one, it is precipitated by acids. Hydric sulphide gas has no effect upon the lake. The kinds range in price to threefold. The Florentine lakes are generally hat-shaped, while carmine lakes occur in commerce in irregular pieces due to drying upon paper.

LAKES FROM COCHINEAL AND MADDER.

If from the decoctions of garancine or of madder simply washed with sulphuric acid, after boiling it with alum-containing water, madder lakes have been precipitated with soda or chalk, in the previously specified manner, and an aqueous cochineal decoction is then added, the madder lakes color much darker, and their yellowish red color passes into a carmine red. An addition

of white bodies is necessary with pure alumina madder lakes, so that the arising lakes do not become too dark entirely.

Handsome, high carmine red lakes are produced, if the decoction of garancine such as is prepared for the manufacture of madder lakes, is precipitated with a solution of carmine in ammonia, instead of with soda. These lakes have a high scarlet red color, resembling carmine, which still increases when grinding the pieces into which the lakes dry.

COCHINEAL AND PERNAMBUCO OR REDWOOD LAKES.

The crimson and Pernambuco lakes, the manufacture of which has been specified in its place, gradually absorb all pigment from a cochineal decoction, leaving the fluid completely bleached. The lakes become darker hereby, receive more fire, but an addition of tin salt does not augment the color, as it is the case with pure Pernambuco lakes, but makes them violet. Many Florentine lakes occurring in commerce appear to have been produced in this manner; others contain no cochineal pigment whatever, being simply redwood lakes, to which the form of Florentine lakes have been given.

MIXED COCHINEAL LAKES. MINERAL COLORS MIXED WITH RED LAKES. EXAMINATION OF RED MIXED LAKES.

Under the name of Munich lakes occur not alone genuine madder lakes (see Madder Lakes), but also lakes of so great a beauty that no one who manufactures madder, indifferent whether he tries it with or without chemical assistance is capable of producing madder lakes of such excellence. I have analyzed such a lake from the B. Aniline and Soda Factory, in order to ascertain the solid basis. Caustic soda solution withdrew from 5 grams, 2 grams of soluble matter, which was found to be cochineal pigment. The insoluble 3 grams consisted of pure vermilion, consequently the lake consisted of a mixture of carmine lake and vermilion. It is plain that such a lake cannot be obtained in any other manner than by precipitating carmine lake upon vermilion. When it is intended to produce a certain lake according to sample, it is well to remember this case, especially if the pattern shows anything extraordinary. The shortest way to ascertain as well the pigment as the nature of the basis, is the chemical analysis of the lake sample. When both have been determined, their ratio is to be established. This chemical investigation of such lakes is to be executed as follows:

If red lakes are to be investigated, one is not certain of retaining the admixed solid body as residue in the crucible, when burning the pigment by calcining the lake; because by lakes containing vermilion and carmine, as in the above case, the vermilion would volatilize when burning the carmine, consequently, almost nothing would remain. Although if starch is admixed it will burn at the same time, but it generally gives first a strongly distended coal.

Whether a red lake contains cochineal pigment or carmine, can vaguely be recognized by the color of the solutions of such a lake with ammonia or potash lye, especially when compared with standard solutions. However, if mixed lakes, for instance, carmine and madder lakes are at the same time to be investigated, then the color of such solutions cannot be relied on, as madder pigments give nearly the same colored solutions. The varying behavior of the fluids toward acids in such a case offers the best means of distinguishing. The carmine pigment is not completely precipitated with acids from the alkaline solution, although the madder pigment is. If the latter, therefore, were present alone, the alkaline solution, when acidulated, would be rendered colorless, but always retain a scarlet color if it contains carmine or cochineal pigment. To further ascertain whether the pigments separated with sulphuric acid from the alkaline solution, are mixture from cochineal and madder pigments, they are dried and treated with ether. This would dissolve the madder pigments, the purpurine and alizarine, but not the carminic acid and carmine red or carmine, which are insoluble therein. The ethereal solution, after evaporating the ether leaves a pigment, which can be inspected closer at leisure.

(To be continued.)

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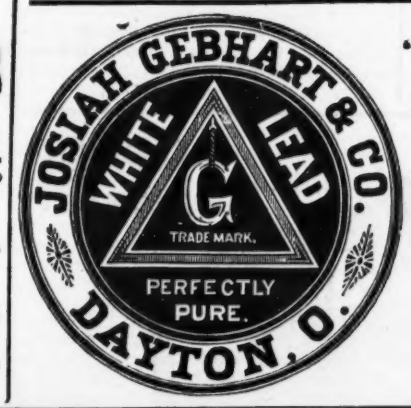

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PAINT MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1883.

Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specially stated and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

Pig lead has been dull and rather easy during the past week, common now being quoted at 4 60c and refined at 4 65c. We note a sale of 360 tons Germania common ex Wildwood, at dock, at 4½c.

There is no improvement to be noted in the market for white lead ground in oil. Prices are unsettled, though city corroders have as yet made no change in their quotation, asking, nominally, 6¾c net on the larger lots and 7c less 1½ or 2½ per cent. on small quantities. Out of town, however, the trade seems to be in a demoralized condition, owing to active competition with the West. It is reported that Western corroders are offering liberally through th's State at 6c delivered, and in the Eastern markets at 6 05@6 15c delivered. The prices are sometimes met by some of the eastern corroders, but the latter, generally, are not so anxious to sell as to sacrifice prices completely. There are numerous inquiries for forward contracts at low prices, but so far as we can learn, eastern corroders are not selling ahead, preferring, in the present unsettled state of affairs, to supply customers with lots as wanted.

American oxide of zinc is only selling in a small way to supply current wants of consumers. Prices are unchanged, manufacturers still quoting 3¾@4¼c, as to quality. The demand for French zincs is also light. Prices are unchanged and steady, at the quotations given below:

American Dry White Lead	5¾	@	6
" " Pure White Lead, in oil	6½	@	6¾
English White Lead, in oil	9	@	9½
Zinc White, Paris, G S, 50 bbls.		@	8½
" " " G S, 10 bbls.		@	8½
" " " G S, Less		@	9½
" " " R S, 50 bbls.		@	6½
" " " R S, 10 bbls.		@	7
" " " R S, Less		@	7½
Antwp R S, 50 bbls.		@	6¾
" " R S, 10 bbls.		@	6½
" " R S, Less		@	7
V M Co. grinding in poppy oil, Green Seal	10½	@	11¼
Zinc White, V M Co. grinding in poppy oil, Red Seal	8½	@	9¼
Zinc White, Fr., in varnish	16	@	20
" " Am. ex. dry	4½	@	
" " off color	3½	@	4
" " in oil	6½	@	7
" " in varnish	14	@	18
L. Z. O. German Zinc		@	6½
China White	14	@	16¼
Flake "	13	@	15
Kremnitz White	6	@	20

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Red lead and litharge are steady, with a good jobbing demand reported. The former is quoted at 6@6¼c as to quantity: the later is still held at 5¾@6c.

Orange mineral continues dull and unsettled, though the jobbing demand is good for this season. We still quote 7½@8c for English and German, and 8¼@8¾c for domestic, as to brand and quantity, and 12@13 for French spot and 11@11¼c to arrive.

Quicksilver vermilion is meeting with a fair demand at present quotations, which are 45c for bulk lots in 100 lb kegs, 46c for lots in bags, and 50c for bags less than 30 lbs. Artificial vermilion is steady, with prices varying from 10@30c, as to brand and quantity.

American vermilion continues in good request at present quotations, which range from 11½@12½c, as to quantity and brand.

Carmine has been in more request since our last. We are reported sales of 100 lbs within the range of present quotations, which are $3 40@3 60 per lb in bulk and pound packages, less the usual discount.

American Venetian red continues dull, and is only wanted in a jobbing way at $1 20@1 30, as to brand and quantity.

English Venetian red is steady, with an unusual demand reported for this season of the year. We quote $1 50@1 55 as to quantity from store, and $1 40@1 45 to arrive, with sales of 200 bbls. Other brands are steady, and are obtainable on the spot at $1 25@1 40, and $1 12½@1 40 to arrive, as to brand and make.

Carmine, No. 40	3 40	@	3 60
Crocus Martus, Imported		@	
" " American		@	
Coloothar	5½	@	10
Indian Red, American	3½	@	6
" " Standard American	2	@	3¼
" " English	5	@	15
Tuscan " "	12½	@	15
Turkey " "	12	@	13
Litharge, English Flake	10	@	10½
" American Powdered	6½	@	7
Red Lead, English	9	@	9½
" American	6½	@	7
Orange Mineral, English	7½	@	8¼
" " French	11	@	13
" " German	7½	@	8
" " American	7	@	7½
Rose Pink, English	9½	@	10
" American	8½	@	9
Vermilion, Imported English	65	@	70
" Am. Quicksilver, blk.	45	@	
" " bgs.	46	@	50
" Chinese	65	@	70
" Trieste	70	@	72½
" American	12	@	12¾
" Artificial	10	@	30
Venetian Red, Cookson's	1 50	@	1 60
" " H. R. & Co	1 15	@	1 75
" Bell Brand	1 40	@	1 45
" Diamond H		@	1 25
" B O W		@	1 30
" V V R		@	1 60
" American	1 20	@	1 30

YELLOWS.

Ochres are dull and only wanted in a jobbing way. This may be said of the other yellow pigments. We are reported sales of 300 bbls G M B Rochelle ochre from store at $1 40 and 50 bbls to arrive at $1 30. N M B is steady, with sales reported of 75 cks to arrive at $1 30 and 15 cks from dock at $1 45. Domestic ochres are without change. We hear of sales of 50 bbls of double washed and 25 bbls of single washed at present quotations.

Chrome Yellow	10	@	30
Ochre, Rochelle	1 35	@	1 45
" Washed Dutch	6½	@	6¾
" " French	5	@	5½
" " Nat Oxford, Imp	6½	@	6¾
" " " pow	7	@	7¾
" Golden	5	@	6
" Domestic	¾	@	1½

BLUES.

There has only been a light demand for blue pigments since our last. Prussian blue is still quoted at 40@45c, as to brand and quantity. Chinese blue is only wanted in a jobbing way. We still name 50@60c, as to brand and size of order. Ultramarines are without change though the demand is limited.

At the close the following were the current quotations:

Chinese Blue	50	@	60
Prussian " pure	45	@	50
" " low grades	30	@	40
Soluble "	50	@	55
Ultramarine Blue	13	@	26
Celestial "	5½	@	8
Blue Verditer	25	@	30
" Refiners	60	@	70

GREENS.

There has been quite an active demand for Paris green since our last for future delivery. We are reported sales of 30 tons at 16c and 10 tons in a jobbing way, prices ranging from 17@19½c as to quantity.

The following were the quotations at the close:

Chrome Green, Chem. Pure	28	@	32
" " Extra	12	@	13
" " Super	9	@	11
" " Common	5	@	8
Paris Green, Pure	16	@	19½
" " Lower Grades	14	@	15
" " In Pulp	12	@	13
French Verdigris		@	

BLACKS.

There has been only a limited demand for black pigments since our last. Prices, however, remain steady.

The following were the current quotations at he close:

English Drop Black	14	@	18
American " "	9½	@	14
Frankfort " "	25	@	30
American Ivory	2¾	@	3¾
Lmpblk, prime	27½	@	33
" Medium	19½	@	26
" 2d quality	13	@	19
" Low grade	6½	@	10
Naphtha, black	60	@	
Fine calcined velvet black	16	@	25
Medium " "	12	@	15

BROWNS.

The increased demand noted in our last for brown pigments continues, though as yet there has been no change in prices.

THE JEWETT WHITE LEAD CO.,

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTION PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

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ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL,

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Manufacturers

GOLDEN OCHRE,

PARIS WHITE,

PATENT DRYER,

INDIAN RED,

VENETIAN RED

AND COLORS

PAINTS for GRINDERS & JOBBERS USE.

Ochres, Umbers, Siennas, China Clay & English White Lead.

Refiners of Pure Beeswax.

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FAMOUS MANUFACTURER OF READY MADE **PAINTS**

Fine Colors Dry, Ground in Oil, Japan, and Water.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC &c.

Our Specialty AMAZON GREEN.

Office and Manufactory,

191 West Fifth Street,

Correspondence Solicited. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CLEVELAND
Iron Ore Paint Co.,
Manufacturers of
PURE IRON ORE PAINTS,
(Rossie), Purple and Brown.
We guarantee all Our Paints, and respectfully solicit the patronage of consumers and dealers. Send for price-list 21
Office 9 Columbus St. Clev'd, O.

BEST IRON PAINT.

BATTELLE & RENWICK,

163 Front Street, New York,

AGENTS FOR

The Ulster White Lead Co.

Corroders and Manufacturers of

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

T. J. McCOY. T. H. McCOY

AMERICAN

White Lead Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead

Dry and in Oil.

—:o:—

We guarantee our manufactures to be STRICTLY PURE

ANCHOR WHITE LEAD CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

RED LEAD & LITHARGE

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents for New England: E & F. KING & CO., Boston

MARYLAND

White Lead Co.,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Dry White lead and White lead in Oil.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be perfectly pure.

JOHN CURLETT, President

CHAS. KETTLEWELL, Secretary.

Office—25 South Holiday Street

J. H. MORLEY & CO.,

Cleveland White Lead W'k

CORRODERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD.

JUNCTION CANAL & CHAMPLAIN STS.,

Cleveland, Ohio.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,

Established 1770.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

COLORS, VARNISHES, WHITE LEAD & ZINC,
ARTIST'S AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS.

106 & 108 Fulton Street, NEW YORK, | No. 21 Lake street, CHICAGO.

J. H. PARKER,

SOLE MAKER OF

Sample Cards,

Of Every Description for

Paint Manufacturers.

Office 22 MAIN STREET,

Cleveland, O.

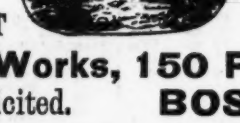
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Samples and Prices on Application

BROWNING & JONES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GENUINE LINSEED OIL

LIQUID PAINTS.



IN USE BY THE U.S.GOVERNMENT

SAMPLE CARDS of 42 Shades sent on application.

Office and Works, 150 Portland St.,

Correspondence solicited. BOSTON, MASS.

Johnston's Patent Standard

DRY SIZED

JOHNSTON'S PATENT DRY SIZED KALSOMINE AND FRESCO PAINTS

Kalsomine "Ready for Use."

Grand Centennial

MEDAL

And DIPLOMA Awarded 1876

Awards:

BRONZE MEDAL 1874.
SILVER MEDAL 1875.
DIPLOMA FOR SUPERIORITY MAINTAINED 1876.

Medal

AWARDED BY

Maryland Institute

1878.

The only CHEAP and AVAILABLE PREPARATIONS for the purpose *ever offered to the public*, as proven by a test of over 8 years use, and thousands of testimonials from some of the largest and most respectable dealers and practical men in the country, as well as from the opinions of Judges Awards and Medals of various Exhibition and State Fairs.

CAUTION.

The wide-spread popularity of my PATENT KALSOMINE and Fresco Paints having induced unscrupulous parties to foist upon the market worthless preparations, under various names, purporting to be for the same purposes, I caution the public to guard against such frauds, by seeing the my NAME and TRADE MARK are on every package.

H. M. JOHNSTON, Patentee.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Dry Kalsomine and Fresco Paint Works.

206 Water street, New York.

The following were the current quotations at the close:

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powd.	6	@	7½
" " " lumps	3½	@	5
" " raw powd.	7	@	7½
" " " lumps	4½	@	5
" American, burnt & powd	1½	@	2
" " raw	1½	@	2
Umber, Turkey burnt & powd.	3½	@	4
" " " lumps	3	@	
" " raw & powd.	3½	@	4
" " " lumps	1½	@	2½
" " Am. burnt	1½	@	1¾
" " " raw	1½	@	1¾
Vandyke Brown, English	6	@	12
" " American	3	@	4
Spanish Brown	1	@	1½

Ready Mixed Paints.

The recent storms have in a measure checked the demand for ready mixed paints, though the jobbing demand is steady and prices at present are without change.

Metallic Paints.

There has been an improved demand for metallic paints since our last for both spot and future delivery. Manufacturers are firm in their prices, and see no reason why they should make any reduction.

Yellow per lb	1¾	@	2
Red "	1¾	@	2
Brown per ton	1½	@	2

Miscellaneous.

Sulphate of barytes is steady, with an improved demand reported. We quote $18@20 for prime white as to brand and quantity, $14@16 for off color and $30 for extra floated.

English china clay has been in good request, with light stocks for immediate supply. We are reported sales of 200 tons to arrive at $17@19 and 50 tons spot at $15@18, also 75 tons extra brands at $22@22 50. Domestic is in more request with light stocks, which are quoted at $11@11 50.

French terra alba is in light stock both on the spot and to arrive. This in a measure restricts business, as holders are not disposed to press sales. We are reported sales of 50 cks to arrive at 80@90c. Domestic is without change; sales are reported of 40 cks No. 1 at 70@75c and 20 cks No. 2 at 45@50c.

French talc is without change; the firmness noted in our last is still maintained. We quote $1 50@1 75 for extra grades and $1 35@1 40 for common, as to quality and quantity. Domestic is quoted at 65@75c per 100 lbs.

Cobalt oxide is steady with a good jobbing trade reported. We still quote $2 55, cash in 10 days, for large lots and $2 65@2 75 for smaller quantities.

Whiting is dull and unsettled pending the discussion of the tariff bill. Sales are reported of 250 bbls common at 42½@45c and 50 bbls gilders' at 70@80c.

Paris white is in more request for future delivery. We are reported sales of 150 tons at $1 20. We quote $1 20@1 25 as to quantity.

Putty is in more request though at present prices are unchanged. We quote 2c for bulk and 2¼c for bladders.

Chalk continues to meet with the usual good demand. We are reported sales of 300 tons at $1 60.

Barytes, prime white	22 50	@	24 50
" foreign floated	28 00	@	30 00
" domestic floated	32 00	@	32 50
" off color	15 00	@	20 00
Chalk per ton	2 75	@	
" kiln dried per 100 lbs	40		
" air dried " "	30	@	35
China clay per ton	15 00	@	18 50
Whiting, Commercial	45	@	47½
" Gilders'	70	@	80
Paris White, English Cliffstone	1 15	@	1 30
" American	80	@	1 00
French Talc	1½	@	1¾
" Terra Alba	75	@	1 00
English " "		@	1 00
Blanc fix		@	3½
Dentists' Plaster per bbl		@	1 75
Calcined " "	1 15	@	1 25
Marble Dust per ton	5 00	@	7 00
Pumice Stone, original cks	1½	@	1¾
" " selected lumps, in bbls	2½	@	4
" " powdered pure, in bbls	2½	@	3
Rotten " original cks		@	4
" " selected lumps	6	@	15
" " pow'd, in bbls	3½	@	3½
Rubbing Stone	5	@	7
Smalts, German Blue	13	@	15
" Super Black	8	@	10
Putty, in bulk	2	@	2¼
" in bladders		@	2½
" in tins		@	2½

Varnish Gums.

There has been no change in varnish gums during the past week. While there has been a good jobbing trade passing, no large sales have been consummated. Importers are still indifferent about selling, preferring to hold for higher prices, which may be expected at the opening of the spring trade. For shellac report see drug market.

The following were the closing quotatations.

Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned		@	45
" Zanzibar bold	1 00	@	1 10
" " medium	95	@	1 00
" " small	45	@	50
" Manila	8	@	15
Damar, Singapore	17	@	18
" Batavia	18	@	19
Kauri, Coated	12	@	14
" Hard Scraped	15	@	18
" " Pale	20	@	27
" Fine Selected	35	@	50
Mastic		@	1 20
Sandrac	29½	@	30
Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	8	@	9
" " sandy	5	@	6
" Egyptian	9½	@	10

NATIONAL WHITE LEAD WORKS.
F. W. CERDES & BRO.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, Etc.,
ALSO PROPRIETORS OF
Eclipse Paint Works,
FOR THE SPECIAL MANUFACTURE OF ALL COLORS OF
Petroleum Barrel Paint,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

TRADE MARK.

Prince's Metallic Paint

Fireproof, Waterproof, and the Best Possible

Covering for Iron, Tin or Wood.

For Sale by the leading Paint Houses and

THE PRINCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

71 Maiden Lane, New York.

REPRESENTED IN

Boston—E. O. MURDOCK, 96 Milk St. St. Louis—D. MANGE, 110 Olive St.
Chicago—H. H. HAINES, 38 Dearborn St. Cincinnati—F. R. SHARP, 20 Broadway.
Philadelphia—E. O. MURDOCK, 65 N. Front St.

ULTRAMARINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HOFFMANN & KIESSIG,

Proprietors of Germania Ultramarine Works.

79 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS

HELLER & MERZ,

Manufacturers of

ULTRAMARINE,

For all Purposes.

55 Maiden Lane, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN BALL BLUE.

The Best in Market

ENAMEL PAINT CO.,

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GUALITY GUARANTEED.

132--134 RIVER ST., CLEVELAND, O.

WORKS: NEWTON HEATH, MANCHESTER.

COADSBY & CO.,

MANCHESTER,

LONDON OFFICE: 35 King William St. LONDON BRIDGE.

OIL, PAINT, COLOUR, VARNISH, AND DRYSALTERY MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS of PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, and SPECIALLY-PREPARED VARNISH PAINTS, Mixed ready for immediate use, TEREBINE, PATENT DRYER, PUTTY, &c.

PULP DISTEMPER COLOURS IN VARIOUS SHADES.

We call special attention to our CONCENTRATED PAINT DETERGENT, in paste and liquid, an exceedingly useful and effectual preparation for the speedy removal of old paint, varnish, grease, smoke, or dirt of any description (irrespective of its age or thickness), from wood, iron, or stone. It is also applicable for removing wall papers and distemper, and for general cleaning-down purposes it has no equal. It is easily applied, requires very little labour, and gives most satisfactory results.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR,

Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, Oil Refiners and Merchants,

96 to 106 Dale Street, Tradeston, Glasgow. Office, 189 West Street.

White Lead, Red Lead, Drop Black, Coloured Paints, Dryers, Venetian Red, Putty, Varnishes, Lamp Black, Oils, Brushes, Vegetable Blacks, Glues, Cements &c.

Established 1850. WM. E. BROWNE & CO., 26 Burling Slip NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF

PAINTS FOR GRINDERS.

Siennas, Umbers, Orange Mineral Ultramarine Blue, China Clay, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

IMPERIAL GOLDEN OCHRE. FINEST DOUBLE WASHED FRENCH OCHRES. ROCHELLE OCHRE

AGENTS FOR DAVID STORER & SONS, GLASGOW, London. Liverpool.

MAKERS OF IMPERIAL DROP BLACKS, Fineness, Strength of Body & Depth of Color.

SUPERFINE INDIAN & TUSCAN REDS,

"BELL BRAND" VENETIAN RED.

Oxides of Iron, Turkey Red, Colors, &c.

THE PAINTS we furnish to GRINDERS ARE ALWAYS OF THE BEST QUALITY, MOST CAREFULLY PREPARED, AND PERFECTLY PURE

TRADE MARK. Established 1848.

Vermilionette AND Drop Black

TRADE MARK. Established 1848.

W. H. HOLMES & SONS,

Manufacturers of the "Castle" Brand Colors.

Newcastle on Tyne ENGLAND.

BLANC FIXE,

Chloride of Barium, Hydrate of Baryta, Nitrate of Baryta,

PURE WHITE SULPHATE OF ALUMINA—perfect substitute for Lump Alum.

JULIUS HULSEN & CO., Newcastle on Tyne, England.

New York Agents, - - GABRIEL & SCHALL, - - 205 Pearl Street, New York

Established 1807.

D. F. TIEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARMINE,

California Vermilion, Soluble Blue,

Paints & colors of all Kinds, DRY, in OIL and in WATER.

Office, { 16 MURRAY ST., 19 PARK PLACE. | Factories, { MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Richard Foster, Wharf & Canal Sts., Ancoats, Manchester, England,
Manufacturer of White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Lead, Dryers, Varnish, & Paint of every description
Burner of Venetian Red, Indian Red, Oxides, Mineral, Blue and Drop Black.
COLOUR MANUFACTURER.
VERMILIONETTE, Chromes. Blues, Raw and Burnt Sienna, Emerald and Brunswick Greens Persian, Derby and Chinese Reds.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

L. MARTIN & CO.,

226 WALNUT STREET
Second Floor Front,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAMPBLACK

From the Lowest to the Highest Grades.

SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, 1860; American Institute, New York, 1867; and Franklin Institute, November, 1874; also Diploma and Medal by International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

☞ We particularly caution the trade against unprincipled parties who are seeking to palmoff an inferior quality of Lampblack by appropriating the names of our well-known brands, familiar to dealers and consumers throughout the country for the past thirty years.

☞ The great reputation our goods have obtained presents a strong temptation for small manufacturers to imitate, not only the language of our price lists, but the title of our labels, inorder to make a market for the spurious stuff they put up.

JAMES P. BARNETT,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

COLORS,

PULP, DRY, AND IN OIL.

Specialties for Large Consumers.

FULTON WHITE.

Non-Poisonous, whiter than White Lead, has 25 per cent. more body and covering power.

RUBOIDE VERMILION.

Far cheaper and more Brilliant than the best English; will wear well and not turn dark.

GERANIUM LAKES, PIGMENTS FOR COTTON CLOTHS, Etc., Etc.

Sole Agent For the

Coal Tar Products of Chas. Lowe & Co., Manchester, England.

CARBOLIC ACID, CRYSTAL AND LIQUID, In bulk and bottles.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,
Carbolic Laundry Soap,
Carbolic Urinal Soap,
Carbolic Toilet Soap,
Carbolic Sheep Ointment,

And other Carbolic goods constantly on hand.

J. P. BARNETT. EDW. HORE, Special.
Office, 235 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
Factories. NEWARK, N. J., and BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HENRY WOOD'S SON & CO

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MARSEILLES GREEN,

Boston, Mass.

Look for Advertisement in our Next Number

COLORS AND PAINTS

OF EVERY KIND.

In Oil, Water Dry or Ready Mixed.

Unexceptionably the Best

GREENS,

Swiss and Imperial French.

JOHN LUCAS & CO.,
Offices 141 and 143 North Fourth Street, - - - PHILADELPHIA
WM. E. LUCAS,
86 Maiden Lane - - - - - - NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1852.

A. B. ANSBACHER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

PAINTS.

Fine Colors of Absolute Purity.

Office, 43 John Street, New York

Factories Brooklyn, E. D.

Quicksilver Vermilion.

Paris Green — Carmines

MANUFACTURED BY
Sondheim, Alsberg & Co
54 Maiden Lane
—AND—
29 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.
FACTORY,
Bridge and Plymouth Streets,
BROOKLYN.

Chrome Greens and Yellows.

Prussian and Celestial Blues.

Soluble Blue — Chinese Blue

SOLE AGENTS
For Arons' Liquid
GOLD PAINT.

BONE BLACK

FOR FILTERING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Size No. 1. For Glucose and Grape Sugar Refineries.
Size No. 2. For Cane Sugar Refineries.
Size No. 3. For Oil and Paraffine Refineries.
Size No. 5. For Beet Sugar and Sorghum Refineries.
Ivory Black, for the Paint and Blacking Trade.

Orders Solicited. Samples and Prices on Application.
ADDRESS,

Michigan Carbon Works,
DETROIT MICH.

Window Glass.

WINDOW GLASS.

The market for French sheet continues dull and as cable advices from the sources of supplies indicate a firm market, importers show no disposition to offer stocks at a further decline. The near approach of spring and the usual activity in building will no doubt stimulate business, for even at present there are quite a number or orders in the market for future delivery which holders have to decline as it would be impossible to replace stocks at present quotations. American window glass is in the same position as reported last week. Things remain passive awaiting tariff developments and until this much vexed question is settled no activity may be expected. There has been quite a deal of inquiry for future delivery for April, May and June. Manufacturers, however, decline to book orders for future delivery, preferring to wait and take their chances. There is no change in discounts.

PLATE GLASS.

Plate glass is in moderate request and remains unchanged at present discounts. These however may be advanced any day, should there come any active demand. The stocks though not excessive, are ample, to meet any ordinary demand. It is reported that the Louisville and New Albany Plate Glass Works have been damaged somewhat by the recent floods, but not enough to seriously interfere with their business. German looking glass plate is steady with a good jobbing trade reported.

FRENCH—SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
25. 6x8 to 10x15	10 00	$9 25	$9 00	$8 50
40.11x14 to 16x24	11 50	10 75	10 25	9 50
50.18x22 to 20x30	14 75	13 75	12 50	11 50
54.15x36 to 24x30	16 50	14 75	13 00	
60.26x28 to 24x36	17 50	16 00	14 00	
70.26x36 to 26x44	18 75	17 25	14 50	
80.26x46 to 30x50	20 50	19 25	16 50	
84.30x52 to 30x54	22 75	21 00	18 00	
90.30x56 to 34x56	24 00	22 00	19 75	
94.34x58 to 34x60	25 25	23 75	21 50	
00.36x60 to 40x60	28 50	26 60	23 75	

DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
25. 6x8 to 10x15	$13 00	$12 25	$11 75	$11 00
40.11x14 to 16x24	15 75	14 75	14 00	
50.18x22 to 20x30	20 00	18 50	17 00	
54.15x36 to 24x30	22 00	20 00	17 75	
60.26x28 to 24x36	24 00	22 50	19 25	
70.26x36 to 26x44	25 00	23 50	20 00	
80.26x46 to 30x50	27 00	25 25	22 00	
84.30x52 to 30x54	30 00	28 00	24 00	
90.30x56 to 34x56	31 50	29 00	26 25	
94.34x58 to 34x60	33 00	31 50	28 50	
109.36x60 to 40x60	37 00	34 00	32 00	

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x8 to 10x15	$8 25	$7 50	$7 00	50
11x14 to 15x24	9 25	8 50	8 00	7 25
16x24 to 20x28	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x34 to 24x30	12 25	10 75	9 00	8 50
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	11 50	9 75	9 00
26x36 to 26x44	14 50	13 25	10 75	9 50
36x46 to 30x50	15 00	14 00	11 25	10 50
30x52 to 30x54	16 00	14 50	12 00	
30x56 to 34x56	17 25	15 50	13 50	
34x58 to 34x60	18 25	17 25	15 00	
50x60 to 40x60	20 75	18 75	17 25	

PHOTOGRAPH SIZES.

6½x8½ to 8x10.... $11 00
Discounts 60&20

AMERICAN—SINGLE.

Discounts 60&15&60&10&5% S. 70%D.

PLATE GLASS.

French	discounts	40 & 10&5&5
English	"	50 & 5%
American	"	5) & 10%
Looking glass	"	35 & 5

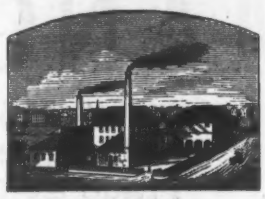
Quotations on glass makers materials may be found in the various price currents.

New Metallic Paint Works.

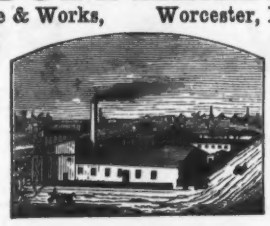
The Standard Metallic Paint Company have sunk a shaft in the lower part of this county on property owned by them adjoining the mines of the Prince Manufacturing Company, and have struck the same vein of metallic paint ore worked by that company. They bring the ore to the surface by hoisting engines and have a Cameron pump to keep the mines free of water. The ore after being mined is carefully selected and shipped on cars to Siegfrieds' Bridge, where their mills for grinding are located. They find ready sale for their paint throughout the United States and Canada. The officers of the company are W. D. Seltzer, president; B. T. Jessup, secretary; and Charles A. Edwards, general sales agent, with salesroom at No. 85 John street, New York.—*Carbon County* (Pa.) *Democrat*

Check Stamp Swindlers.

The tricks of sharpers and swindlers are not always played upon the simple and unsuspecting. In fact the schemes of swindlers are adapted by the ingenuity of the schemers to the most diverse circumstances and all classes of people. No one indeed is safe from their depredations. Down town business men have lately been made the victims of a nice little game, and the popular check eraser stamp is the means. A well-dressed man calls and sells a check eraser stamp at an exceptionally low price. The buyer congratulates himself on his purchase, and wonders why any one should run the risk of his checks being "raised" when it is so cheaply prevented by a neat stamp, which costs, perhaps, only a dollar. A day or two after he is called upon by another party no doubt in league with the seller of a few days ago. He charges that the cheap eraser is an infringement of his patents, and in proof of it his letters patent are presented. To the consternation of the lucky purchaser, he is told that he will be permitted to use the stamp on paying to the indignant patentee the small



W. E. CUTTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Red
AND
COPPERAS,
Office & Works, Worcester, Mass.



BREIDBACH & SON'S CARMINE. NEW-YORK.
MOTT AVE. & 144th ST.

W. S. PRATT
Manufacturer of
WHITING,
197 to 203 Maverick St.,
EAST BOSTON MASS.
WHITING, GILDERS' WHITING, PARIS WHITE, PREPARED CHALK, BLOCK CHALK. Etc. Correspondence Solicited.

Gabriel & Schall,
205 Pearl St., New York.
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN BARYTES (Crude & Powdered) DRY COLORS, BORATE OF MANGANESE, CHEMICALS, BRUNSWICK ASPHALT MASTIC, VORWOHLER PORTLAND CEMENT ETC.

T. M. DUCHÉ & SONS,
82 Broad Street, New York.

Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, **GELATINES, GLUES,** *Gums, Hide Cuttings, Ultramarines, White Lac, &c.*

PROPRIETORS OF
STAR GOLD MEDAL
STAR AND ANCHOR } GLUES.
CROWN

SOLE AGENTS FOR
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MESSINA,
ESSENTIAL OILS.

Manufacturers of and Sole Agents for
Crosby's Patent Lozenge Machine,
82 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
T. M. DUCHÉ & SONS.
F. de BUSSIÈRES, Manager.

THOS. R. B. BINDLEY & SON.
Smethwick, near Birmingham, England.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUES AND GELATINES.

J. & G. COX,
Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.
BEST SCOTCH
GLUE,
Made by the Manufacturers of
COX'S GELATINE.
Each cake bears the Makers name and mark.

GLUE John Legat & Company, Musselburgh, Scotland.
AND SIZE MANUFACTURERS.

GLUE Edw. & Jas. Richardson, *and Gelatine Manufacturers* *Elswick Leather Works* Newcastle on-Tyne England

GLUES. WM. OLDROYD & SONS, Manufacturers, BUSLINGTHORPE, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

THOMSON, TOWNSEND & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PREPARED HORN PITH AND **GLUE**
New Chester Road, Birkenhead, England.

Established 1810.
J. R. Turner **GLUE MANUFACTURER** Bristol England

Indianapolis Glue Co.,
Manufacturers of all grades of GLUE and dealers in MOSS SAND PAPER Etc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

HENRY S. REAY, RUPERT, PA. **REAY'S** DAVID REAY & CO., BALTIMORE MD
READY-MIXED AND PASTE
HOUSE, BARREL,
SHIP, ROOF & CAR **PAINTS.**
Pure Lead, Zincs, Fine Colors, and Pure Linseed-Oil-Putty
SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD AND PRICES.
Manufactured by the MONTOUR WHITE LEAD, ZINC & COLOR WORKS,
HENRY S. REAY Proprietor RUPERT PA

Varnish Makers' Supplies.

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sum of twenty dollars. A proposed abandonment of the unlucky purchase does not help the matter, for the patentee has found a responsible party, able to respond in damages. He prefers to collect the royalty for his patent, or damages for infringement from the innocent purchaser, rather than to seek to follow a stranger. No serious consequences have, as yet, ensued, but suits are threatened with attendant annoyances

We have received several inquiries from subscribers concerning a concern calling themselves Lord, Whittemore & Co., who profess to do a manufacturing and jobbing business in the "World's indispensable fire and water proof combined" stove, furniture and leather enamel, at 1171½ Broadway, this city. There is no such number on Broadway, and neither the Post Office authorities nor our reporters have been able to find such a firm in this city. They are no doubt a set of swindlers, who have no regular office but go about the country endeavoring to entrap the unwary. We caution the trade to beware of these impostors.

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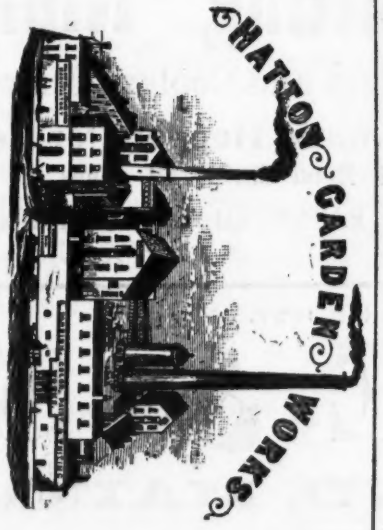

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Washed French Ochre, F A R, No. 1, Double Washed French Ochre F A R No. 2
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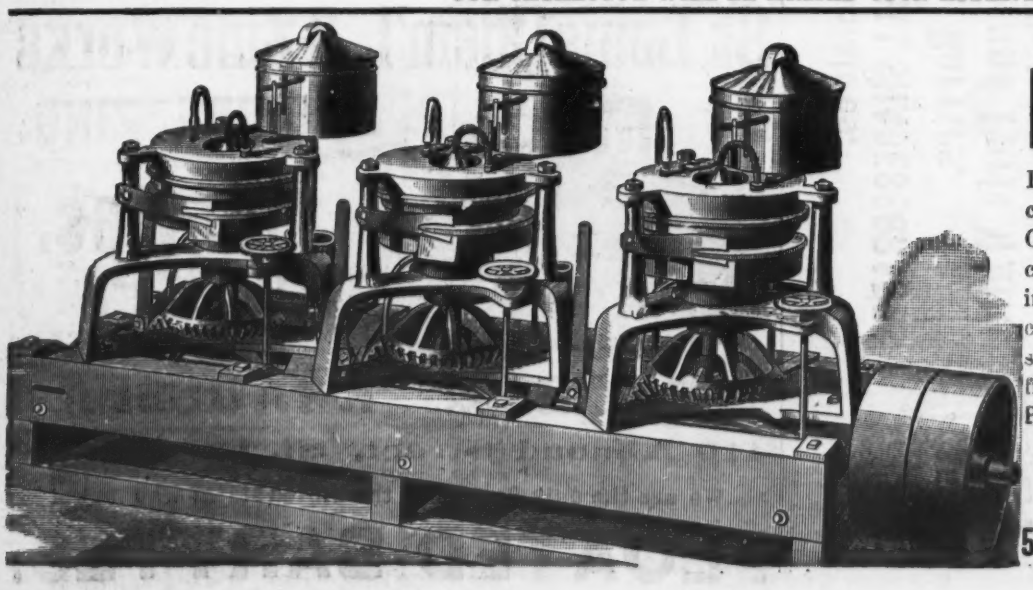

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BRONZE POWDERS.

Extra Fine American Gold Paint and Liquid Gold Silver, Imitation Gold Leaf and Dutch Metal.

Manufactured and imported by

George Meier & Co.,

135 & 137 William St., NEW YORK.

BURD & LITTLE GLUE ST. LOUIS, MO.

OIL MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1883.

Our prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed oil occupies the same position as when we last wrote. A very firm feeling prevails and no disposition is shown to sell ahead, while on spot lots 55c will not be shaded even in a large way, and 56c is the more general quotation. The demand is good, though almost entirely for jobbing lots, inquiries for future delivery being checked to some extent by the firm views of crushers.

Rapeseed oil meets with the usual retail demand, but there are no round lots called for. Prices are steady and unchanged at 85@90c as to quality.

Mustard seed oil is occasionally inquired for and prices are more or less nominal. There is very little offering and the few small lots on the market might be bought at 68@70c as to quantity and quality.

Crude cottonseed oil is quiet on the spot. Sales in this market have been confined mostly to jobbing parcels at 42½@45c. Stocks in hand arelimited. Some business has been done in the way of future deliveries from the mills at a decided advance over previous sales and though definite figures are not given, we believe the range is from 37½ to 40c at the mills. A sale of 500 bbls for prompt delivery was reported a few days ago at 39c f o b at the mill.

Summer yellow cottonseed oil has been active at advancing figures. Sales foot up about 4,700 barrels at 47½@49c for fair to choice quality, and the market closes firm with an upward tendency. In a jobbing way sales have been made up to 52½c, and jobbers are now asking 49½@52½c as to quantity. Telegraphic advices from Memphis quote refined at 46c and crude at 40c, the latter being scarce in that market.

Winter cottonseed oils are unchanged, and with a moderate demand are held firmly at 53@55c for yellow and 54@56c for white.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York to countries:

To	For week ending Feb. 12. 1883. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1882. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Australia	....	.....	10
Brazil	.....	.....	40
British West Indies	5	35	.....
British Guiana	.....	1	.....
Central America	.....	3	1
Chili	17	17	1
Cuba	.....	1	.....
Danish West Indies	5	11	.....
Dutch W I	....	1	.....
England	65	120	164
France	200	210	....
French W I	290	2061	579
Germany	.....	110	183
Hayti	.....	1	.....
Mexico	.....	2	.....
Netherlands	.....	16	.....
North America	.....	2	.....
Peru	.....	2	.....
Porto Rico	.....	4	.....
U S of Col	.....	1	.....
Venezuela	.....	1	.....
Total	582	2399	977

Exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans, by countries;

To	For week ending Feb. 10, 1883. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1882. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
England	.....	.....	200
France	.....	.....	100
Gibraltar	.....	1864	2605
Italy	.....	.....	200
Total	.....	1864	3105

Exports of soap stock from New Orleans by countries:

To	For week ending Feb. 10, 1883. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1882. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls
Cuba	.....	1228	863
England	.....	.....	600
Total	.....	1208	1513

Ceylon cocoanut oil is only selling in a jobbing way, as the advance in price has somewhat restricted business. We are reported sales of 15 tons spot at 7⅛@7⅜c, also 10 tons from vessel due, at 7⅜c. Cuban oil is out of the market for the present. Cochin oil continues to arrive quite freely from London on a dull market. It is jobbing on the spot at 9¼c, while to arrive it can be had at 9c.

Prime high colored palm oil is firmly held at 8c, at which we hear of 10 tons being placed. Second quality is meeting with more inquiry and is firmly held at 6½@6¾c.

Olive oil is without change, though the demand has been light during the past week. We are reported sales of 15 bbls at 92½c and 10 bbls at 95@97½c.

Castor oil No. 2 is only meeting with a limited demand, though prices are firmly maintained. We quote 13½c for bbls and 14c for cases. For report on No. 1 castor oil see drug market.

Linseed, domestic raw, in bbls	55	@	56
" " boiled, in bbls	58	@	59
Calcutta, raw in bbls	60	@	62
" " boiled, in bbls		@	
" Western on spot	53	@	54
" " process	53	@	54
Mustard Seed, per gal	70	@	72
Rapeseed, in bbls	85	@	90
Cotton Seed, crude prime	42½	@	45
" " " No. 1		@	42
" " Yellow Summer, prime	48	@	52½
" " Yellow Summer, off quality	47½	@	48
" " Yellow Winter	53	@	55
" " White Winter	54	@	56
Olive, Sicily	90	@	95
" Spanish	95	@	97½
" Soap Stock	6½	@	7
Palm, prime, ₩ ℔	8	@	8¼
" Off quality	6½	@	6¾
Cocoanut, Cuban	7⅛	@	7¼
" Ceylon	7¼	@	7½
" Cochin	9	@	9½
" Honolulu		@	
" Domestic		@	
Castor, No 2	13½	@	14
" 3	13	@	13½
Rosin Oil, first run		@	14
" second run		@	17
" third run		@	19
" fourth run		@	22
" deodorized	15	@	22

Animal and Fish Oils.

Lard oil still has an upward tendency, pressers having increased their views since our last to 90 @91c for prime city. The demand shows no appreciable improvement, the prices demanded being considered by many to be only temporary, and therefore consumers are in no hurry to secure supplies. The export business is extremely light, shippers being unable to pay current rates.

The low grade lard oils do not advance, but are held firm y on light offerings and a good inquiry. There is not much business doing, buyers and sellers being too far apart in their views. We continue to quote 83@85c for extra No 1, 75 @78c for No 1 and 65@66c for No 2.

Neatsfoot oil is inquired for, but there is little doing owing to the high prices demanded and the scarcity of stocks. Prime is quotable at 80 @85c, with some fancy brands held at $1.

Tallow oil is unchanged. There is little offering and we hear of no important business.

Saponified red oil, Western, is rather easy under liberal offerings, but city is firmly held. We quote the former at 50@52c and the latter at 55c. The demand is moderate and only small sales are reported.

Elaine red oil continues in light request, and the price previously quoted is still named though almost entirely nominal.

Manufactured sperm oil is firmly held at $1 20 for natural and $1 25 for bleached winter, while on small lots a slight advance over these figures is asked. The demand is moderate and of a jobbing nature.

Manufactured whale oil is still quotable at 61

J. H. DUGGAN,
Late Secretary Crescent City Oil Co.
Present Sec. & Treas. Cotton Seed Crushers' Asso'n
BROKER IN
COTTON SEED OIL,
CAKE, MEAL, SOAP STOCK AND LINTERS,
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Summer Yellow and White Cotton Seed Oil,
OIL CAKE, SOAP AND COTTON BATTING.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Cottonseed Oil, Oil Cake,
MEAL, LINT AND SOAP STOCK.
Refined Cottonseed Oil a Specialty.
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Manufacturers' Agents and Wholesale Dealers in
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REFINED FROM COTTONSEED.
Cottonseed Meal by the car load a specialty.
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WHITE WINTER (ODORLESS), AND YELLOW WINTER—EXTRA QUALITY.
COTTONSEED OILS,
COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE, FULLING AND SCOURING SOAPS,
Superior quality, and warranted of uniform strength. The only manufacturers and exclusive proprietors of the well-known brands
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Salad Oil in Bottles—Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.
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OIL BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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CONSULTING ENGINEER And CONTRACTOR,
5½ Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.
Construction of Oil Mills of Every Description
A Specialty.
Old Mills Remodeled and Improved.
Largest Corps of Expert Assistants in the Country.
Correspondence Solicited.

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BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,
Engineers and Constructors of General Machinery.
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TIFFANY'S PATENT LINSEED OIL PLATE.

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LINSEED, LARD, COTTONSEED, CASTOR, FISH AND PARAFFINE OILS.

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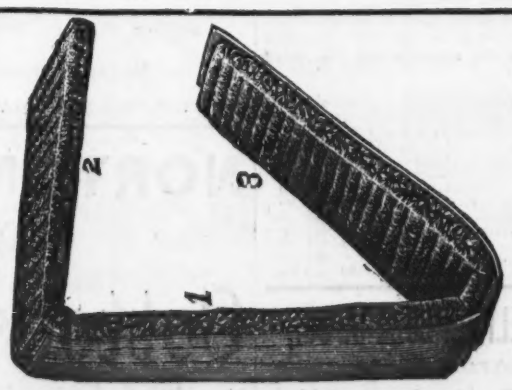
WORCESTER, MASS.

DOUBLE CAKE



OIL PRESS MAT.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION
J. H. Duggan,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF
Cottonseed Crushers' Association,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

State Rights
AND
Royalties
Sold.

Correspondence Solicited. **J. J. GREEN,** Patentee, **Jackson Miss., U. S. A**

@62c for natural winter, 64@65c for bleached winter, 68c for double bleached northern and 66c for double bleached southern. There is no improvement in the demand.

Crude menhaden oil is still held firmly, manufacturers being unwilling to part with their small holdings below 45c expecting to get this price or better when spring opens. There is no disposition shown by pressers to pay this figure, and they seem to have ample stock for all present requirements.

Manufactured menhaden oils are in moderate request, but are held firmly at previous quotations. Sales are reported of 70 bbls light pressed at 47c, 100 bbls bank at 46c and 50 bbls straits at 47c. We continue to quote 47@48c for light pressed, 46c for bank, 47c for straits and 51c for bleached.

English cod oil has received a little more attention the past week, and sales to the extent of 125 bbls from second hands are reported at 55c. Jobbers now generally demand this price, and quote 52@53c for domestic, though no sales of the latter are reported.

English sod oil is held steadily at 55c, but domestic is easier, being now quoted at 48@50c. We hear of little doing in either.

French degras is dull and unchanged at 9@10c. Of English 100 bbls are reported sold at 3¾c, from this to 4c being the quotations.

Whale, natural winter	61	@	62
" bleached winter	64	@	65
" double bleached, North'n	68	@	
" double bleached, South'n		@	66
" present make, natural		@	
" present make, bleached		@	
Elephant, bleached winter		@	
" natural winter		@	
Seal, bleached winter		@	
Sperm, natural winter	1 20	@	1 22
" bleached winter	1 25	@	1 27
" present make, natural		@	
" " bleached		@	
Lard Oil, prime City, winter	90	@	91
" " weath'r made		@	
" " prime winter, Western		@	90
" " weather made "		@	
" " No. 1	75	@	78
" " No. 1, Extra	83	@	85
" " No. 2	65	@	66
Menhaden, prime crude		@	45
" off quality	43	@	
" brown strained	46	@	47
" light strained	47	@	48
" Bleached Winter	51	@	52
" " Seasonable		@	
Bank		@	46
Straits Oil		@	47
Sod Oil, English	55	@	60
" American	48	@	50
Cod Oil, Domestic	50	@	53
" Newfoundland	53	@	55
Black Fish, crude		@	
" " natural		@	
" " bleached		@	85
Degras, English	3½	@	4
" French	9	@	10
Neatsfoot, prime	80	@	1 00
" No. 1	75	@	
" No. 2	70	@	
Tallow Oil, City (repressed)		@	
" " No. 1		@	
" " Western		@	
Saponified Red	50	@	55
Elaine Red	55	@	57

Mineral Oils.

Paraffine oils are unsettled and irregular in price. Some manufacturers have raised their quotation on 28 gravity to 15c, but others are still willing to sell at 14c. The supply of weak oil has been pretty well worked off and there is now very little 28 gravity obtainable below the figures quoted above. There is still a scarcity of 25 gravity oil reported, but the supply of 25½ gravity is larger, owing to more liberal offerings from outside sources. Sales of this grade are making at 17½@18c, while 25 gravity is nominally held at 19@19½c. The inquiry for 30 gravity continues, but there seems to be little or none obtainable. Buyers' views are not above 12c, but manufacturers want 13c for future delivery and we understand sales have been made at this price.

Black oils are dull and neglected and a depressed feeling prevails. There are plenty of sellers of 15 cold test at 10½@11½c, but the season is so nearly over that consumers buy sparingly, and jobbers appear to have about all the stock they care to carry. There is some inquiry for summer reduced but sales seldom exceed jobbing proportions as yet. Prices are variable depending upon quality and seller. We hear of sales at 6½c, though some lots are offered at 6c.

Light filtered cylinder stocks are receiving little attention, buyers appearing to be pretty well supplied. Prices range from 22@25c according to quality. Steam refined oils are hard to sell though buyers have every advantage. There are no general quotations, prices depending entirely upon the buyer and brand. Some small sales are making at 12@14c.

The following were the closing quotations:

Paraffine Gas Oil	9	@	10
Paraffine Oil, 23@24 gravity	20	@	22
" " 28 gravity	14	@	16
" " 25 gravity	19	@	19½
Mineral Lardine		@	25
Neutral Filtered, 34 g. bloomless	27	@	30
" " 34 g. not "	24	@	27
" " 37 g. bloomless	21	@	23
" " 37 g. not "	18	@	20
West Virginia, natural, 29 grav.	18	@	20
Smith's Ferry, 30 grav	17	@	17
" " 34 grav	15½	@	16½
Franklin natural, 32 gravity		@	16
Black reduced, 29 g. 25@30 c. t.	9	@	10
" 29 g. 15 cold test	10½	@	11½
" 29 g. zero	15	@	18
" " Summer	6	@	6½
Cylinder, light filtered	22	@	25
" " cold test filtered	40	@	50
" " dark steam refined	10	@	12

OIL CAKE.

The markets for oil cake are doing better, at least, so far as prices are concerned, notwithstanding firm freights, but the demand shows no appreciable improvement. Broad thin western in bags is now held at $27@27 25, and State at $27 25@27 50. City is not offered and is worth nominally $28. There is a moderate demand for western and we note sale of 300 tons broad thin at $27 00@27 25. Oil meal is quiet and unchanged. We learn of nothing doing in cottonseed cake or meal on the spot here. The latter is quotable at $26@27.

City, Thin Oblong, domestic	28 00	@	
State, " "	27 25	@	27 50
Western Thick Oblong in bags		@	
" broad thin " "	27 00	@	27 25
Cottonseed decorticated	24 50	@	25 00
Oil meal	28 00	@	30 00

GRAIN.

The Chicago flaxseed market has been easier during the past week, though the offerings were meagre and the receipts light, averaging about 17,000 bushels per day against 33,850 last year at this time. The weakness seems to be caused by a lack of demand, for very little business has been transacted. Prices have fluctuated between $1 28 and $1 27, closing last night at the latter figure. Calcutta linseed is reported to be higher in London, but no change has yet been made in spot prices and no sales are reported.

WAX, CANDLES, LARD, TALLOW &c

Crude paraffine wax is very scarce, in fact, there is said to be none in the market. There is a fair demand from home buyers but the absence of stock restricts business. Advices from abroad report the market there lower, and there is no inquiry for export, the stock on the other side being large.

Refined paraffine wax is held very firmly and the market has an upward tendency, all the cheap lots having been picked up. There is now nothing attainable below 16c, which is readily paid for the small lots wanted. We quote:

Paraffine wax, crude	8¼	@	9
" refined	16	@	17

Candles are in the usual demand for this season of the year, and prices remain steady in sympathy with raw material. We continue to quote:

Paraffine, 4s and 6s		@	18¼
" 12s		@	19¼
Adamantine 6s, 16 oz		@	15
" 14 "		@	12¾
" 12 "		@	11¼
12s, 16 "		@	16
" 14 "		@	13¾
" 12 "		@	12¼
Patent sperm, 4s and 6s	29	@	30
Sperms, 4s and 6s	20	@	22
Stearic acid	17	@	18
Spermaceti, bulk	17½	@	18½
" cakes	18½	@	19

Lard has been tending downward, and the speculative activity has subsided. The market closes firmer to-night at $10 90.

Stearine is also easier, but buyers hold off awaiting further concessions.

Tallow has had a moderate demand and under small stocks is held steady. We quote:

Lard		@	10 90
Stearine		@	11¼
Tallow	8¾	@	8¾

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

The day following our last the market opened weak at 53½c for merchantable order. On Thursday prices were with more difficulty sustained as buyers were operating only in a small way, chiefly for jobbing parcels, merchantable order being quoted at 53@53½c. Friday the market opened with little doing outside of the usual jobbing business; 53½c being quoted for merchantable order and 54c for New York bbls. Saturday the market opened weak with a moderate jobbing business reported merchantable order being quoted at 53½c and 53c bid. Monday there was a light movement in a jobbing way. The supplies are only moderate, and are not being urged on the market. the day closing steady at 53c@53½c for merchantable order. To-day there has a fair jobbing business done at 53½c.

ROSINS.

For all grades of rosins there is a marked firmness especially on the extreme low and high qualities, as the stocks of desirable grades are moderate. There was some 10000 bbls common to good strained taken by exporters toward the close of last week at $1 60@1 65 and $1 70 prompted by the lower rates of freight to the Continent, the bulk being taken for Holland; also 2500 bbls of low grades within the quoted range.

Common Strained	1 60	@	1 62½
Good strained	1 67½	@	1 70
E	1 75	@	1 80
F	1 90	@	1 95
G	2 00	@	2 05
H	2 25	@	2 30
I	2 45	@	2 50
K	2 85	@	2 95
M	3 30	@	3 35
N	3 75	@	4 00
Window glass	4 50	@	4 75
Pitch		@	2 25
Tar	2 80	@	3 00

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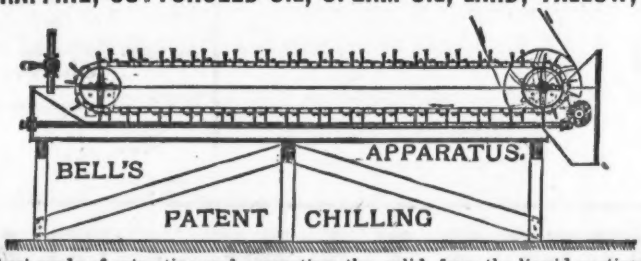
PARAFFINE, COTTONSEED OIL, SPERM OIL, LARD, TALLOW, &c.



is the best mode of extracting and separating the solid from the liquid portions of all oleaginous substances where a lowering of the temperature forms the crystals or scales.

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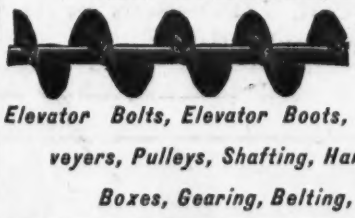

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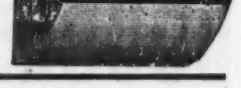

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COLD TEST DARK OILS OF ALL GRADES AND COLD TESTS, AND
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JOHN W. GILLERMAN, Manager.

From R. D Chater's weekly New York circular

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

	Bbls.	Same time last year.
Receipts since April 1	96,956	74,620
Receipts since our last	1,112	2,001
Deliveries for domestic consumption	1.376	893
Exports	206	214
Stock in yard to-day	3,948	5,447

ROSIN.

Receipts since April 1	423,171	282,684
Receipts since our last	4,588	4.378
Exports	3,720	3.477
Stock in yard to-day	42,426	29,986

TAR.

Stock in yard	1.301	1,000

From the Savannah *Morning News* Feb. 10.

Receipts, shipments and stock from April 1, 1882, to date, and for corresponding date last year:

	1883. Rosin	1883. Spirits	1882. Rosin	1882. Spirits
On hand April 1	22,883	1,076	53,627	2,106
Rec'd this week	5,576	389	1,700	123
Rec'd previously	352,839	84,204	236,509	51,580
Total	381,298	85,669	291,836	53,809
Total shipments	322,562	82,423	245,826	51,654
Stock on hand & on shipboard Feb. 2	58,736	2,246	46,310	2,155

From the Charleston *News and Courier* Feb. 10

	Spirits. casks.	Rosin. bbls.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1882	1,020	30,502
Received since Jan. 26, 1883	676	4,894
Received previously	24,220	119,384
Total receipts	25,916	154,780
Total exports	23,618	129,816
Stock on hand and on shipboard	2,298	24,964
Same time last year	2,835	44,979

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 12, 1883.

The crude sperm oil market has been dull the past week and there are no sales to report. There are inquiries for both export and manufacture, but holders are firm at higher figures than the purchasers are inclined to name just at present.

The crude whale oil market has also been dull the past week and we have no transactions to report. Holders of this are firm and prices will without doubt remain as at present until the new catch arrives, to say the least.

The Merriam & Morgan Paraffine Company, whose refinery adjoin the works of the Standard Oil Company in Cleveland, state that they did not lose anything by the recent fire and that their loss by the flood was light, being confined to their office and warehouse. They are again in full running order.

During last week the following bills effecting the oil interests were reported from committees of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and will be placed on the calendar to come up for first reading during the present week, ending Feb. 17. Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Corporations, reported with an affirmative recommendation House bill No. 336, entitled A supplement to an act entitled a supplement to an act approved April 29, A. D. 1874, entitled an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, enabling companies incorporated under the provisions of said act to and the act to which this is a supplement, for the purpose of transportation and storage of oil, to enter upon and take lands, right of way, material and property necessary for the securing of damages, and also the assessment thereto to the party or parties injured in such cases. Mr. Jenkins, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported with an affirmative recommendation House bill No. 283, entitled an act to make accepted orders and certificates for petroleum negotiable.

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High Grade Illuminating Oils

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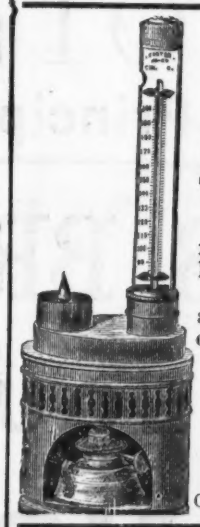

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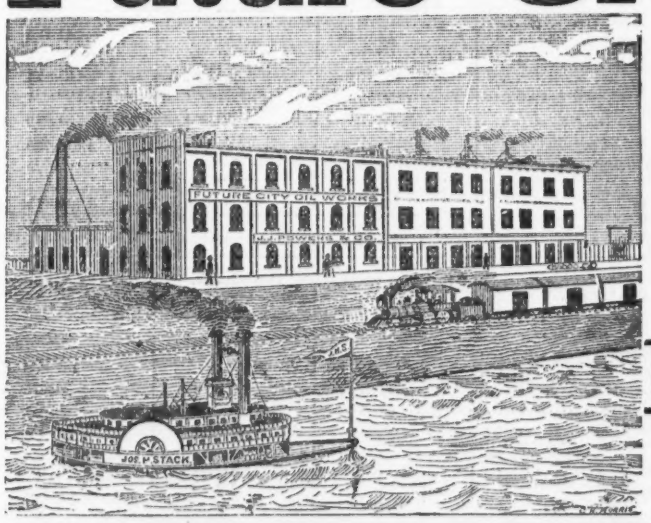

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Our Yellow Winter, Warranted Liquid at 22 deg. Freezing Test.

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ARCTIC TEST OIL REFINERY. Louisville, March 31, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: Having subjected the sample of Refined Cottonseed Oil to chemical analysis, I find it to be perfectly free from Acids, Alkalies, Protein and mucilage or substances, and free from all other *impurities*, and I can safely recommend it as a PURE and Bland Vegetable Oil, suitable FOR CULINARY PURPOSES.

Respectfully Yours, L. D. KASTENBINE, M. D.,

Professor Chemistry, Louisville Medical College, and Professor Chemistry Louisville College of Pharmacy.

Samples on Application. **Correspondence Solicited.**

PETROLEUM MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1883.

The market for crude certificates opened steady at $1 04¾, and later advanced to $1 05, dropped to $1 04¼, between which point, and $1 03½ it fluctuated during the remainder of the day, closing at $1 03¾ bid. From $1 04, at the opening on Thursday, there was a steady but slow decline to $1 03¼, with limited trading. In the afternoon there was a further decline, $1 03⅛ being touched, after which there was some show of firmness, with an advance to $1 03¾, the close being at $1 03⅝ bid. There was a lack of stability noticed at the opening on Friday, the market declining from $1 03¾ to $1 03¼. After touching the latter point the market rallied, advancing gradually to $1 04½. The fluctuations were followed by no increase in trading during the day, and in the afternoon the price did not get above $1 04⅜, the close being rather dull at $1 04 bid. On Saturday morning the market opened a little weaker and very quiet, fluctuating between $1 03¼ and $1 03⅜. Shortly after the opening rumors that the Grandin well No. 3 had opened and was a good one caused a drop to $1 01¼, which was followed by active and excited trading, and some lively reactions. The close of the morning session, however, was steadier at $1 01¾ bid. There was a very active business in the afternoon, under which prices rallied somewhat, advancing from $1 01⅝ to $1 02¾, the close being at $1 02½ bid. Yesterday witnessed the largest day's business the New York Exchange has ever known, its sales reaching 2,380,000 bbls. At the opening the market advanced from $1 01⅞ to $1 02, and then began to decline with a light business, touching $1 00⅜. In the afternoon advices that the new Grandin well gave promise of being a gusher caused a break the market dropping from $1 00¾ to 98⅛ finally closing weak at 98⅜ bid. To-day the market was unsettled owing to conflicting reports concerning Grandin well No. 3. It was reported that the hole was full of oil but had not yet begun to flow. The opening was at 98c from which point there was a decline to 97⅛c with occasional fluctuations. With an active business the market soon recovered all it had lost and went up an eighth above the opening figure. It did not hold this long, dropping to 97¼c before the close of the morning session, and touching 96⅜c in the afternoon, The market then took an upward turn, amid great excitement and very active buying and landed at $1 01¼ closing at $1 00⅝ bid.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wednesday	1 04¼	1 05	1 03½	1 03¾
Thursday	1 04	1 04	1 03½	1 03⅝
Friday	1 03¾	1 04⅝	1 03¼	1 04
Saturday	1 03¼	1 03⅜	1 01¼	1 01¾
Monday	1 01⅞	1 02	98¼	98⅜
Tuesday	98	1 01¼	96⅜	1 00⅝

SALES.

	New York.	Oil City.	Bradford
Tues	1,297,000	2,325,000	2,040,000
Wed	921,000	1,220,000	1,207,000
Thurs	593,000	844,000	1,462,000
Friday	940,000	1,079,000	865,000
Sat	1,137,000	3,294,000	1,514,000
Mon	2,387,000	3,574,000	2,304,000
Totals	7,375,000	12,336,000	8,192,000
Grand total			27,803,000

Refined petroleum has been dull during the week under review. Home trading was very light and little business was transacted on export account. Up to the close on Saturday there was no change in quotations. Yesterday and to-day there was no change in the position, the market closing flat and dull.

Water white, 150°, has been more active since our last, manufacturers having receded to a price that more nearly meets buyers' views. We hear of sales of 1,000 bbls at 11¼c, and this price is now generally quoted, while 12c is the top on any brand. For 300 there is still some inquiry, but there is little stock on offer and it is doubtful if less than 17c would be accepted, while some manufacturers want more. At the close we get a sale of 360 bbls 150 degrees, 48½ gravity, at 12c, 60 days,

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CRUDE.

United Certificates, ₱ bbl	@1 00⅝
Tidewater "	@1 00⅝
In bulk, ₱ gal	4½@ 5
In bbls	7 @ 7½
Residuum, in bbls.	6½@ 7

REFINED, IN BBLS.

Cargo lots, ₱ gal, Abel test	7½@
Cargo lots 110 test	7¾@
100 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	7¾@ 8
50 " "	8¼@
5 to 10 " "	8½@

REFINED IN CASES, 110 FIRE TEST:

Two-five, low screw, 10,000 lots	10½@
5,000 to 10,000	10⅝@
" 1,000 to 5 000	10¾@
" 200 to 1,000	11¼@
under 200	11½@

HIGH TEST OILS—JOBBING LOTS.

	Water white.	Standard white
110 fire test	7¾@	8
120 "	10½	9¼
130 "	11	10 @
State test	11	9¼@ 10
150 "	11½@12¼	

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha, crude in cargo lots	68@73°		6½@	
Jobbing parcels,	1 to 9 bbls	10 to 24	25 to 50	
Naphtha, crude	70°,	7⅛	7	7
" "	72°,	7¼	7	7
" "	76°,	7½	7	7
" "	80°,	7¾	7	7
" "	84°,	8	7	7
" "	88°,	8¼	8	8
" "	90°,	8½	8	8
" "	62°,	9	8¼	8
" "	70°,	9	8¼	8
" "	76°,	11¼	10¼	10
Gasoline	86°,	15	15	
	88°,	17	17	
	90°,	19	19	

EMPTY PETROLEUM BARRELS.

Cargoes spot	1 31@1 32
futures	1 34@1 35
Domestic lots (subject to inspect'n).	@1 30
" as they run)	@1 25

FOREIGN REFINED QUOTATIONS.

	Antwerp.	Bremen	London.
Wednesday	19½@	7.45	6⅝@ 6⅝
Thursday	19¼@	7.45	6¼@ 6⅜
Friday	19¼@	7.45	6¼@ 6⅜
Saturday	19¼@	7.50	6⅜@ 6⅜
Monday	19⅛@19¼	7.50	6¼@ 6⅜
Tuesday	19 @19¼	7.50	6¼@ 6⅜

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

Refined, bbls	75,500
cases	85,500
Crude bbls	25,750
cases	22,500
Naphtha, and resid. bls	5,000
Total crude equivalent, bbls	178,614

Cleveland Oil Market.

February 12, 1883.

Quotations are for cash. We quote refined oil in car lots as follows:

Standard White 112°	8c
Prime White 150°	9⅝c
Water White 150°	12½c
Headlight 175°	14c
Wisconsin State Test	8¾c
Wisconsin Water White	11⅞c
Ohio State Test	9c
Ohio Water White	12c
Indiana State Test	9c
Indiana Water White	12c
Michigan State Test	10⅝c
Michigan Water White	14c
Minnesota State Test	9⅝c
Minnesota Water White	12½c

The following vessels are in charter and loading or to load here:

		Bbls. Rfd.
Br bk Furness Abbe, Japan	cs	40,000
Br bk Falmouth, Bilboa	cr	17,000
Am shp Caravan, London		9,000
Br bk Exile, Havre	cr	6,000
Br bk Terentia, Liverpool		2,000
Br bk Trevanior, Liverpool	resid	3,000
Nor bk Royal, Java	cs	22,000
Aust bk Peleg, Bristol		4,500
Ger bk Tusko, Conti		4,500
Ger bk Sophie, Conti		8,000
Ger ship Comet, Conti		7,500
Ger bk Hampton Court, Conti		6,000
Ger bk Marie Siedenberg, U K or Conti		7,500
Ger bk Senator Iken, U K or Conti		7,500
Ger ship Atlantic, U K or Conti		7,500
Nor bk Asta, to ar, U K or Cont		3,000
Ger bk Columbia, Baltic		2,500
Ger bk Marie Stahl, Baltic		1,700
Mex bk Matilde, Bordeaux, crude		4,000
Aus sh New World, Trieste		8,500
Nor bk Agne, Baltic		2,500
Am bk E Sanchez, Havre	cs	15,500
Nor bk Ariadne, Baltic		3,000
Br bk J C Williams, U K	nap	5,500
Ger bk Antoinette, Cont		5,000
Ger bk Betty, Hull		6,000
Ger bk Lorely, Java	cs	25,000
Am bk Electra, Plymouth	nap	4,000
Nor bk Sarah, Dutch port		5,000
Ger bk Mary Jane, Cork		4,000
Br bk Torryburn, Cette	nap	2,700
Am bg Beatrice, Androssa	resid	1,80
Nor bk Patent, Bremen	nap	2,300
Am bg Jno H Crandon, Gottenburg		3,000
Am ship Goodwin, Bilbao,	cs crude	12,000
Port bg Fortuna, Lisbon		1,000
Br ship Ruby, London, Antwerp		9,000
Gov. Wilmot, Japan	cs	50,000
Br sp Callixene, Continent		9,000
Am sh Abner Coburn, Japan	cs	60,000
Br bk Queen of the East, Lond, Ant. Bre		7,500
Am bk Syren, China or Japan	cs	27.000
Dtch bk Jan Peterzon Koen, to ar, U K or Cont		4,500
Gr bk Admiral, do " "		4,700
Gr bk Deutschland do Cont		7,000
Gr bk Adorna, do "		9.400
Gr bk Adolph, do "		7,000
Gr bk Astronom, do "		5,700
Gr bk Johannes, do Cont		7,500
Br bk Truro do Havre	cr	6,000
Br shp Leandro do Trieste		4,300
It bk Perseverant, do Levante	cs	15,000
It bk Filippino, do Mediterranean	cs	36,000
Gr shp Cleopatra, do Ant. or Brem		8,000
Gr shp Bremerhaven do U. K. or Cont		7,000
Gr shp Bertha, do " "		8,000
Gr shp Jenny, do " "		4,500
Gr bk Fidelio, do " "		8,000
Br shp Renown, do " "		8,000
Gr shp Duisburg, do " "		7,500
Gr bk Marie, do " "		7,000
Gr bk Western Chief, do " "		4,500
Gr bk Castine do " "		7,000
Gr bk Lima, Java	cs	25,000
Gr bk Yeochragne, Java	cs	25,000
Aust bk Sofia B, Cette		4,300
Am shp St David, Japan	cs	55,000
It bk Cecilia, Adriatic		2,500
Gr bg Catherine, Svenborg		2,500
Br ship Princeport, Antwerp		8,000
Ital bg Armida, Leghorn		2,000
Nor bk John Bertrand, to ar, U K or cont.		5,000
Gr shp Terpsichore, to ar, Cont		8,000
Gr shp Zaritza, to ar, Cont		6,000
Gr bk M Bianca, to ar. U K		3,500
Nor bk Hevelius, U K		2,500
Gr bk Hedwig, Bremen		7,000
Nor shp St Petersburg, Cork, U K or Cont		4,500
Nor shp Helene, Cork		6,000
Nor bk Golden Horn, U K or Cont		7,000
Am shp Wachusett, Cork	cs	50,000
Nor bk Louise, Blaye	naphtha	1,500 cr 5,000
Br sh Gov Goodwin, Japan	cs	50,000
Am bk Veronica, to ar, U K or Cont		4,000
Aust sh Dora, Trieste		7,000
Am ship Ice King, China or Japan	cs	40,000
Am ship Paul Jones, China or Japan	cs	40,000
Nor bg Antzez, Copenhagen		1,000
Am ship Annie H Smith, China	cs	5,00J

Exports of Petroleum from New York.

REFINED.

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE WEEK. Gals.	PREVIOUSLY, 1883. Gals.	SAME TIME 1882. Gals.
Africa		269,370	231.830
Algiers		209,000	147,740
Argentine Republic	60,250	198,000	80,000
Australia		373,444	431,320
Austria	352,300	558,908	563,767
Belgium	310,000	4,649,907	1,466,053
Brazil	91,658	782,083	439,168
British East Indies		224,000	1,371,000
British Guiana	20,000	20,500	26,000
Br. West Indies	43,192	155,575	110,222
Canary Islands		7,000	12,695
Central America	6,483	10,943	26,255
Chili	45,840	235,000	75,600
China			1,730,280
Cuba	3,530	128,916	111,981
Danish West Indies	853	5,180	4,800
Denmark	132,526	311,993	296,485
Dutch East Indies	423,700	3,463,100	1,531,680
Dutch West Indies	3,164	7,795	8,664
Dutch Guiana		5,000	
Ecuador		46,011	21,750
England	351,550	6,051,772	3,845,821
Egypt		131,120	598,600
France	105,622	156,116	43,350
French Guiana		2,000	
French West Indies	7,300	11,000	43,500
Germany	680,000	6,304,081	4,935.305
Gibraltar		110,800	32,000
Greece			101,260
Hawaiian Islands			
Hayti, &c	3,774	39,595	47,003
Ireland		786,804	535,926
Italy		337,815	314,537
Japan	456,000	2,678,710	440,760
Mexico	1,000	149,212	141,881
Malta		170,170	120,000
Mauritius Island			
Netherlands	20,000	1,604,225	937,920
North America	32,578	92,458	31,381
Norway and Sweden	73,090		86,023
Peru		79,000	
Porto Rico	10,300	800	31,050
Philippine Islands			
Portugal	63,000	215,172	511,316
Reunion			47,000
Russia			
Scotland			
Siam			
Spain	20,250	520	
Turkey		147,180	1,325,710
U S of Col		31,223	11,304
Uruguay	22,900	138,000	430,100
Venezuela	27,685	53,320	52.225
Total	3,374.545	30,841.818	23 360,749

CRUDE

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE WEEK. Gals.	PREVIOUSLY. 1883. Gals.	SAME TIME 1882. Gals.
Australia			
Belgium			
Brazil			
British West Indies			
Cuba	13,824	15,000	241,125
Danish West Indies			
Dutch West Indies			516
France	457,131	2,386,136	1,445,815
Germany		380,398	
Ireland			
Mexico		10,000	1,046
Portugal			
Spain		540,156	1,615,739
Norway and Sweden			
U S of Col			
Total	470,955	3,331,690	3,304,241

NAPHTHA

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE WEEK. Gals.	PREVIOUSLY. 1883. Gals.	SAME TIME 1882. Gals.
Africa			
Argentine Republic			
Belgium			162,668
Brazil		9,550	21,375
British West Indies			
Central America			
Chili			
Denmark			
England		418,219	407,153
France		477,264	
Germany		152,510	161,803
Hayti			
Ireland		12,000	
Italy			
Mexico		5,000	
North America		500	1,380
Norway and Sweden			
Porto Rico			
Portugal			
Russia			
Spain			
Uruguay			
Total		1,075,033	744,379

RESIDUUM.

COUNTRIES.	FOR THE WEEK. Gals.	PREVIOUSLY 1883. Gals.	SAME TIME 1882. Gals.
Belgium			
Denmark			
England	275,000	389,241	128,449
France			
Russia			
Scotland			
Total	275,000	389,241	128,449

THE CHESTER OIL COMPANY,
Refiners of Petroleum,
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Nor bk Grid, U K		2,500
Am shp Wm H Lincoln, Japan	cs	50,000
Am shp W J Rotch, Japan	cs	60 000
Am shp C H Marshall, Liverpool		9,000
Br bg Lily, U K		2,300
Br bk Edith, Antwerp		6,000
Br bk Harvey, Bremen		8,500
Br bk Wellington, U K		7,000
Am ship Exporter, Bombay	cs	50,000
Am bk Electra, Java	cs	30,000
Am bk Obed Boxter, Far East	cs	30,000
Br ship Argomena, Far East	cs	5,000
Br ship John Bunyan, Marseilles	cr	4,000
Br ship Lizzie Ross, London		8,000
Br bk Harold, Havre	cr	5,000
Nor bk Raynhild, Baltic		3,000
Nor bk Sweagard, U K		4,000
Ger ship August, Bremen		10,000
Aust bk Hebe, Elsinore		3,000
Ger bk Senator, Calcutta	cs	62,000
Nor bk Tiomo, U K	nap	3,500
Am bg Lizzie Littlosen, Bristol	nap	2,000
Am bk Oakland, Bombay	cs	40,000
Br shp J V Troop, Japan	cs	50,000
Am shp L L Sturgess, Calcutta	cs	50,000
Gr shp Paulina, Hamburg		7,000
Br bk Gloire, Antwerp		7,000
Am shp Tecumseh, Japan	cs	45,000
Br shp Fred E Scammel, Antwerp		8,000
Br shp Theo H Rand, London, nap.	3,000	4,000
Nor bk Kong Sverre, Baltic		3,000
Nor bk Royal Visitor, Liverpool		8,000
Am bk Lindesnaes, Havre	cr	4,600
Br shp Livingstone, Cork	cr	4,000
Br bk Flash Light, Seville	cs	18,000
Br shp Greenock, Java	cs	20,000
Br bk Lady of the Loke, Dublin		3,000
Nor bk Messina, Lisbon		1,200
Gr shp Doris, Conti		7,000
Br bk Rapid, Alicante	cr	2,000
Ger bk Ferdinand, Brumm, Cont		4,000
Ger bk Laocadia, Cont		4,800
Br ship Mary Lester, Oran	cs	6,500
Ital bk Madawaska, Malaga	cs or	4,500
Gr shp Derby, Bremen		7,000
Ital bk Giacamo, Brunetto, Java	cs	18,000
Am shp Normandy China	cs	40,000
Am bk Beta, Cont		5,000
Ger shp Doland McKay, Bremen		15,000
Br bk Christina, Amsterdam		6 000
Br shp Mary Frazer, U K or Cont		7,000
Br bk Emily Lowths, Dunkirk	cr	5,000
Br bk Mistletoe, St. Loubes	cr	5,000
Br shp British America, Havre	resid	1,000
Br shp British America, Havre	cr	5,000
Am bk Wallace, Dunkirk	resid	4,000
Br shp Breadalbane, London		8,800
Br bk Alice Cooper, Hamburg		5,500
Swe bk Maraima II, Lisbon	cs	1,000
Swe bk Maraima II, Lisbon		1,200

Clearances of Petroleum Cargoes from New York.

February 6.

Am bg Marena, St Jago, 20 cs.
Br bg Lottie Bell, Rio Grande, 1000 cs.
Am str Caracas, Curacao, &c, 404 cs.

February 7.

Am str Mendoza, Buenos Ayres, 4025 cs.
Dtch str Stella, Amsterdam, 2000 cs.
It bk Macabeo, Valparaiso, 3575 cs.
Russ bk Lennatar, Batavia, 20130 cs.
Aust bk Sofia B, Cette, 4585 bbls.

February 8.

Swe bk Fosterlandet, Bordeaux, 2020 bbls.
Am bk John Bunyan, Marseilles, 4319 bbls.
Am bk Antonia Sala, Havana, 13824 cs.
Am bg Herman St Thomas, 383 cs.
Am bg Cameo, Port Spain, 365 cs.
Am str Saratoga, Havana, 35 cs.
Am str City of Merida, Vera Cruz 100 cs.
Am sch H & J Blendermann, Para, 150 cs, 150 bbls.
Am sch Ethel A Merritt, Port Spain, 700 cs.
Br bk Talisman, Port Spain, 1000 cs.
Ger bk, Antoinette, Hamburg, 5808 bbls.

February 9.

Am sch E A Swift, Port au Prince, 200 cs.
Am sch Nellie Shaw, Para, 1350 cs.
Am sch Parkhurst, Port de Paix, 230 cs.
Am bk Evie Reed Anjer, 22240 cs.
Am str Mendoza, Buenos Ayres, 2000 cs.
Ger bk Elizabeth, Svendborg, 2543 bbls.
Nor bk Assur, Oporto, 6300 cs.
Nor bg Antze, Stockholm, 1430 bbls.
Br bg Belle Star, Cadiz, 2025 cs.
Br bg A Bradshaw, Maccio, 3050 cs.

February 10.

Br sch Rando, St John, N B, 285 bbls.
Br sch N W White, Halifax, 350 bbls, 25 cs.
Br bk Bristol, Bremen, 8480 bbls.
Br str Muriel, St Pierre, 610 cs.
Span str Bellver, Greytown, 641 cs.
Am schr A M Dickinson, Rio Grande, 1850 cs.
Am schr Milliken, Maracaibo, 200 cs.
Am schr Irving Leslie, Nevis, 100 cs.
Am bg D Bugbee, Barbadoes, 1500 cs.
Am bg Anita, Cd Bolivar, 149 cs.

February 12.

Am sch M S Swift, Georgetown, 2000 cs.
Am sh A H Smith, Yokohama, 45600 cs.
Am str Caracas, Curacao, 212 cs.
Br bk Swansea, Hull, 4571 bbls.
Br bk Wellington, Liverpool, 6500 bbls, 200 cs.
Br bk Edith, Antwerp, 5700 bbls.
Br str Pomona, Montego Bay, 25 bbls, 400 cs.
Br bg Alice, Nuevitas, 100 cs.
Br bg Dart, Montevideo, 2300 cs.
Aust sh Dord, Fiume, 6646 bbls, 2000 cs.
Br str Antilles, Pt Rico, 1030 cs.
Ger str Caracas, La Guayra, 2139 cs.

Imports of Empty Petroleum Barrels.

NEW YORK.

6740, Plock & Co, per Thos Keillor, Havre.
3163, Gust Heye, per Mary Fraser, London.
4121, Gust Heye, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
3500, Witthoff M & Co, per Magnolia, Rotterdam
8000, H Stursberg & Co, per Adorna, Bremen.
1420, Gust Heye, per F Brumm, Amsterdam.
7486, Gust Heye, per Dunrobin, Antwerp.
5974, Gust Heye, per Doris, Bremen.
2466, Ocean Oil Co, per Astronom, Hamburg.
13800, Gust Heye, per D McKay, Bremerhaven.
5481, Gust Heye, per Nimbus, Antwerp.
6332, Gust Heye, per Terpsichore, Antwerp.
3970, Gust Heye, per A Cooper, London.
4092, Ocean Oil Co, per Beta, Hamburg.
3354, Lombard A & Co, per Rothesay, Hamburg.
2437, Gust Heye, per Zaandam, Rotterdam.
2628, Gust Heye, per Llandaff City, Bristol.
1001, Lombard A & Co, per Reber, Liverpool.
3000, Gust Heye, per Robert, Liverpool.
3801, Gust Heye, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA.

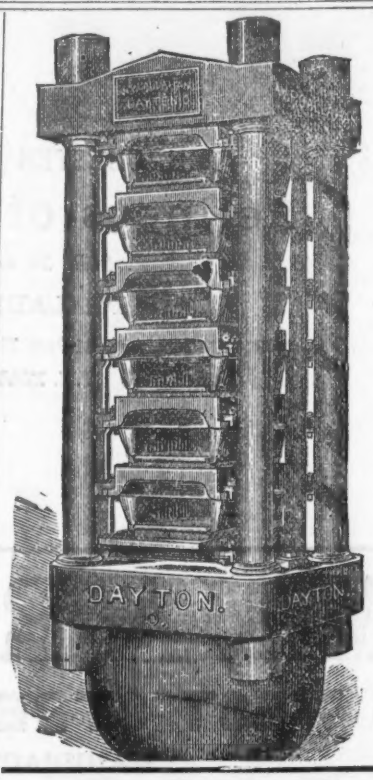
878, order, per Haavund, London.
2133, Witthoff M & Co, per Milo, London.
4015, G Schneider, per N Mosher, London.
1457, Witthoff M & Co, per Nicosia, London.
1608, Witthoff M & Co, per Franceschino, London
1000, Chester Oil Co, per Southern Bell, London.
4501, Fenaille & Despeam, per Johanne, Havre.

Mr. Alfred Whitaker, of the Brooks Oil Co., of Cleveland, is in town.

An act to prevent waste by the production of petroleum from lands in controversy was among the bills introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature the past week. It provides for the appointment of a receiver pending any act of ejectment.

We are glad to be able to state that the Great Western Oil Works of Messrs. Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, which were reported to have been badly damaged by the recent Cleveland fire, sustained but a slight loss and will be in complete running order in a few days.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to prohibit the selling of oil and other stocks, bonds and other security for future delivery, except by the owner, assignee, trustee or an authorized agent. Money paid upon such contracts, whether in full or a margin can by the provisions of this bill be recovered, provided suit be brought within six months from the time of such payment. A supplement to the act, providing for the better security of life and property from dramage by petroleum, was also introduced a few days ago, providing that inspectors be appointed by the sheriffs of the several counties instead of by the court of common pleas.



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DYE MARKET.

There has been no improvement in trade since our last. Storms, floods, railroad blocks and tariff agitation still serve as checks on trade in most lines of business. Aside from these impediments there is a good outlook for the spring trade, which ought to be felt at this season. Of such articles as are of unsettled value depending upon legislation on the tariff consumers and dealers are not inclined to lay in stocks; and even manufacturers are limiting their productions for the same reasons. Prices, in view of the outlook, are very steadily held, though transactions are mostly in supply of current demands only.

Indigo.—Bengals are coming freely to hand, and abundant supplies are near at hand. The earlier shipments have been largely on account of consumers and have gone out of the market. Sales, aggregating some 90 chests, are reported for consumation at prices ranging from $1 15 to $1 50.

Guatemalas for the week past have been quiet, and we hear of no sales from first hands. In a jobbing way small sales have been made at 75@90c. The large proportion of the new crop has passed from first hands, but considerable of it is yet in distributors and dealers hands. Madras and manila are without special interest. No large transactions are reported, sales being limited to small jobbing lots.

Cutch is stronger. During the week past there has been more inquiry and some sales have been made of lots to aarive at 6¼c. Spot lots are held at 6¾@7c.

Gambier is without material change. Advices from Singapore report a firmer market and futures are a little stronger in consequence, though no transactions are reported. We hear of a closing out sale of 25 tons from dock at 5¼c. Spot lots are firmly held at 5¾@6., but no sales of moment are reported.

Sumac is a little stronger and store lots of standard brands of Sicily firsts are quoted at $85. Sales are in a small way only, and there is no inquiry for futures. Other brands are quoted at lower figures. The demand at the moment is limited. Prime Virginia is firmly held at $50@55, at which figures small sales from store are reported.

Turmeric. There is nothing new to note. Small lots prime are selling from store at 2@5½c.

Bichromate of potash is in small demand just at present. Quoted at 15¼@15¾c as to quantity, both Scotch and American.

Prussiate of potash is in moderate demand at 23¾@24c in a jobbing way for yellow and 50@51c for red, both domestic and Scotch.

Starch.—There is little inquiry for lots of corn starch for export, and the demand for the home trade is moderate. The quotations are unchanged, 3¾@3¾c for bbls and 4c for bxs.; potato, 4¾@5c for domestic, 4½c for imported.

Albumen is without interest. The demand is light and quotations are unchanged. Egg. 75@80c; blood, 18@20c for imported and 12¼@15c for domestic.

Dyewoods—During the week past the arrivals have been some 400 tons of logwood. These have gone into store, with the exception of 250 tons Gonaives sold at private terms. Manufacturers are well stocked and we hear of no other transactions. Hayti wood is held at from $20 to $23, some parties quoting $24 for prime lots. In the absence of transactions these quotations are nominal only. Good Jamaica is scarce in market and there is no inquiry for futures; quoted at $23. Fustic is quiet and unchanged, and we hear of no sales since our last.

Aniline oils and salts are not in much request just at present. The quotatations are unchanged and firmly held; oils 50 @ 60c; crystal 60 @80c; salt cake 40@50c as to quality and quantity.

Aniline colors are in good demand for the season. There is no quotable change in prices, but the tendency is upward.

Extracts are in moderate demand for current use only, without change of price. Logwood solid 8@8½c; liquid 51 deg. 6½@7¼c; 42 deg. 5½@6¼c; fustic solid 15@14c; liquid 51 deg. 10@12c; sumac liquid 5@7c, indigo 10@18c.

Cochineal is steady and improving in demand. Sales, however, so far as we have learned, are in a jobbing way only. Blacks are quoted at 25@26c grays 27@30c; silvers 24@25c.

Acid Picric, best crystal		36	@	40
Albumen, prime egg		75	@	80
" imported blood		18	@	20
" domestic "		14	@	15
" " No. 1½ "		13	@	14
Aniline Oil		50	@	60
" Salt, crystals		60	@	80
" " cake		40	@	50
Annatto		20	@	30
" seed		4	@	10
Archil Weed		7	@	9
Aurine		62	@	75
Barbary Root cut		5	@	5¼
Bichromate of Potash, Scotch		15¼	@	15¾
" " American		15¼	@	15¾
Carmine of Indigo		75	@	1 00
Cochineal, Honduras Silver		28	@	32
" Black		28	@	34
" Teneriffe Silver		24	@	25
" " Black		25	@	26
" " Grays		27	@	30
" Mexican		28	@	29
" Ammoniac		1 50	@	2 00
Cudbear, French		12	@	18
" higher grades		20	@	30
" English		15	@	20
Cutch		6	@	7
Divi Divi		60 00	@	70 00
CHIPPED DYEWOODS, ETC.				
Barwood	₱ lb	2	@	2¼
Camwood	"	4½	@	8½
Fustic, com	"	1¼	@	1¾
" Cub	"	1¾	@	2¼
Green Ebony	"	3½	@	4
Hypernic	"	3½	@	4
Logwood, Campeachy	"	1½	@	1⅝
" Lagnna	"	1½	@	2
Nicwood	"		@	2
Peachwood	"		@	3
Quercitron	₱ lb		@	1¼
Redwood	"		@	2¾
Red Sanders	"		@	3
EXTRACTS.				
Archil		12	@	16
" Concentrated		17	@	22
Logwood, solid		8	@	8½
" liquid 51 deg		6½	@	7¾
" 42 deg		5¾	@	6¼
Safflower French		3 50	@	4 00
Sumac, English		5	@	6
" French		5½	@	7
Persian Berries, French		32	@	36
Sapan, French		21	@	22
Barbary, French		28	@	30
Chestnut		5½	@	7
Fustic, solid		12	@	14
" liquid 51 deg		10	@	12
Indigo Extract		10	@	18
Quercitron, French		15	@	18
" American		6½	@	7
Madder			@	50
Tamarack			@	8
Fuller's Earth, lump		1	@	1¼
" " powdered			@	2¼
Flavine		24	@	30
Fustic		19 00	@	28 00
Gambier		6	@	6¾
Garancine		7	@	14
Indigo, Bengal, low grade		85	@	1 10
" " medium		1 10	@	1 35
" " high grade		1 40	@	1 75
" Caracas			@	
" Kurpahs		90	@	1 35
" Guatemala		60	@	90
" Manila		50	@	75
" Madras		50	@	70
Indigotine, German		4 00	@	5 00
" French		4 50	@	5 50
Lac Dye		9	@	15

NOTICE!

Acid Magenta,

Patented Nov. 29th, 1881.

No. 250,247.

The Hon. Judge Blatchford, sitting as Circuit Judge of the U. S., having on the 11th day of March, 1882, rendered a decision sustaining the above patent, we, the owners thereof, hereby warn any and all persons manufacturing, selling, or using this product, without our license, that they will be prosecuted.

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N. B.—Any person furnishing proof of infringement, will be suitably rewarded.

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Logwood	18 00	@24	00
Madder, Dutch			
" French			
Myrabolanes			
Muriate of Tin	6	@	10
Nitrate of Iron, commercial	2½	@	3
" " " true	5	@	7
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppy	16	@	16¼
" Chinese	30	@	31
Oxymuriate of Antimony	5½	@	7
Persian Berries	16	@	19
Prussiate of Potash, Am. yellow	23¾	@	24
" " " " red	50	@	51
" " " Scotch yel'w	23½	@	24
" " " " red	50	@	51
Saffower		@	28
Sago Flour	3½	@	4
Salts of Tartar	7½	@	8
Sumac, Sicily prime	80 00	@ 85	00
" " low grades	65 00	@ 75	00
" Virginia	47 50	@55	00
Starch, Corn	3¾	@	4
" Potato	4½	@	5
" Wheat			
Stannate of Soda single	9	@	10
" " double	13	@	18
Tin Crystals	17	@	19
Turmeric, root	4¾	@	5½
" powdered	6½	@	7½
Ultramarine, Imported	18	@	30
" American	12	@	26
Vanadiate, Ammonium		@ 2	75
Woad English	5½	@	10

Tariff Revision.

Since our last there is little to note in the action of either House of Congress affecting the schedules covering our lines. Various speculations are indulged in by the Washington correspondents of the press as to whether any definite or satisfactory action will be reached in the revision of the Tariff and Revenue laws at this session. The general impression in trade circles is, that no satisfactory bill will be perfected, either in the way of reducing revenues or revising the tariff. The House has spent most of the week on the metal, cotton and woolen schedules, and the Senate was largely occupied on the same topics. It was confidently expected on Friday that the Senate Tariff bill would get out of committee of the whole on Saturday, and in that case it would be passed to the House as soon as Wednesday. But it must not be forgotten that in committee of the whole many points were informally passed to be considered before the Senate, and there is no telling how long a discussion these matters will involve. Some of the correspondents, moreover, insist that many of the amendments agreed upon in committee of the whole will be sought to be stricken out in the Senate. This will occasion more and probably bitter discussion, and will besides tend to widen the breach between the conflicting interests, and between the Senate and House. The House bill in the meantime is making very slow progress. There is talk that the House, when the Senate bill reaches them will agree to it so far as its provisions agree with their own, and the conflicting provisions will be submitted to a conference committee to be patched up in secret with the hope to effect a compromise on the "bargain and sell" principle. If, however, there is to be any revision, it should be thorough, consistent and so satisfactory as to remove the question from politics, and to put business,now disturbed by fears of future agitation, on a stable footing. The business community deprecate any imperfect adjustment which shall leave questions open, and subject them to fear that a future Congress will in response to the requirements of the times and the demands of business interests, enter upon other and more radical changes, reviving anew the uncertainties of legislation and again paralyzing trade and industry. The following changes were made in the Senate bill on Wednesday, February 7th: The duty on friction matches was placed at 35 per cent ad valorem. The day's session was spent on the metal schedule without making much progress, and at the evening session only 15 or 20 members were in attendance and it was therefore a failure. On Thursday the Senate in Committee of the whole placed asphaltum and bitumen on the free list, and books, pamphlets and all printed matter, engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps and charts, were added to the same list, as also jute butts. The balance of the day was spent mostly on miscellaneous topics, without making much progress. In the House Committee of the whole the day was spent on the metal schedule and general discussion. On Friday in Senate committee the mineral water paragraph of the free list was amended so as to read: "Mineral waters, all, not artificial, together with the bottles or jugs in which the same are imported." The woolen schedule was further discussed and a motion to put salt on the free list was lost. The duty on crude opium containing 9 per cent or over of morphia was fixed at $1 per pound, and the importation of opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia is prohibited. The duty on opium prepared for smoking was increased from, $6 to $10 per pound. The duty on acetate of lead, brown,was fixed at 4 cents per pound; acetate of lead, white, 6 cents per pound; white lead, when dry or in pulp, 3 cents per pound; litharge, 3 cents per pound; orange mineral and red lead, 3 cents per pound. The internal revenue portion of the bill was taken up, and a motion to make the tax on snuff and manufactured tobacco 8 cents per pound was lost, only five senators voting in favor of it. The Senate bill was completed on Saturday, as was hoped, so as to be reported to the Senate on Monday for final action. The House made little progress and hope is abandoned in many quarters that the House bill can be passed this session. As we have said, the general impression is that there is little hope of definite action, except through a conference committee on the basis of the Senate bill, and even that is not very promising.

Pompona (Wild Vanilla).

BY R. S. CRISTIANI.

Among the various kinds of wild vanilla, there are but few that have any value, as their flavor and perfume are quite different from the true Mexican vanilla, so much esteemed and extensively used for its delicate flavor and fine odor. The Pompona (*Vanilla Sylvestris*) may prove an exception.

I believe the most of them are so-called, though; but I refer to one found in commerce, coming from the West Indies and South America, having a fleshy pod about four or five inches long and half an inch in thickness and of a rich brown color, its flavor being nearest to the true vanilla with a suggestion of Tonka and an odor quite flowery and similar to heliotrope, though, of course,not so delicate.

Much of this false vanilla is brought to this country, but as the use for it is limited it has but little value. The importers, however, try to keep up the price to nearly that of the best vanilla and sometimes with success with those who are ignorant of its true value; for while one may properly charge about a dollar, others want five times as much for a pound of it. It is used for adulterating the fluid extract of vanilla, for flavoring tobacco in lieu of tonka, for perfuming soaps, etc.

For use in perfumery it has been much recommended, but its high color is a great drawback for it will stain clothing, linen, etc., but for use in toilet soaps it should find much favor for in them its color is not so objectionable and its odor blends very nicely with most of the perfumes used in that article. It can find a place in violet, heliotrope, vanilla, musk and many other fine soaps. For toilet waters and handkerchief extracts it must be used very sparingly, though I have succeeded in removing most of the color at the expense of much of its odor, for that is not due to an essential oil—of which it contains but little—but to a gum resin similar to balsam peru, having nearly the same constituents. In sachet powders it has proved very useful, taking the place of the true vanilla to great advantage, and gives a pleasant balsamic, lasting odor, and enters into violet, heliotrope, mille-fleur and musk sachets with advantage and economy.

My experiments to remove the color have been only partially successful, and at the request of one of our largest manufacturing perfumers I made an analysis of the spirituous extract which proved that it was not so useful as the true vanilla for many toilet waters, but could be used in some, as it gave permanency to the other odors and was what may be called a fixing ingredient, as ambergris, orris and many of the gum resins and balsams are.

On distilling the tincture the distillate had but little color or but little odor, and that much changed, so that the odor was not due to an essential oil. On treating the residue with water and collecting the precipitate, dissolving in a putim of alcohol and evaporating, I feund a gum resin similar to balsam Peru, with perhaps a finer odor. On treating the tincture (1 to 4 in strength) with some oxidizing chemicals I removed most of the color, but at the expense of the odor. There was about 1.08 of vanillin, the substance to which vanilla owes its fine flavor, and which is made synthetically from some species of the coniferœ, and is also found in other plants.

From these experiments I concluded that the odor of pompona is due to the gum resin, and from its high color cannot be used to any extent in fine perfumery, though its balsamic property is of value as a fixing ingredient in some of the toilet waters, giving them a lasting property and blending the odors, and may be considered superior to either tolu of benzine for that purpose, and can usefully take the place of the true vanilla for these uses.

Pimpona, therefore, in my judgment, has more value as a perfume for toilet soaps than for any other of the uses I have enumerated. For this purpose it is but to make a tincture of one part to four of stronger alcohol, first cutting or grinding up the pods and macerating for two or three weeks or longer; or shortening the time by extracting by means of a percolator, placing the ground pods in the percolator, moistening with a portion of the alcohol, stopping the outlet, soaking for a couple of days, then removing the stopper and pouring on the remaining alcohol in small quantities at intervals until exhausted. This will make a strong dark colored tincture, two pints of which, added to other perfumery, should be sufficient for one hundred pounds of soap.

For tobacco, snuff, etc., I think it may find a use. as the flavor and odor are finer than tonka bean or the deer tongue, so much used for this purpose. If I can spare the time I shall experiment with it in that direction.

Valuable Salt Deposits.

Mr. J. D. Wing, of Messrs. Wing & Evans of this city, who are large importers of chemicals, visited Warsaw Centre, in the new salt fields of Western New York, on Saturday last, accompanied by Professor Habirshaw, the well known chemist. His object was to investigate the feasibility of establishing works on the field for the manufacture of alkali, used for soap making, bleaching, dyeing and other purposes for which commodity this country now relies solely upon manufactories in Europe. An examination of the brine pumped from the salt deposit underlying Warsaw proved it to be of the exact strength and quality desirable for manufacturing soda ash. Fifty acres of this valuable land was purchased on Monday by Mr. Wing at the Bank of Warsaw. This is the only deposit of rock salt that has been found in the United States, excepting that found on an island in Louisiana. The deposit underlying this purchase is seventy feet in thickness and its depth underground 1600 feet.

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DRUG MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 13, 1883.

The market under review has not been one of activity though there has been the usual amount of jobbing business. The recent storms and floods have in a measure restricted Western business, and the return of settled weather will, no doubt, show an improvement in the package trade. Opium is easier, also foreign morphine, owing to some lots which are pressing on the market. Prices are easy, though but few changes are noted.

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Acid Salicylic	Opium
Hempseed	Morphide, foreign
Canary Seed	Lobelia Seed
German Rapeseed	Balsam Tolu
	Oil Lemon†
	Acid Citric, English
	Cloves

Opium.

The market has continued in the same condition as when we last wrote, and no change of importance is to be noted. There is a good inquiry for present wants, but invoice transactions are not being made, and orders are for single cases or less. Prices are rather easy, and though holders are not forcing goods at the moment, there is a disposition shown to meet buyers, and it is probable that a quantity could be picked up at a shade less than quotations. For new crop, sellers are quoting up to $4 20, but this cannot be obtained and single cases have been placed at $4 16 and there are sellers who are still willing to accept this, while to place any quantity even this price could not be obtained and it is doubtful if better than $4 12½ would be paid. For jobbing wants the demand has been fair though not very active and some lots have been picked up at $4 20 and this will be accepted for further parcels. Powdered is selling steadily at $5 65.

Morphine has continued in good demand and orders are coming to hand. No change has been made in price and manufacturers are still quoting $3 50. Foreign has continued to decline, and with some lots pressing on the market there is a disposition shown to accept low prices, and $2 70 has been quoted with some sales reported to have been made at this.

Opium, bond	3 20	@	
" as wanted	4 12½	@	4 20
" powdered	5 65	@	
Morphine		@	3 50
foreign	2 70	@	2 80

Quinine

The market has not shown any increased activity though a fair trade demand is noted. Manufacturers are still quoting $2 70 and most of the orders are being filled by them, as but little is offering from second hands, though what is to had is obtainable at this figure. German is rather irregular and varies from day to day. Following our last the improved feeling was lost and prices gradually weakened until $1 50 was again touched, and sales to the extent of 3500 ozs. in two lots were placed at this. The market continued in this position until to-day, when a steadier tone seemed to prevail, and $1 52½ is now quoted for a quantity, while in 100 oz. lots $1 55 is asked. Small tins are still scarce and anything obtainable is held at $1 57½. Ounces are out of market, the only available stock being taken at $1 65. Cinchonidia has not changed and 94@95 are the quotations for domestic, while German is held at 90@90c, buyers claiming to shade these figures.

Receipts of quinine for the week	27,900 ozs.		
" " Since January 1,	85,080 ozs.		
Quinine, American	1 70	@	1 75
" English		@	
" French		@	
" German	1 52½	@	1 65
Cinchonidia, American	94	@	95
" Foreign	86	@	90

Balsams.

The jobbing trade in copaiba is very fair, and we note sales of 2000 lbs Para in small lots at 49c, while in a large way 4000 lbs Maracaibo has been sold for export. For Angostura we quote 48@49c, and for Para 47@49c, though some holders experience no difficulty in obtaining 50c for both Para and Angostura. Canada fir is in moderate demand at $2 75@2 85. There is a fair demand for Peru at $3 30@3 40. The large lots of Tolu in first hands are not moving, and the market may be considered a little weaker, goods being now procurable at 47½@49c. In a jobbing way the demand is good.

Balsam copaiba, Ang. ₩ lb	48	@	49
" " Para "	47	@	49
" " Cent. Am.	42½	@	46
" Fir, Canada ₩ gal	2 75	@	2 85
" " Oregon "	2 00	@	2 50
" Peru ₩ lb	3 30	@	3 40
" Tolu	47½	@	49

Miscellaneous.

Acids are selling fairly and prices are generally firm. Benzoic is firm at $1 10@1 40 for German 20 lb lots selling at the lower figure. Citric is easy and English is selling at 55½c, 15 kegs being taken, while for a quantity less would be accepted. Domestic is unchanged at 56@57c. Salicylic was reported late to-night to have advanced but we could not get the figures.

Alcohol has been in good demand, for home trade and goods are moving quite freely. Prices are rather easy, and sellers are naming $2 23@2 25, but a quantity could be obtained at a shade less.

Bay rum is in good request, and prices are steady. We hear of 2 pchns at $2 15, and this is bottom for a good article.

Beans are rather quiet at the moment and the market is easy, though not quotably changed. Toncas are held at $1 10@1 20 for Angosturas, though it is reported that a shade less will buy. Paras held at 65c; vanillas are dull and nominal.

Berries have shown more activity on junipers which have sold to the extent of 150 bgs at 3c, The feeling is rather firmer, and sellers are now asking 3½@4c. Cubebs are not wanted and prices are unchanged at 35@40c. Prickly ash firm at 85c.

Borax has continued to sell quite freely and prices are 13@13¾c for city and 12½c for California. The San Francisco *Merchant* of Feb. 2d, says:

Borax.—Exports 100,887 lbs. We quote: Concentrated, in cks, 11¼c; Refined, in bbls, 12@12½c; Refined in cs, 12½@13c; Powdered, in bbls, 14c; Powdered in cs, 1 lb. papers, 16c. Demand is steady. Stocks light. Special prices are given under above figures for car lots and for export.

Burgundy pitch has been taken to the extent of 10 stands at 3@3¼c and these figures will still buy.

Cassia buds have not changed and sellers are quoting 30@31c as to quantity, with sales of 10 cs at the latter price.

Castile soap is becoming scarce again and prices are a shade higher. White has sold to the extent of 100 bxs to arrive at 13½c, and 200 bxs at 14c. Mottled sold to the extent of 200 bxs to arrive at 6c.

Cuttle fish has been quite active again and some round parcels are reported as having been placed both on spot and to arrive. Prices are a shade firmer and at the close sellers are asking 20½@23c, but few being willing to accept the lower figure.

Ergot is quiet again and we do not hear of any transactions. Prices are unchanged and sellers are asking 22@25 for German and 40@45 for Spanish.

Glycerine is rather quiet at the moment and the only business doing is of a jobbing character at quotations.

Glucose is in good demand for domestic, and orders are increasing. Prices are now 4@4½c as to quantity. Grape sugar is also active and 3½@3¾c are the figures.

Castor oil has not been so active but a fair demand is reported. No charge is reported in price, and Western is still quoted at 14½@14¾, and city at 15c. Beans have not moved, and the market is quiet.

Cocoa butter has sold in small lots, but the inquiry is only moderate, and sellers are naming 42@44c.

Colocynth apple has been taken to a moderate extent, and we hear of small sales at 37@38c for prime Trieste, while Spanish is held at 25@28c

Guarana has not moved and the market is quiet. A few inquiries were reported for powdered, which is held at $1 25.

Licorice has not changed, and the demand continues quite active. P and S has been taken to the extent of 60 cs at 31@32c, and a few cases Corigliana at 33@34c.

Indian hemp is held at 18@25c, as to quality, with one lot of 200 lbs reported at 20c.

Lupulin is rather irregular and the market is tending downward. Domestic is said to be obtainable at $1 75, while German is quoted at $1 40@1 50. There are parcels of the latter which are being pressed on the market and it is probable that an offer of $1 25 would be entertained.

Manna has not changed and the demand does not increase. Single cases of large flake are moving at $1 25 while small is obtainable at 42@45c as to quality.

Oil cod liver has been in fair request and prices are steady. Newfoundland is quoted at $1 30. Norwegian is unchanged and ranges from $59 to $70 as to brand with 10 bbls at about the lower and 3 bbls at the higher figures.

Sugar of milk is not taken except in small parcels for present wants, and prices are quoted at 23@25 for cob and 26@30c for powdered as to quality.

Tamarinds are beginning to move and we hear of 10 kegs at $2 75.

Venice turpentine is in fair demand for single stands, and sellers are naming 17½c. There is no demand for a quantity.

Wax is not very active and Japan is still quoted at 8½@11, as to quantity. Carnauba has sold to the extent of 1,000 lbs at 18c.

Oil myrbane is steady and German is quoted at 49@50c, English at 50c. Domestic is rather scarce and nominal.

Oil sesame is selling in single bbl lots up to $1 @1 05, but one lot of 10 bbls was reported at 90c.

Quicksilver is in good demand and transactions reach 400 flasks at 36@37c, with further lots to be had at these figures. The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 1st inst says:

There is no life to the trade; nominal price 33¾c.

	Flasks.	Value
The exports for the week, by sea, were	2,002	$52,732
Previously since Jan. 1, 1883	2,591	70,197
Totals since Jan. 1st, 1883	4,593	122,929
Totals same period 1882	2,099	81,551
Receipts since January 1st, 1883, 5,364 flasks.		

Acid benzoic, German ₩ lb	1 10	@	1 40
" " English ₩ oz	20	@	23
" Boracic purified	23	@	25
" " ref	20	@	22
" " flaky	18	@	19
" " crumbly	18	@	
" Carbolic, pr. cryst's. ₩ lb	40	@	50
" " commercial, "	28	@	35
" Citric "	56	@	58
" Salicylic (bulk) ₩ lb	1 40	@	1 50
" (boxes) "	1 50	@	1 60
Alcohol 98% ₩ gal in bond		@	38
" Free	2 23	@	2 25
" Refi'd Wood, 92% ₩ gal	1 00	@	1 10
" Dia Methyl 95% ₩ "	1 10	@	1 20
Cologne Spirit, 188% "	2 30	@	2 35
Arsenic, white pure lump, ₩ lb	7	@	8
" " " powd. "	2¾	@	3
" red powd	7¼	@	7¾
Bay rum, imp, bulk ₩ gal	2 15	@	2 25
" " cases ₩ doz	10 00	@	
Barbadoes Tar ₩ gal	60	@	65
Brimstone, Rock. ₩ lb, less 2%		@	2½
" Roll " "		@	2¾
" Flour " "		@	3
" Lac " "		@	8
Borax, Refi'd City bbls ₩ "	13¼	@	13½
" " cases "		@	13½
" " Cal., bbls "		@	12½
" " cases "		@	
" Powdered "	14½	@	14¾
Beans Vanilla, Mex "	3 00	@	11 00
" " Bourbon "		@	
" Tonca, Angostura "	1 10	@	1 20
" " Surinam "	90	@	1 00
" " Para "	60	@	65
" Calabar "	27	@	28
" St. Ignatius "	25	@	40
Berries Cubeb, ord to pr "	35	@	40
" stemless "	45	@	
" Juniper "	3½	@	4
" Fish (Cocculus Ind) "		@	5
" Laurel "	3½	@	3½
" Prickly Ash "		@	85
Buds, Cassia "	30	@	31
Burgundy Pitch "	3	@	3¼
Canth'rides, Russian "	1 10	@	1 20
" Chinese "	80	@	85
Calomel "	55	@	56
" English "		@	95
Castile Soap, White "	14	@	
" " M'd ordinary "	6	@	6¼
" " Pure "	8¼	@	8½
Chian turpentine ₩ oz	45	@	50
Colocynth Apples, Trieste ₩ lb	37	@	40
" do. pressed " "	32	@	34
" do. Spanish "	25	@	28
Cocoa Butter "	42	@	45
Chloral Hydrate, Crystals "	1 65	@	1 80
" " Plates "	1 45	@	1 55
Corrosive Sublimate "	50	@	51
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste "	20½	@	23
" " Mars'l's "	18	@	20
Ergot, Spanish "	40	@	45
" Russian "	20	@	22
" German "	22	@	25
Gelatine, English "	60	@	1 75
" French "	35	@	70
" American "	85	@	86
Glucose, Foreign "	4½	@	4¾
" American "	4	@	4½
Grape Sugar "	3½	@	3¾
Glycerine, German, bulk "	26	@	28
" French, drums "	25	@	26
" H. L. & Co. 30 deg. B. bbls&cs "	26	@	30
" W J M Gordon's "	26	@	30
" English, cases "	70	@	75
Gralns Paradise "	15	@	16
Guarana "	1 15	@	1 25
Iceland Moss "	4½	@	5
Indian Hemp (Canabis In.) "	18	@	25
Insect Powder, Dalmatian "	24	@	30
" Persian "	23	@	28
Irish Moss "	7½	@	8½
Isinglass, Russian "	3 65	@	
" Amer. ordinary "	1 10	@	
" " prime "	1 15	@	1 25
Iodine, Re-sublimed "	2 35	@	2 40
Licorice, Corigliana "	34	@	35
" Guzzolini "		@	
" "P. & S." "	31	@	32
" Domestic "	20	@	22
" Paste "	13	@	17
Lime Juice, bbls ₩ gal	40	@	90
Lupulin, American ₩ lb		@	1 75
" German "	1 40	@	1 50
Lycopodium, prime "		@	27½
Magnesia Sulph. (Eps. Slts) "	1½	@	1¾
" Carb Eng "	19	@	33
" Am "	18	@	25
" Calcined "	45	@	90
Manna, Large flake "	1 20	@	1 25
" Small "	42	@	45
" Sorts "		@	35
Musk ₩ oz		@	
" True Grain "	25 00	@	33 00
" Tonquin Pods "	9 00	@	22 00
" Canton Grain "		@	25½
Nux Vomica, pockets ₩ lb		@	4

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Oil Almond sweet Charras	"		@	35
" " sweet	"	28	@	40
" Myrbane, Amer	"		@	50
" " Eng	"		@	50
" " German	"	49	@	50
" Sesame	₱ gal	90	@ 1	00
" Olive, Salad, bbls & cs	"	2 40	@ 2	50
" Castor, City, cases	"	15	@	15½
" " West'n	"	14½@		15
Cod Liver, Nor	₱ bbl	59 00	@70	00
" " Newf	₱ gal		@ 1	30
Poppy Heads, Sm. Ger	₱ ℔		@	12
" " Lg. French	"	15	@	35
Phosphorus		65	@	
Precipitated Chalk, Eng. bk		6½@		7
" " " bbls	"		@	7½
Potassium Bromide, bulk			@	32
" " glass			@	39
" Iodide, bulk			@ 1	45
" glass			@ 1	55
Quicksilver		36@		38
Sago, Pearl			@	4½
" Flour		3½@		3¼
Spermaceti		17	@	17½
Sugar of Milk, Cob		23	@	25
" Powdered		26	@	30
Tamarinds	₱ kg	2 75	@	
Venice Turpentine	₱ ℔	17½@		20
Wax, Brown Southern	"	34	@	35
" " State	"		@	
" Bleached	"	38	@	40
" White pure	"	45	@	48
" Japan	"	8½@		10½
" Carnauba	"		@	18

Barks.

In a jobbing way there is a fair demand for barks, and prices are all about as last quoted. A recent arrival of soap bark, 10000 lbs, was sold in one lot at 4c, though 5@5¼ is the price for jobbing quantities. Another large lot just arrived can be had at 4½c. There is a fair demand for buckthorn, as is usual at this season. The large quantities of West Indian orange peo which arrived recently are still held. It is said that the quality is very poor. Chiretta bark is still very scarce.

Bark Angostura	₱ ℔	19	@	21
" Barberry	"	9½@		12
" Buckthorn	"	6	@	8
" Butternut	"	4	@	5½
" Cascarilla	"	8	@	9
" Cherry	"	8	@	10
" Canella	"	13	@	14
" Cinchona Red	"	1 25	@ 1	75
" Cottonroot	"	9	@	10
" Coto	"	60	@	70
" Elm, common	"	10	@	14
" " selected	"	15	@	16
" Loxa	"	40	@	50
" Oak White	"	4	@	5
" " Red	"	4	@	5
" Orange Peel	"	5	@	6
" " Malaga prime	"	8	@	12
" " Curacoa	"	7	@	10
" Prickly Ash	"	22	@	23
" Pomegranate (of root)	"	16	@	19
" Quebracho	"	40	@	45
" Sassafras	"	5	@	6½
" Soap	"	5	@	5½
" " crushed	"	6½@		7
" Yellow	"		@	12

Essential Oils.

The improvement noted in our last seems to have been lost and trade is rather quiet again, the principal business being for small orders only, few inquiries being reported for quantities. Cassia and anis have arrived quite freely, but beyond a weak feeling, the price has not changed. About 100 cs of the anis had been sold previously at a price which will not admit of selling below present market rates, which are $1 80@1 85 Bergamot is nominally held at $2 25@2 30, but an offer of less would buy. Cassia rather weak at 80@82½c. Citronelle unchanged at 65@70c with sales of 15 cs to arrive at 65c. Clove is easy, and there are sellers of prime oil at $1 40. There have been offers of oil at less but it was of a poor quality. Lemon is still weak, and sales of 10 can lots of Sandersons are making at $2 60 though some sellers continue to ask $2 65. Peppermint from first hands would not bring more than $2 15 for Western, but resales are held at $2 25, while Wayne county is quoted at $2 30 @2 35. Rose is very firm and prices seem to be tending upward. It is reported that no more is available until the new crop. Sassafras is held at 45@48c, but we hear of no business. Wintergreen has sold in a small way at $2 40, while a lot of 1,000 lbs was reported to have been placed at $2 25.

Anise	₱ ℔	1 80	@ 1	85
Almond (bitter)	"	5 50	@ 7	50
Bay, ₱ bottle of 22 ozs	"	8 00	@ 9	00
Bergamot	"	2 25	@ 2	30
Black Pepper	"	75	@	80
Cajeput	"	65	@	70
Cassia	"	80	@	85
Citronelle, Native	"	65	@	70
Clove	"	1 40	@ 1	45
Croton	"	1 70	@ 1	80
Cubebs	"	4 00	@	
Cummin	"		@ 5	00
Fennel	"	85	@ 2	25
Geranium, Rose, Turkish	"	4 50	@12	00
" " French	"	12 00	@13	00
Gingergrass	"	3 75	@	
Juniper, once rect	"		@	90
" Twice rect	"		@ 1	70
" Wood	"		@	29
Lavender, Garden	"	60	@	90
" Chiri's Fleure	"	1 75	@ 2	00
" Charras's	"	1 70	@ 2	50
Lemon, Sanderson's	"	2 60	@ 2	65
Lemongrass	"	65	@	70
Neroli Bigarade Chiri's	"	47 75	@50	00
" Portugal	"		@24	00
Nutmeg	"	6 00	@	
Orange, Sweet	"	2 50	@ 3	00
" Bitter	"	4 00	@ 5	00
Origanum	"	25	@	70
Peppermint, tin cans	"	2 15	@ 2	30
" cases	"	2 65	@ 2	75
Pennyroyal	"	1 50	@ 1	60
Rose, Ihmsen's	oz	10 00	@10	50
" Holstein's	"	9 25	@ 9	50
Rosemary, Trieste	₱ ℔		@	45
" French	"	32	@	35
" Chiri's best	"		@ 1	15
" Charras's	"	42	@	75
Sandalwood, American	"	7 00	@	
" English	"	7 00	@ 7	50
Sassafras	"	45	@	48
Savin	"		@	85
Spearmint, cans	"	2 50	@ 2	75
" cases	"		@ 2	75
Tansy	"		@ 3	50
Thyme, Red	"	60	@ 1	00
" White	"	90	@ 1	15
Wintergreen	"	2 40	@	
Wormseed	"		@ 2	50
Wormwood	"	7 00	@ 9	00

Flowers.

Arnicas are selling in single bales at 6½@8c, as to quality, but for strictly prime, buyers would have to pay 6½c. The cheap lots have all been cleared up, amounting to 2,500 lbs at 5¼c. We are also reported sales of 2,000 lbs prime at 6½c. Calendula are selling in a small way at 27@30c for German, and 22@25c for American. Chamomiles are jobbing at 25@45c for Roman, as to quality, though some holders are selling at 32½c the crop of 1882, at which we get 2 bales. It is said that Roman cannot be imported at less than 45c. A sale of 2 casks German is reported at 20c. American Saffron is in good jobbing demand, and the range is 31@32c, though some holders ask 35c. Spanish continues to have a fair jobbing call at $8 00@9 00 for Alicante, and $13 00@15 00 for Valencia.

Arnica	₱ ℔	6½@		8
Calendula, German	"	27	@	30
" American	"	22	@	25
Chamomile, German	"	14	@	20
" Roman	"	25	@	45
Elder	"	10	@	11
Kousso	"	28	@	30
Lavender	"	3½@		4
Mullein	"	65	@	75
Rosemary	"	20	@	25
Saffron, American	"	31	@	32
" Alicante, Spanish	"	8 00	@ 9	00
" Valencia	"	13 00	@15	00

Gums.

Cape aloes are in good jobbing demand and the price is a little firmer, nominally quoted 13c, but 12c will buy, at which 5 cs were sold.

Arabics have been quite active since our last report, from 250 to 300 pkgs low grades being sold. Most of the Philadelphia stock has been bought up for New York parties. The foreign markets are very firm, as goods are rather scarce. Here the stock is pretty well concentratep. Prices are firm though not quotably higher, but indications point to and advance.

Assafoetida has sold freely (the past week, 40 cs) good to prime in lots being reported. Strictly prime can be had at 40c though some parties ask 45c and others 50c.

Camphor is in good jobbing demand and orders continue to come forward for future delivery. The quotation is 23@23¼c for barrels, and 24@24¼c for cases. Single barrels are to be had at 25c, though some parties readily obtain 23¼c. We get sales of 10 bbls at 23c.

Gualac has sold to the extent of 2 single cases ordinary at 25c,

Scammony has had a fair call, 30 lbs resin being reported at $4 50 and 15 lbs powdered virgin at $10 50.

Gamboge in moderate demand at 75@80c for pipe and block. Sales 3 cs at 75c.

Tragacanths are in fair demand at firm prices.

Aloes, Cape	₱ ℔	12	@	13
" Barbadoes	"	30	@	36
" Curacao	"	12	@	14
" Socotrine	"	24	@	40
Arabic, 1st picked	"	20½@		32
" 2nd "	"	19½@		21
" 3rd "	"	16½@		17½
" 4th "	"	14½@		15½
" Sorts	"	11½@		13½
" Siftings	"	12½@		
Assafoetida, ordinary	"	12½@		18
" fair	"	20		27½
" prime	"	30	@	40
Ammoniacum	"	22	@	25
Benzoin	"	35	@	45
Camphor, refined, in bbls	"	23	@	23¼
" " in cases	"	24	@	24¼
Catechu, medicinal	"	7	@	7¼
Euphorbium	"	16	@	
Gamboge, pipe and block	"	75	@	80
Gedda, siftings	"	7¾@		9
Guaiac	"	24	@	30
Hemlock	"	45	@	
Kino	"	12½@		14
Mastic	"	1 60	@	
Myrrh, ordinary	"	18	@	28
" picked	"	35	@	45
Olibanum	"	9	@	20
Sandarach	"	30	@	38
Scammony, Aleppo	"	3 25	@ 3	75
" Virgin	"	9 00	@	
Tragacanths, 1st picked	"	70	@	90
" 2nd "	"	57½@		75
" 3rd "	"	40	@	55
" Sorts	"	25	@	35
" Rib'n	"	85	@ 1	25

SHELLAC.

The market continues very quiet, with no new feature to report. There have been no sales of lots and little inquiry. Sales of 30 cases 88 are reported at 23@24c. Prices are steady. Buyers are supplying current and immediate wants only. The following are the closing quotations:

D. C	₱ ℔	36	@	37
V. S. O	"	29	@	30
Diamond I	"	29	@	30
Octagon B	"	27	@	28
Natives	"	23	@	26
Garnet A C free	"	19	@	20
" " freed	"	17	@	18
" Other grades	"		@	
Button	"	27½@		
Stic	"	20	@	22
Bleached	"		@	30

Herbs and Leaves.

But little change is to be noted since our last report and the market continues quiet. There has been rather more inquiry, but no business has resulted. Changes have been few, prices being so near cost that little margin is left for any further reduction. Belladonna is rather more inquired for and we hear of 1000 lbs at 20c. Buchu has sold at 10½c, for short, 5 bales being taken. Coca is rather quiet and quoted at 60@90c as to quality. Horehound is held at 6c with sales of 1000 lbs. Marjoram is not active but prices are steady at 14c for German and 10 @12c for French. Senna has not shown any activity and only single bales are moving at our quotations. Uva ursi dull and easy at 3½c.

Aconite	₱ ℔	8	@	10
Althea	"	8	@	10
Belladonna	"	20	@	22
Buchu, Short	"	16	@	17
" Long	"	42	@	45
Catnip	"		@	6
Coca, green	"	60	@	90
" Dark	"	40	@	45
Damiana, California	"	25	@	26
" Mexican	"	30	@	34
Deer Tongue	"		@	8
Digitalis	"	8	@	9
Eucalyptus	"	5	@	6
Grindelia Robusta	"	20	@	22
Henbane (Hyosciamus)	"	14	@	15
Hyssop	"		@	13
Horehound	"	6	@	6½
Jaborandi	"	10	@	12
Laurel	"	3½@		4
Lobelia	"	9	@	10
Matico	"	19	@	25
Marjoram, German	"		@	14
" French	"	10	@	12
Peppermint, German	"		@	35
" American	"	14	@	15
Prince's Pine	"		@	8
Rose Red	"	2 00	@	
Rose, pale	"		@	60
Rosemary	"	3	@	3½
Sage, Italian	"	2¼	@	2½
Savin	"	3½@		
Scullcap	"	15	@	18
Senna, Alex. Nat	"	12	@	13
" Siftings	"	11	@	12
" Garbled and sifted	"	25	@	28
" Tinnivelly	"	8	@	14
" Mecca	"	5	@	
Stramonium	"	9	@	10
Summer Savory	"	7	@	8
Tansy	"	6	@	8
Thyme, German	"	10	@	12
" French	"	7	@	7½
Uva Ursi	"	3½@		
Wormwood	"	7	@	10
Yerba Santa	"	16		

Roots.

The market shows but little improvement for the past week and orders continue backward. Few transactions in a large way are reported and the business is of a jobbing nature. There are few changes to report, but the tendency is in buyers' favor. Aconite is easy and sellers are now quoting 9½@10c. Althea is not wanted and whole can be had at 12@14, and cut at 12@18c, as to quality. Alkanet jobbing at 12@14c. Arrowroot is quite steady and Bermuda is held at 30@38c, while St. Vincent can be had at 13c. Calamus jobbing at 8@10c for unbleached. Gentian not wanted and only single bales are moving at 10@11c. Ginger is quite firm and with light stocks, holders are quoting 15 @18c. Ipecac continues easy and parcels can be had at 72½@80, the latter for prime. Orris is held at 12½@16 for Florentine. Verona at 7@8c and fingers at 40@85c as to quality. Pareira brava is scarce and firm at 75c. Rhubarb very active and large sales are making within the range. Senega is rather quiet and we only hear of sales of about 1000 lbs Western at 42½@45c while Southern is held at 48@50c. Squills unchanged at 5@6c for ordinary and 7@8c for white.

Aconite	₱ ℔	9½@		10
Althea Whole	"	12	@	14
" Cut	"	12	@	18
Angelica, German	"	10	@	12
" American	"	12	@	14
Alkanet	"	12	@	13
Arrowroot, Bermuda	"	36	@	38
" St Vincent, cans	"	14	@	15
" " bbls	"	13	@	14
" Jamaica	"	14	@	22
" East India	"		@	
Belladonna	"	11	@	12
" Split & peeled	"	10	@	18
Bitter	"		@	15
Blood	"	5	@	5½
Blackberry	"		@	5
Bryony	"	10	@	
Burdock	"	10	@	13
Calamus Bleached	"	24	@	28
" Un " split & peeled	"	8	@	10
Canada Snake, select	"		@	12
Cohosh Black	"		@	5
" Blue	"	6	@	7
Colchicum	"	10	@	11
Colombo	"	15	@	
Cranesbil	"		@	10
Culvers	"	8	@	11
Curcuma (Turmeric)	"	4	@	5
Dandelion, German	"	13½@		14
" American cut	"	10	@	12
Elecampane	"	6½@		7
Galangal	"	6½@		7
Gentian	"	10	@	11
Ginseng	"	1 50	@ 1	70
Ginger, Jamaica, Unbl'hd	"	15	@	16
" Washed	"		@	
" " Bleached	"	16	@	18
Gold Thread	"	34	@	45
Golden Seal	"	27	@	30
Hellebore, White	"	6	@	7
" Black	"	8	@	9
Ipecac, Rio	"	72½@		80
Jalap	"	21	@	22
Kava Kava	"	40	@	45
Lady Slipper	"	7	@	8
Lovage	"	12	@	14

BALTIMORE.

Licorice, ordinary	₱ ℔	4	@	4
" selected, in bdls	"	9	@	15
Mandrake	"	5½@		6
Orris, Florentine	"	12½@		16
" Finger	"	40	@	85
" Verona	"	7	@	8
Pareira Brava	"		@	75
Pellitory	"		@	22
Pink	"	25	@	30
Poke	"	6	@	8
Pleurisy	"	12	@	15
Rhatany	"	6	@	15
Rhubarb, Whole	"	25	@ 1	00
" Cut	"	1 15	@ 1	65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras (Home grade)	"	24½@		32½
" (Export)	"	34	@	36
" Mexican	"	8½@		9
" American	"	12	@	13
Senega, Southern	"	48	@	50
" Western	"	42	@	44
Serpentaria, True Va	"	21	@	22
" Texas	"	18	@	20
Skunk Cabbage	"	15	@	
Spikenard	"	10	@	11
Stillingia	"	5	@	8
Squills, Ordinary	"	5	@	6
" White prime	"	7	@	8
Unicorn, true	"	35	@	40
" false	"	18	@	20
Valerian, German	"	7½@		9
" English	"	15	@	16
" Vermont	"	9	@	9½
Yellow Dock	"	8	@	8½
Zedoary	"		@	10½

Seeds.

Italian anise is jobbing at 6½@7c, while 5¾c will buy in a large way.

Dutch caraway is in good demand at 6@6½c. Sales of 15 bgs at 6c.

Canary seed has moved quite freely in a speculative way since our last report and we are enabled to report sales of 1000 bgs, Smyrna, in lots up to 3¾c but the quotation is now 3¾@4c. Spanish has sold to the extent of 500 bgs and Sicily of 400 bags, the latter for speculative account. We are reported a sale of 500 bags Smyrna, to arrive by sail. Sicily is now quoted at 4½@4¾c, and Spanish at 4@4¼c.

Cardamoms are in good demand. The quotation for Alleppys ranges from $1 65@1 75, for Mangalores $2 20@2 30, though some holders ask $2 50, and for Malabars $1 50@2, the latter for a strictly prime article, though $2 10 is asked by some parties. It is reported that the crop of the latter will not amount to more than one-half the regular yield.

Fennel is selling in a small way at 6@8c for Italian and 10@12c for German.

Foenugreek is in moderate demand at 4@4½c

Russian hemp has moved to the extent of 500 bgs, on account of speculation, since our last report at 3¾@3⅞c, and the quotation is now 3⅞@4½c.

California mustard seed continues in good demand, and we are reported sales of 300 bgs yellow on private terms, and 150 bgs at 3½@3¼c; also 200 bgs brown. Prices remain as last quoted.

Lobella, on account of recent arrivals is weaker, and quoted at 65@70c.

German rape has been pretty well concentrated within the past few days, and is now quoted at 5@5¼c, sales having been made of 500 bgs in lots, at 4½@4⅝c. Trieste brown, is nominally quoted at 6¼@6½c.

Anise Italian	₱ ℔	6½@		7
" German	"	6	@	7
" Spanish	"		@	
" Star	"	27	@	27½
Canary, Dutch	"		@	
" Sicily	"	4½@		4¼
" Smyrna	"	3¾@		4
" Spanish	"	4	@	4¼
Caraway, Dutch	₱ ℔	6	@	6¼
" German	"		@	6
Cardamom Alleppys	"	1 65	@ 1	75
" Malabars	"	1 50	@ 2	00
" Mangalores	"	2 20	@ 2	30
Celery	"	12	@	13
Colchicum			@	12
Coriander, English	"	6½@		8
" French	"	5½@		6¼
" German	"	5½@		6
Cummin	"	9½@		10
Fennel Ital	"	6	@	8
" Germ	"	10	@	12
Flax, ground	"	3½@		3¾
Foenugreek, Egyptian	"	4	@	4½
" German	"	4	@	4½
Hemp, Russian	₱ ℔	3¾@		4⅛
Lobella	"	65	@	70
Millet, Domestic	₱ bush	1 25	@	
" Foreign	₱ ℔	3½@		4
Mus'd	"	45	@	50
Mustard, California brown		5	@	5½
" " yellow		3½@		3¾
" English	"	6	@	6½
" German	"		@	
" Russian	"		@	
" Trieste brown	"	6½@		6¾
Poppy	"	8	@	8½
Quince, German	"	1 50	@ 1	60
" Russian	"	75	@ 1	00
Rape, Domestic			@	
" English	"	5	@	5¼
" German	"	4½@		4⅝
Stramonium	"	8	@	9
Wormseed, American	"	5	@	6
" Levant	"	8½@		9

Spices.

There has been a good demand in a jobbing way, but for invoices rather less inquiry is reported. Prices for some articles are easier owing to free arrivals, and prices are in buyers' favor. A parcel of 250 cs Saigon cassia was sold to arrive. Batavia and China are lower. Cloves are in full supply and the market is weak, prime being offered at 19½c, while ordinary can be had at 16@18c and stems at 7c. Ginger is easier for African, some lots being on the way, though the price is not quotably changed. Cochin has been taken to the extent of 300 bgs various grades at 10@11c, with 10½@13c now asked. Pepper is unchanged and the market is strong. Singapore sold to the extent of 25 tons at 17½c but 17⅝c is generally asked. Acheen held at at 16½@16¾ and Sumatra 16¾c.

Cassia, Batavia	₱ ℔	16½@17		
" China	"		@18¼	
" Saigon, rolls	"	46	@47½	
" " broken	"		@45	
" " chips	"	21	@22	
Cloves, Prime	"		@19½	
" Ordinary	"	16	@18	
" Stems	"		@ 7	

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Ginger, African	"	@	9
" Calcutta	"	@	8
" Cochin	"	10¼@	13
Mace, Batavia	"	@	65
" Penang	"	67½@	70
Nutmegs, Prime	"	76 @	80
" Ordinary	"	65 @	72
Pepper, Singapore	"	@	17¾
" Sumatra	"	16¾@	
" Acheen	"	16¼@	16½
" Penang, White	"	24 @	
" Singapore "	"	25½@	26½
" Red, Zanzibar	"	24 @	
" " Bombay	"	10¼@	16
Pimento, Prime	"	12¾@	13¼

Corks.

The position of the cork market is unchanged. Owing to the uncertainty as to what Congress will do in reference to the duty only little is doing. Discounts remain nominally 40 to 50 per cent for XX and 50 to 60 per cent for X.

Sponges.

The sponge market is fairly active; the little sheeps' wool coming forward is held at full prices. Coupee is in good demand but is very scarce. Surgeons' toilet and Zimocas are in full supply. Chamois is rather dull.

Glove	₩ D $		25	@	75
Slate	"	"	45	@	80
Carriage, Yellow	"	"	35	@	75
Velvet	"		65	@	85
Nassau, S. W.	"		1 40	@	1 70
Florida, S. W., Natural	"		2 50	@	3 00
" Loaded	"		1 65	@	2 10
Reef, No. 2	"		80	@	95
" No. 1	"		1 05	@	1 30
Coupee, Bathing	"		1 40	@	2 10
Small "	"		1 00	@	1 50
Formeo "	"		2 50	@	3 50
Zimoca Small	"		1 15	@	2 25
" " and Medium	"		2 00	@	2 40
Potters	"	"	2 75	@	4 00
Toilet Potter	"	"	3 75	@	5 00
" Shoe Sp			2 75	@	6 50
Duree "			2 25	@	4 00
Cup Sponge, each ₩ piece			25	@	2 50
Surcholse, Bath, on Strings	"		4 00	@	13 00
Cavalier, Sponge,	"	"	2 00	@	3 50
French & Eng. Chamois, ₩ kip			1 75	@	25 00

Druggists Sundries.

In druggists sundries there is no demand for fancy articles, such as toilet bottles &c, but for tooth and hair brushes there is a good inquiry.

The Duty on Quinine Bottles.

Dr. Richard V. Mattison, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to the New York *Times*, in which he calls attention to the action of the House on Saturday, increasing the rate on quinine bottles from 2 cents per pound, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, to 35 per cent. ad valorem, which, on this particular style of ware weighing four ounces, is an increase per gross of from 72 cents to about $1.23, or an increase of 70 per cent. ad valorem beyond the rates proposed in the House bill. He would like to know what is the sort of influence necessary to obtain these additional rates and why it is that while the House votes to place his finished product under the free list for the avowed purpose of making it cheap to the people everything he uses in its manufacture is now being advanced? What is the particular reason which makes the members of the House increase the duties on everything he is forced to buy and reduce the duties on everything his factory produces and that he sells?

"Quinine is largely sold in bottles," says Dr Mattison, "and to make quinine free and to advance the bottles 70 per cent. and the caustic soda used in preparing it from ¾ cent to 1 cent per pound; or say 60 to 70 per cent, ad valorem for 48 per cent. test, and try to advance the duty on fusel-oil from $1 per gallon to $4 per gallon to prevent the quinine-makers buying it in Canada as the Hon. (?) Mr. Willis did a few days ago, and against which Mr. Morrison spoke and endeavored to get the article on the free list, where it should be as long as quinine is free, is adding insult to injury and heaping it up more than even a quinine manufacturer can stand. Is it a crime to make quinine, that we are subjected to such legislation at every turn? If it is not a crime and cheapness is desired, will not some of the advocates of cheap quinine help me to get cheap materials and tools to work with, that I can still find some way of running my factory instead of being told, 'We want cheap quinine, but you must not use glass, you must not use caustic soda or soda ash, you must not use fusel-oil, you must not use alcohol, you must not use machinery, because other people make and use these things, hence they must have a high protection imposed upon them.' In the name of Heaven, what can we use? Why, only a short time ago, one of our intelligent Senators at Washington said, in answer to an argument against the loss of the carrying trade, &c., with South America, 'Bark! bark! Why don't you make quinine out of something else besides bark?' And now quinine bottles are increased 70 per cent. over the rates recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. No such bill should ever be allowed to become a law."

The Invasion of Poisons.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, under the above head, arraigns in no measured terms the German manufacturers of quinine for the "uncertain and doubtful quality" of their products. It complains that Germany, not satisfied with the attempt to control the factories, markets and newspapers of France is now seeking to "invade the hospitals" with its doubtful medicines. The immediate occasion of this manifesto is a recent affair which was discussed in the Council of Public Assistance. Sulphate of quinia is largely prescribed for typhoid fever in the hospitals. Seventy kilogrammes is the large amount annually consumed in the civil hospitals alone. It is furnished by the head pharmacy, which, in turn, takes it from sources always foreign (German), France having only one manufactory. It happened that in December last, when the typhoid fever was still prevalent, the physicians noticed that their prescriptions did not produce expected results. On examination it was discovered that sulphate of cinchonine had been administered instead of the salts of quinine. Complaint was made to the Director of Public Assistance and at the following meeting of the Council the matter came up for discussion. In reply to questions the Director said: "It is true that I have received complaints on this subject which forced me to make an immediate investigation. We have discovered that packages of sulphate of quinine sent to the Central Pharmacy contained on the surface a product of an excellent quality, while the balance of the package contained only sulphate of cinchonine." The administration of Public Assistance took immediate steps to secure the fulfillment of contracts and we will see that they are strictly enforced." The Doctor, who stated that the contractor had been compelled to replace the false article with genuine, at his own expense. Information of this affair was also laid before the higher authorities, The article then goes no to express astonishment that such an important medicine should pass through the "Central Pharmacy" and Hospital Boards "with so slight and superficial an examination before it reaches the sick, who are then made the victims of a base deception before even a thought is given to the matter of determining the quality of the medicines prescribed, This is an argument of local authorities, but the consequences of the deception are supposed to justify the startling heading, "Invasion of poisons."

In accounting for the use of foreign quinine, the writer proceeds to say that France has not a single manufactory which is able at this price to compete with foreign makers. The reasons given are that alcohol costs 80 centimes and with the duties added, reaches three francs. Thus it is seen that Germany can furnish quinine at a less price. Besides, our product pays an import duty in Germany of about 25 per cent., while the products of the latter come into France free. The upshot of this is that the Board of Public Assistance, having reason to suspect the quality of German sulphates, ceased to use them and the contractors with the Central Pharmacy were obliged to purchase supplies in Italy. But the Germans purchased the factory at Milan which furnished the largest amount and German products then came in through the frontier of Italy. Besides all this, German workmen found employment in factories and the laboratories of the Central Pharmacy.

Preparation of Aluminium Sulphate, free from Iron, from Bauxite.

According to the investigations of Fahlberg and Semper, it is possible to make a preparation of aluminium, free from iron, from bauxite, by the use of lead peroxide. The process comprises: 1st, the preparation of the lead peroxide; 2nd, the treatment of the aluminium sulphate solution with lead peroxide; 3d, the regeneration of the lead peroxide.

1st—Preparation of the peroxide. Lead oxide is successively treated with sodium chloride and calcium hypochloride; 200 pts. PbO and 100 pts. NaCl are moistened and ground together in a mortar, until the mass has assumed the white color of lead oxychloride; the product is then heated with a clear solution of calcium hypychlorite, until the color is of a pure brown; it is then only necessary to wash the product and preserve it in a moist condition.

2nd.—Treatment of the aluminium sulphate with lead peroxide. The solution of the sulphate must be perfectly neutral or slightly alkaline, because the iron is not completely separated from acid solutions. For 1 part of iron contained in the solution 20 parts of dry peroxide will be required. The latter is added in the form of a dough, to the salt solution, and is continually stirred; care being taken to avoid a rising in the temperature, which would favor the formation of a basic iron-aluminium sulphate, and by so doing retain a portion of the iron in solution. The solutions must not be too concentrated, when the aluminium sulphate contains more than 10 per cent. iron, for in this case, the elimination of the iron becomes more difficult; if the solutions contain less than 10 per cent iron, this metal is rapidly and easily removed, even when the concentration is as high as 25 deg. B. Concerning the reaction which takes place, the authors assume that the lead peroxide simultaneously acts as an acid and a metallic oxide, and that it simply combines with the ferric sulphate, without being itself decomposed.

As yet, they have no evidence to support this theory, but what appears in its favor, is the fact that in regenerating the lead peroxide, it is obtained with all the former active properties, which it had when originally prepared. In the practical execution of this method, care should be taken that all iron is present in the form of ferric oxide, for if the iron is present as ferrous oxide, this must first be oxidized at the expense of the peroxide. The ferrous salts can readily be oxidized by the use of sodium nitrite, or calcium hyperchlorite.

In analysis it is immaterial whether the iron is present as ferric or ferrous salt, as they are both precipitated by the peroxide.

3rd.—Regeneration of the lead peroxide. The brown precipitate is pressed in the filter press, suspended in water and dilute sulphuric or nitric acid added, which leaves the peroxide undissolved. In this manner, the peroxide can very often be used for the same purpose.

The authors have also succeeded in separating iron from various other metals. On the application of this reaction to analysis, they will report later.—*Bull. Por.* 38. 154.

Mr. F. I. Macnaughtan of Chicago, representing Messrs. T. & H Smith & Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland, is in town on his way to Europe.

Richmond's Samaritan Nervine, for the sale of which Mr. C. N. Crittenton has been appointed agent, is now quoted at $144 per gross, less 10 per cent cash in thirty days.

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We are the Sole Agents for the United States for the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, Dr. Ralph Walsh, Director. The Virus issued by that establishment is unexcelled for all those properties which commend Vaccine Virus to the confidence of the medical profession. In attestation of this claim we as references add the names of the following gentlemen who have certified to its correctness.

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These Labels are made of thin sheets of Mica, and are gilded and painted on the reverse side.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1883.

Heavy Chemicals.

Carbonated ash, 48 per cent., is steady, though prices are unchanged. We are reported sales of 150 tons at 1 57½c and 200 tons at 1½@1 67½c. High test has sold to the extent of 300 tons at 1½@1 57½c.

Alkali is 36 per cent is dull and neglected. We are reported sales of 40 tons to arrive at 1 3-8c. High test is steady with more disposition shown by buyers to purchase for future wants. We are reported sales of 200 tons at 1 57½c and 300 at 1½@1 65c.

New Castle out 4 per cent is without change. There has been a fair amount of business done for shipment. We are reported sales of 150 tons at 1 45c and 75 tons at 1½c. Highest test is in the same position. We are giving sales of 200 tons at 1 40c and 175 tons at 1 45c@1½c.

Caustic soda, 48 per cent., is only wanted in a limited way. Sales are reported of 50 tons at 1 45 and 30 tons at 1½c. High test is in more request, and we get sales of 75 tons at 1 45 and 40 tons at 1 47½@1½c.

Bleach, on the day following our last, advanced rapidly until 2½c was reached, with quite a number of small sales at this figure. Within the past few days there have been several arrivals which have eased the market, as many holders prefer to cover their profit rather than store. We are reported sales of 300 cks, ranging from 1½@2c, also 200 cks to arrive at 1 70@1¾c. Contracts for January and February shipments to Boston have been made at 1 30@1½c, also 50 cks spot at 1 95c. While at Philadelphia there have been made quite a number of contracts over the year at 1¾c, also sales of 100 tons per vessel due at 2c. Late cable advices report the market at £7, with large sales for forward.

Caustic soda, 60%, is steady with a good jobbing demand reported at 3 45@3½c. High test continues in active request. We are reported sales of 300 dms to arrive at 3½c, and 150 dms at 3 15@3 3-16c, and 100 dms spot at 3 20c.

Sal soda English is weak and neglected. We get sales of 100 tons to arrive at 1 05c, and 50 tons spot at 1 07@1 10c, while to arrive at Philadelphia sales are reported of 200 tons at 1 02½@1 05c.

Sal soda American is meeting with a good jobbing demand at 1 02½@1 10c f o b, less the usual discount. We are reported sales of 200 tons.

Soda bibarbonate English is only wanted in a jobbing way at 3½@3 60c, with sales of 200 kegs within the range.

Soda bicarbonate American is steady, with the usual demand reported at present quotations of 3½@3¾c f o b, less 1¼ per cent for cash.

Saltcake is without change, though there is more inquiry for shipments. We are reported sales of 150 tons at 77c and 75 tons at 80c.

Soda Carbonate is steady, and selling as wanted at 1 95@2c.

Alkali, 36 %	1 40	@	1 55
" Refined, high test	1 60	@	1 75
Bleach, over 35 %	1 75	@	2 00
Salt Cake	80	@	85
Soda Ash, Carb., 48 %	1 60	@	1 70
" " high test	1 55	@	1 60
" Caustic, 48 %	1 45	@	1 50
" " high test	1 42½	@	1 47½
" Newcastle 48%	1 45	@	1 50
" " high test	1 40	@	1 45
" Bicarb, English	3 50	@	3 60
" American	3½	@	3½
" Carbonate	1 95	@	2 00
" Caustic, 60 %	3 45	@	3 50
" 70 %	3 20	@	3 25
" " 76 %	3 20	@	3 90
" Sal, English	1 05	@	1 08
" American	1 02½	@	1 10
" Stannate, single		@	10
" double	14	@	15

Acids.

Acetic acid continues in active demand for Paris green use. Sales are reported of 200,000 lbs at 3¼c. and 22,000 lbs. at 3¼c.

Muriatic acid is only wanted in a jobbing way. Sales are reported of 100 obys.

Oxalic acid is dull and neglected, with free arrivals; the market is weak. We get sales of 5 casks at 12¾@12½c, and 15 casks from dock at 12¾c, though for a round lot this price would be shaded.

Sulphuric acid is selling mostly in jobbing lots. We are reported sales of 200 obys at $1 15@1 20.

Tartaric acid meets with a good jobbing demand, with sales of 20 casks at 49c, and 7 casks powdered at 50c.

Acid Acetic	3½	@	3¼
" " Chemically pure	5	@	10
" Oxalic	12¾	@	12¾
" Sulphuric 60°	1	@	1½
" " 66°	1½	@	1¾
" Muriatic 18°	1 00	@	1 60
" " 20°	1 60	@	1 70
" " 22°	1 70	@	2
" Nitric 36°	5½	@	6¼
" " 38°	6¾	@	7½
" " 40°	7	@	8½
" Tartaric Crystal	49	@	49½
" " powdered	50	@	50½

Miscellaneous.

Acetate of lime is dull. We still quote brown at 1½@2c, and 2¾@3 for gray.

Alum is in more request. We are reported sales of 500 bbls lump at 2c, and 275 bbls ground at 2¾c.

Argols are steady with sales reported of 300 tons for prompt shipment at fr2 77.

Arsenic continues in good request, though there has been no change in price. We get sales of 200 kegs, outside brands at 2¾c, and 250 kegs Garlands at 3c.

Red Arsenic is without change, the demand being only of a jobbing nature. Sales reported of 20 kegs at 7¼ 27¾c.

Brimstone is without change, the demand for spot being limited. We are reported sales o 500 tons seconds at $27@27 50, and 309 tons thirds at $25 50@26, also 700 tons reported to arrive on private terms.

Blue vitriol is firmer and in active demand. Sales are reported of 200 bbls common at 5¾c, and 400 bbls at 5¾c, and 200 bbls extra at 6c.

Cream of tartar is wanted only in a jobbing way. Manufacturers are indisposed to shade 32c though from outside holders we are reported sales of 5 cks at 31½c.

Nitrate of soda is stronger, the recent arrivals having been disposed of. We get sales of 3000 bags at 2 70@2 75c and 200 bgs at 2 80c.

Saltpetre is firmer as all cheap lots which have been pressing on the market have been disposed of. Sales are reported of 300 bags at 5¾@5¾c.

White sugar of lead is wanted in a limited way. We are reported sales of 10,000 lbs at 12c. Brown is unchanged. Sales are reported of 12000 lbs at 6¾@7c.

Acetate of Lime, Amer. Grey	2¾	@	3
" " Brown	1¾	@	2
Alum, Lump	2½	@	2¾
" Ground	2¾	@	2⅞
" Potash, Lump	2	@	2⅛
" " Ground	2¼	@	2¾
" Cake	1¾	@ 1	70
Argols, Crude Oporto	6	@	7
" Plate	25	@	26
" Half Refined	30	@	31
Arsenic, white	2¾	@	3
" red	7¾	@	7¾
Brimstone, Crude, best 2ds	27 00	@27	50
" " " 3ds	25 00	@25	50
Copperas, ordinary	¾	@	1
" best grade		@	1
" powdered	1¾	@	
Cream Tartar, French, in bond		@	
" " American	32	@	32½
" " Powdered	33	@	33½
Glauber salts	1 00	@ 1	10
Nitrate of Lead	10	@	10¼
" of Soda	2 75	@ 2	87½
Rochelle Salts	30½	@	31½
Sugar Lead, Brown	7	@	7¼
" " White	12	@	12¾
" " Liquor, White		@	
Saltpetre, Crude	5¾	@	5¾
" Refined	7	@	8
Vitriol, Blue, ordinary	5¾	@	6
" extra	6	@	6¼
Verdigris, dry in stock	25	@	26

Ammonias, &c.

Carbonated ammmonia is without change and is meeting with a good jobbing demand at 16½@19c. English is steady with sales reported of 10 cks at 16c.

Sal ammoniac is dull with sales of 12 cks lump at 10¾c, and 9 cks at 11c, also 5 cks white grain at 10¾c.

Aqua Ammonia (in obys) 16° per lb	3	@	4
" " " 18° " "	4	@	5
" " " 20° " "	5	@	6
" " " 22° " "	6¾	@	7½
" " " 26° " "	10	@	11
Ammonia, Carbonate, American	16¾	@	19
" English	16	@	16¾
" Muriate	11	@	11¾
" Sal	10½	@	11
" Sulphate	4½	@	4½
AMMONIATES, &c.			
Azotine, per unit	3 25	@ 3	37½
Blood, dried, red, per unit		@ 3	25
" bl'k "		@ 3	25
Bones, rough per ton	24 00	@28	00
" ground "	32 00	@35	00
Bone black, refuse "	24 00	@25	00
Fish scrap "	35 00	@40	00
Kieserite	4 50	@ 5	00
Phosphate rock, f o b Charleston, per ton	6 00	@ 6	50
Phosphate rock, f o b New York, per ton	9 00	@	
Tankage, per ton	23 00	@30	00

Potashes.

Chlorate of potash is firm on account of the rapid advance in bleaching powder, though as yet there has been no change in price. We are reported sales of 150 kegs at 14¾@14½c, 50 kgs powdered at 14¼c, and 25 kgs at 14¾@15c.

Carbonate of potash is steady, with sales of 15 cks at 7¼@8c as to test and quantity.

Ashes, Pot, 1st sort	6½	@	7
Pearl	8	@	8¼
Potash, Chlorate, Eng	14½	@	15
" French	17½	@	17¾
" Muriate	1 70	@ 1	77½
" Carb,	7¾	@	8
Kainit	7 75	@ 8	50

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Soap-makers' Department.

The Manufacture of Soap.

(Continued from page 343.)

PALM OIL SOAP.

By far the greatest quantity of palm oil soap is produced in England. If this oil be not pure it is generally mixed with oleic acid, with which it saponifies with ease and rapidity, since palm oil consists for the greater part of free sebacic acid. Yellow and white palm oil soap are distinguished in commerce; the former is manufactured from the unbleached oil, while for the latter the fat is bleached. Yellow palm oil soap (produced from unbleached oil) possesses the agreeable odor of the crude palm oil. The white palm oil soap is generally manufactured in German factories by saponifying with moderately strong lye (of the density 1·113 to 1·38, equal to 15 to 18 deg. B), and after saponifying stronger lye (of 1·157, equal to 20 deg. B.) is added, until the soap betrays a noticeable alkaline excess.

In England, where the manufacture of soap is executed on a large scale, by the use of steam, strong lyes of 1·113 to 1·128 density (equal to 20 to 24 deg. B.) are employed from the beginning of the operation. A very uniform paste is obtained by heating the palm oil for several hours with this lye, while constantly stirring; this paste is kept fluid for from 12 to 18 hours, so that all contaminations suspended in it can deposit, after which it is filled into the frames. The palm oil curd soap is grained out only in cases, when weak lyes were employed; it is unnecessary in the case of strong lyes, since the soap, solidifying of its own accord, possesses sufficient firmness. The yield of soap in this latter process is the greatest, since the entire quantity of the waste as well as glycerine is contained in the ready soap.

WAX SOAP (PALE SOAP).

This kind of soap finds much sale in Northern Germany, and is never produced from one kind of fat alone, but different kinds are employed. There is generally used for its production a mixture of palm oil, cocoa oil and tallow, or else palm nut oil, cocoa oil and tallow in such a proportion that to each 100 parts by weight of tallow, from 12 to 15 parts by weight of cocoa oil and from 8 to 10 parts by weight of palm fat (palm or palm nut oil) are employed.

The tallow, being the fat most difficult of decomposition, is saponified first, the produced curd soap is separated from the waste lye, the cocoa and palm oil are added to the ready soap, and the fats are then brought to saponification by heating with soda lye of 1·157 (equal to 20 deg. B.) The lye must be present in a small excess, so that the soap possesses a slight tinge. The ready soap is only grained out in part, to each 1000 kg fat about 25 kg. salt are employed, whereby the soap does not exactly coagulate, but simply forms a strong paste, the upper layers of which are free from impurities, and form pure white soap after framing. The darker portions of the paste, to be found in the deeper parts of the pan, are grained out with a greater portion of salt, and furnish good curd soap, which, in respect to color, is somewhat darker than the first. From 1000 kg. fat from 1300 to 1400 entirely white soap (pale soap) and from 150 to 250 kg. second quality are obtained.

RESIN SOAP.

Even if saponified with soda lye, pure resin always furnishes only soft, smeary soaps; wherefore it can be employed only as addition to fats, and even in such a case it cannot exceed 30 per cent. resin, if a firm soap is required. A mixture of tallow, palm oil and resin if generally saponified, in a proportion from 600 to 700 kgs tallow, 50 to 100 palm oil and a quantity resin varying between 200 and 400 kgs. The best method is to saponify the tallow, the palm oil is added thereto, and saponified; the resin is changed into soap by itself, this resin soap then mixed to the tallow palm oil soap, boiled, while continually stirring, clarified by boiling, and filled into frames.

It is a singular fact that wool fat (the fat obtained by the scouring of sheep's wool) has the property of forming a well foaming soap only, when a certain quantity of resin has been mixed with it during saponification. The wool fat and the resin are saponified separately, the paste of both soaps is united, grained out, and boiled down.

On account of the cheapness of the crude product, resin soaps are very frequently used as additions to other kinds of soap; if the addition has not been specified at the time of sale, such an admixture must be considered as a cheat, since resin soaps are inferior to fatty acid soaps.

PASTE SOAPS.

These soaps are formed directly by causing the paste to solidify; they are grained out only in specified cases. The reason why the method has been so much modified for these kinds of soap, and that graining out is generally omitted, lies in the fact that cocoa oil is used almost entirely for them. But cocoa soap always possesses

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the property of still remaining dissolved in dilute table salt solutions. If separated in this manner, they form a soap very poor in water percentage, and besides being dissolved only with great difficulty, are also hard that it is barely possible to cut even a moderately large piece.

All paste soaps containing cocoa oil, may be manufactured in various manners: 1. By saponification in the warm way (ordinary soap boiling); 1: By the so-called stirring methods, by which saponification is effected at a low temperature, between 70 and 80 deg. C., while constantly stirring, and, finally, the cold saponification, by which the fat is simply melted and incorporated with the lye. The manufacture of stirred and cold prepared soap is possible only for the reason that the cocoa fat for the greatest part consists of free acids, and these, without requiring a chemical decomposition process, combine directly with the soda contained in the lye. A soap simply produced from cocoa oil hardens very quickly in the frame into a white mass, of the transparency of alabaster, and which, in spite of great solidity, is nevertheless easily soluble; moreover, it possesses the property of dissolving in strongly salty water. It is universally used at sea on account of the latter property, and is called in England "marine soap."

Unhappily, the excellent properties of the cocoa soaps are considerably prejudiced by the disagreeable odor of the cocoa oil, which also adheres to the soap. It is necessary, therefore, to perfume finer cocoa soaps, or to mix them with others. The advantage is also obtained by the latter process, that on the one hand the soap does not become too hard, and on the other, that soaps which otherwise possess a low grade of firmness, are hardened thereby to a certain degree.

COCOA SOAP BY COLD SAPONIFICATION.

For the production of this soap, very strong caustic lyes of from 1.324 to 1.375 (36 to 40 deg. B.), must be used. If a pure soda lye is employed, a soap of very great hardness is obtained, which appears undesirable; in order to obtain a moderately hard and nice transparent soap, from 10 to 15 per cent. of potash lye are to be added to the soda lye; the mixture (of hard) soda and (soft) potash soap gives a mass of corresponding hardness.

For 2000 kilograms pure cocoa oil, 1000 kilograms lye are employed, which consist of from 850 to 900 kilograms soda lye and 100 to 150 potash lye. It is of advantage to keep the lye on hand in a vessel standing above the soap frame, and to let it run in a thin stream to the fat that has been melted in a kettle (or in case steam is at disposal, into the frame itself), whereby the entire mass is kept in constant agitation by uninterrupted stirring. The mutual operation commences at once, the mass begins to thicken, perfume is now added, and coloring substances afterward, continuing the stirring until the mass has become so thick that further stirring becomes impossible. The soap frames are now carefully covered, to prevent cooling. After the course of a few hours, the reaction of cocoa oil and lye upon each other becomes energetic, in consequence of the chemical process the entire mass heats very much, becomes thicker and paler; the sharp pungent taste decreases at the same time, the union of the fat with the alkali has been effected. The materials and boards with which the frame was covered are removed, and the soap is left to harden.

COCOA SOAP BY STIRRING.

Stirred cocoa soap is quickly produced. The best for this purpose is a kettle, heated by steam, and provided with a mechanical stirring apparatus. The cocoa fat is melted, heated to 80 or 90 degrees C., and the lye (of 1.205 to 1.256, equal to 25 to 30 deg. B.), is permitted to run in, keeping the stirring apparatus uninterruptedly in motion. Stirring is continued until the mass, having thickened in the beginning of the operation, assumes a thinner consistency and becomes transparent; it is at once dipped into the frames, in which it rapidly hardens.

As aforesaid, all cocoa soaps possess a great degree of hardness, which remains even after having been mixed with considerable quantities of soft soaps (crackling soap, bonefat soap) and have received an addition of water as high as 75 per cent. Cocoa soap, therefore, is peculiarly adapted for working up cheap fats and for the manufacture of soap of an attractive appearance, which, owing to their great percentage of water, may be put into market at a very low price. In consequence of this great water percentage, such cocoa soap, when stored, loses a large part of its water, and decreases in bulk.

The filling or flat curding of the cocoa soap is done in such a manner that a proportionate quantity of water or a table salt solution is added to the ready soap before it hardens. We will state here, that exactly with cocoa soap, the most peculiar fillings have been employed. Such as starch, glue, sand, washed clay, chalk, etc. On account of its alkaline properties water glass (silicate of soda) is very suitable for filling soap, since it imparts to them a nice transparent appearance, and may be added as high as 60 per cent. By too great an addition, however, the soap assumes a glass like appearance, and a hard and glassy touch.

SILICA SOAP

is produced by mixing a water glass solution with cocoa soap. The water glass necessary for this purpose is prepared by boiling flint stone powder (obtained by rapidly cooling hot flint stones in cold water, and grinding the vitreous material) with very strong soda lye, until a fluid is obtained of the consistency of liquid having and possessing a density of about 1.45 equal to 45 deg B. This solution is added to freshly prepared cocoa soap in a propertion varying from 20 to 40, intimately mixed with it, and stirred until the stiffening of the whole mass indicates the union of the soap with the water glass. Owing to its alkaline properties, as well as capacity of forming well frothing solutions with water, water glass is excellently suited for filling cocoa soap.

COCOA SOAP PREPARED IN THE WARM WAY.

This kind of soap, also called artificial curd soap, and Swiss or Eschweg soap, is never manufactured from pure cocoa oil. but consists of mixture of different fats, tallow, palm oil and cocoa oil in varying proportions being employed. The hardness of the soap increases with the quantity of cocoa oil, for each 100 kilograms tallow are used 500 to 600, even 1,000 kg cocoa oil and always strong lye (of at least 1.212, equal to 25 deg B). Many manufacturers also mix the soda lye with from 10 to 30 per cent potash lye, for the purpose of softening the consistency of the soap. Two methods for preparing the Eschweg soap may be pursued. Either the saponification of the tallow and palm oil is undertaken by itself, and the obtained soap mixed with the cocoa soap or all the fats are saponified at one operation.

[To be continued.]

The Analysis of Soaps.*

By Alfred H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S.

By the term soap is commonly understood the various commercial products obtained by the action of caustic alkalies on the fixed oils and fats; but the word is sometimes used in a more extended sense, so as to include all compounds produced by the substitution of metals for the basic hydrogen of the higher fatty acids.

It has already been explained that the great majority of the various fixed oils and fats consist of the glycerides of the fatty acids,† and that by treatment with strong bases these yield glycerin and metallic salts of the fatty acids, which last constitute essentially the "soaps."

The fatty acids which play the most important part in the formation of ordinary soaps—are palmitic acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, a leading source of which is palm oil; stearic acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, the chief constituent of tallow and other solid animal fats; and oleic acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a leading source of which is olive oil. Other acids, homologous with these, are also present in minor proportion, especially in particular cases. Much of the soap now made is prepared partly with colophony or resin, which consist chiefly of pinic, sylvic, and colophonic acids. For soft soap, the fish oils and vegetable drying oils are also largely used.

Tallow, saponified with soda, yields white curd soap. This is superseded in great part by the superior palm-oil soap. Coco-nut oil and palm nut oil soaps are much used at sea, on account of their property of dissolving pretty readily in salt water. Of all soaps the most emollient are those of palm oil, castor oil and spermaceti. Lard soap is very white, solid, inodorous, and very valuable for toilet use. Cotton-seed oil is now employed to an enormous extent for soap-making. Hemp-seed oil, saponified with potash, is also much used for making soft soap. The product is green, pasty, and so soft that the least addition of water renders it liquid. Ordinary "yellow-soap" is usually made by saponifying palm oil with soda. More or less resin is always added. The use of too large a proportion renders the soap dark, soft, too readily soluble, and too strongly caustic. Soaps made from the drying oils are usually soft and flabby, and those from fish oils commonly betray their origin by their odor.

Commercial soaps in addition to what may be regarded as their normal constituents, often contain soluble silicates or borates, insoluble matters, as clay, sand, steatite, mineral oils, coal-tar products, glycerin, and various other extraneous matters.

The soaps of commerce are divided broadly into two classes—hard and soft. Hard soaps are made with solid animal fats, and vegetable fat oils and soda; for soft soaps, fish oils or vegetable drying oils are used, saponification being effected with potash. Hard soaps may be obtained with potash, provided a solid fat is employed, but a potash soap is always softer than a soda soap produced from the same fat. The hard soaps of commerce usually consist essentially of the soda salts of the fatty and resin acids of the materials, the excess of alkali and the glycerin having been separated; but in cases of soft soaps no such separation is attempted, the whole being boiled down together. Hence soft soaps are more caustic than hard soaps, and contain various impurities. The solid white granulations or "figging," often seen in soft soap, consist of potassium stearate, and to produce them a small quantity of tallow is used in the manufacture. As the figging is commonly but improperly regarded as a proof of quality, it is sometimes imitated by an admixture of starch.

"Marine soap" is made partially or wholly from cocoanut or palm nut oil, which contains glycerides of the lower fatty acids.

"Cold-water soap" usually contains alkaline carbonates. Such soap lathers tolerably well with hard water.*

The soap or salts of the higher fatty acids may be produced by the following methods:

1. By the direct action of the free fatty acid on a metallic oxide, hydrate, or carbonate.

2. By "saponification"—that is by decomposing the natural glyceride or fixed oil by an appropriate base.

3. By double decomposition of the potassium or sodium salt or the fatty acid by a solution of the metal the soap of which is required.

Potassium and Sodium Soaps.—The only soaps of the higher fatty acids which are soluble in water are those of the alkali metals. Potash soaps are deliquescent, and have a low fusing point; hence they constitute the soft soaps of commerce above. Soda soaps are mostly solid and hard at the ordinary temperature, and in the absence of free alkali are not deliquescent. Both potash and soda soaps are readily soluble in hot water and alcohol; their concentrated solutions solidify to a jelly on cooling. "Opodeldoc" is this jellied soap mixed with alcohol. Copious

* From the "Practice of Commercial Organic Analysis."

† Sperm oil and the waxes are exceptions to this rule.

* Cold-water soap must not be confounded with soap made by the cold process.

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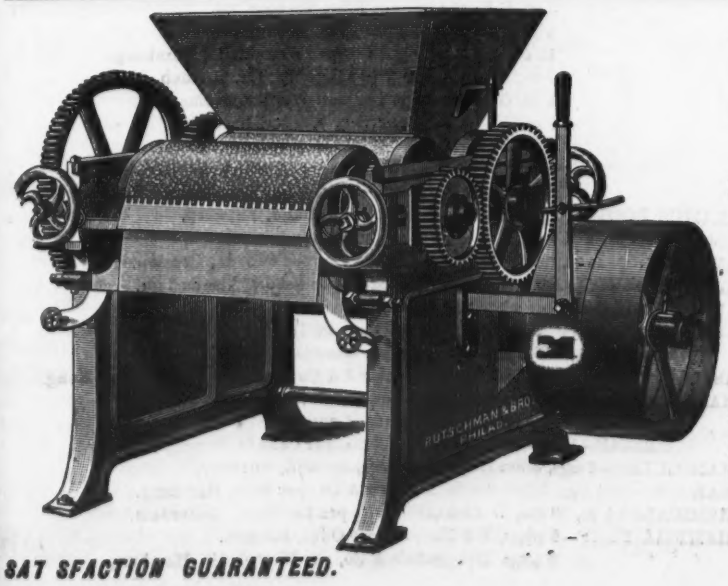

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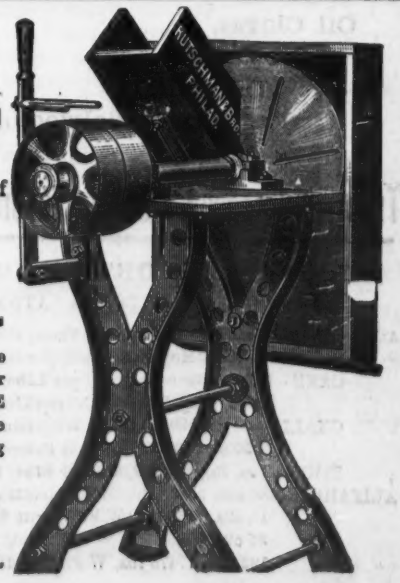

dilution of a solution of soap with cold water, or the cooling of a hot dilute solution, causes precipitation of acid stearate and palmitate of the metal, while free alkali remains in solution. It is probably to this reaction that the detergent properties of soap are due.

Stearate of sodium forms a typical hard soap. It suffers no marked change in contact with 10 parts of water, while stearate of potassium is converted into a thick paste or viscid solution. The palmitates of sodium and potassium closely resemble the corresponding stearates. Oleate of sodium is soluble in 10 parts of water, and oleate of potassium in 4 parts, forming a jelly with half this proportion. The hardness of soap is not dependent solely on the base present, but is greater in proportion to the stearin and palmitin preexistent in the oil, and less in proportion to the olein in it.

Soda soaps are soluble in water, but insoluble in brine and other strong saline solutions. When a moderately strong solution of hard soap is precipitated by addition of common salt, the composition of the separated soap is unchanged, but from very dilute solutions acid soaps are thrown down. Potash soap cannot be separated in a similar manner by adding chloride of potassium to its solution. If common salt be added to the solution of a soda soap, an equivalent amount of chloride of potassium is formed in the solution. Concentrated solutions of caustic and carbonated alkalies also separate either potash or soda soap from its solution, but in weak alkaline lyes soap is readily soluble. Coco-nut and palm-nut oil soaps require a much larger proportion of salt to separate them from their solutions than is the case with any other varieties. Hence their use on board ships, as they form a lather with sea-water. These oils require a much stronger alkaline lye for their saponification than is the case with other oils.

The potassium and sodium palmitates, stearates, and oleates are readily soluble in alcohol. When in solution in water they are practically insoluble in ether, benzine, petroleum spirit, or carbon disulphide. Hence these solvents may be employed to separate them from unsaponified oil, free fatty acids, mineral oil, resin, &c.

Barium Palmitate, and Oleate are insoluble in water, or in alkaline or saline solutions. They are also but slightly soluble in ether or alcohol of ·850 specific gravity, whilst pinate and sylvate ("resinate") of barium dissolve readily in the last two liquids. Barium butyrate, valerate, caproate, oenanthylate, caprylaet, pelargonate, and caprate are more or less soluble in water. Hence these acids may be separated from stearic, palmatic, and oleic acids by precipitating the aqueous solution of their sodium or potassium salts, with barium chloride, when barium, stearate, palmitate, and oleate are precipitated, and the other salts remain in solution. Ricinoleate of barium is soluble in alcohol.

Calcium Soaps closely resemble the corresponding barium compounds.

Magnesium Soaps are best produced by precipitating potassium or sodium soaps with sulphate of magnesium. Magnesium oleate is soluble in petroleum spirit.

Lead Soaps of all fatty acids containing more than 9 atoms of carbon (pelargonic acid, $C^9H^{18}O^2$) are insoluble in water. Palmitate of lead is insoluble in alcohol or cold ether. The stearate resembles it; it is not wetted by water and melts at 125 deg. C. Neutral oleate of lead is readily soluble in ether, as also are the linoleate and ricinoleate (basic oleate of lead dissolves only with difficulty in ether). The solubility of lead oleate in ether is employed to separate oleic acid from palmitic, stearic, myristic, lauric, and erucic acids, the lead soaps of which are not dissolved by ether.

To be continued.

Croton Oil.

The result of the researches of M. L. Juliard has been published in the *Union Pharmaceutique*. The question which M. Juliard set himself to decide was whether pure croton oil was or was not soluble in alcohol, the account given by different authors concerning its solubility being discordant. It is, however, very generally known that by repeatedly treating croton oil with alcohol, its purgative, acrid, rubefacient and general active properties are greatly weakened, if not wholly destroyed. According to M. Desnoix 95 per cent alcohol will dissolve two-thirds of the oil, but M. Juliard's experiments reversed these figures. *The Dictionary of Adulterations* of Chevalier and Baudrimon states that croton oil is entirely soluble in alcohol at 40 deg. while the Dublin Pharmacopoeia denies it altogether. The differences in the amounts given in the various text books of the solubility of this oil in alcohol may be attributed to the fact that the greater portion of the croton oil used has, by the time it reaches the consumer, been pretty well adulterated with castor or some other oil, the presence of which it is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. Some authors attribute the active properties of croton oil to the presence of resin; others, among whom may be mentioned Pellatier and Glubourt, ascribe them to crotonic acid, whild Dublanc absolutely denies the existence of this acid, and Schlippe puts them down to a peculiar principle which he calls crotonal, so that none of the authorities are really agreed as to what is the really active principle of this oil.

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BERLIN BLUE—12 cs, R Mayer & Co, per Zaandam, Amsterdam.
BERRIES JUNIPER—100 bgs, 11278 lbs, E N & J B Lawrence Jr, per Trinacria, L'horn
100 bgs, Arnson & Co, per Trinacria, Marseilles.
BINITRO BENZOLE—7 cks, Read Holliday & Sons, per Otranto, Hull.
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212 cks, 224574 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool.
104 cks, 111764 lbs, W I Clark, per Lake Huron, Liverpool.
BRIMSTONE—200 tons, Phelps Bros & Co, per Alvah, Palermo.
60 tons, Phelps Bros & Co, per Fillippo, Palermo.
629 tons, Parsons & Petit, per E Longo, Girgenti.
BRONZE POWDER—12 cs, Geo Meier & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
9 cs, Gerstendorfer Bros, per Elbe, Bremen.
2 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Elbe, Bremen.
1 cs, R Mayer & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
1 cs, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
5 cs, E Ehrmann, per Elbe, Bremen.
4 cs, F Beck & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
13 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
7 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
1 cs, G Meier & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
9 cs, S Ullmann, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
6 cs, K Schmidt & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
4 cs, A B Ansbacher & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
1 cs, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
CALAMUS ROOT—1 bg, John Clay Jr, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
CALOMEL—1 cs, F R Arnold & Co, per Holland, London.
CAMPHOR—500 tubs, 62413 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Canada, London.
CARAWAY SEEDS—300 bgs, Rosenstein Bros, per Castor, Amsterdam.
CARBON—26 cks, H Brewer, per St Laurent, Havre.
CARDAMOMS—7 cs, J A Hatry & Son, per Canada, London.
1 cs, 145 lbs, Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
CASSIA—800 bales, 53333 lbs, Jas R Townsend & Co, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
CHALK—400 tons, C W Berteaux, per Alice Cooper, London.
210 tons, F W J Hurst, per Canada, London.
PRECIP—10 cks, 4002 lbs. Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
CHAMOMILES—5 bgs, John Clay Jr, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
CHARCOAL—151 bgs, 22238 lbs, W R Peters & Co, per Beta, Hamburg.
CHEMICALS—1 cs, 10 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
CHEMICAL PREP—5 pkgs, E P Harriss, per Oder, Bremen.
6 pkgs Dinglestedt & Co, per Westphalia, Hamburg.

CHINOLINE TART—1 cs, 32 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Gen Werder, Bremen,
CHLORAL HYDRATE—24 cs, 1344 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
CLOVES—45 bgs, 6300 lbs, Geo Ropes, per Canada, London.
30 bgs, 3963 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Canada, London.
COBALT OXIDE—1 cs, 300 lbs, McCoy & Sanders, per Elbe, Bremen.
1 cs, 400 lbs, McCoy & Sanders, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
COCHINEAL—30 bgs, 4500 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
274 bgs, 50595 lbs, W R Peters & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
31 bgs, 6170 lbs, Odio & Perozo, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
27 bgs, 5400 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
74 bgs, 13177 lbs, W R Peters & Co, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
22 bgs, Roosevelt & Howland, per Britannic, Liverpool.
35 bgs, 7000 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
COLOMBO—10 bgs, 976 lbs, Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
COLORS PAINTERS—1 cs, W Pickhardt & K, per Zaandam. Rotterdam.
3 cks, A B Ansbacher, per Elbe, Bremen.
2 cks, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
2 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
15 cks, 10461 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
1 cs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool.
12 cks, A Keppelmann, per Stella, Amsterdam.
CUBEBS—65 bgs, 7075 lbs, Dix & Co, per Canada, London.
44 bgs, 5144 lbs, G G Lennig, per Canada, London.
CUDBEAR—10 cks, New York Dye Ext & C Co, per Canada, London.
3 bbls, E Ludwig, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
CUMMIN SEED—40 bgs, 4789 lbs, Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
DEXTRINE—100 bgs, 22100 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
200 bgs, 44200 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, per Polaria, Hamburg.
100 bgs, 22000 lbs, J Davis & Son, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
150 bgs, 33000 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
DIVI DIVI—85 bgs, 7347 lbs, Siexas & Pardo, per Curacao, Curacao.
DUTCH METAL—1 cs, K Schmidt & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
1 cs, E Ehrmann, per Elbe, Bremen,
3 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
1 cs, Geo Meier & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
2 cs, S Ullmann, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
3 cs, Geo Meier & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
3 cs, T Riessner, per Elbe, Bremen.
PINK—40 kgs, 4480 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, per Marengo, Hull.
EARTH RED—2 cks, 1220 lbs, J Zeller, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
FISH SOUND—10 bgs, H. Witte, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
GALLS—100 cs, 13333 lbs, Winter & Smillie, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
GENTIAN ROOT—22 bales, 4864 lbs, John Clay Jr, per V Florio, Marseilles.
48 bales, R Hillier's Son & Co, per G Bunetti, Genoa.
11 bales, 4470 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Larch, Trieste.
GINGER—25 bbls, 3152 lbs, Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
8 bbls G. Wessels & Co., per Pomona, Port Maria.
17 bbls Kirkland, McD & Co, per Andes, Kingston.
2 bbls, 236 lbs, A S Lazarus & Co, per Alvo, Jamaica.
GLASS MIRROR—2 cs, Florence Mfg Co, per Switzerland Antwerp.
25 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
9 cs, Fleischmann & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
23 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
25 cs, A Arnstein, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
3 cs, B W Merriam & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
17 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
25 cs, S Binswenger, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
23 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co. per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
23 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per Zaandam, Amsterdam.
15 cs, A Arnstein, per Zaandam, Amsterdam.
10 cs, S Cohn, per Zaandam, Amsterdam.
PLATE—4 cs, H H Cahn, per Llandoff City, Bristol.
8 cs, R F Downing & Co, per Alaska, Liverpool.
10 cs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Britannic, Liverpool.
1 cs, Holbrook Bros, per Britannic, Liverpool.
11 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
24 cs, J A Waller, per Britannic, Liverpool.
20 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Bolivia, Glasgow.
1 cs, Vanhorne, Griffen & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
3 cs, David Dodd & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
3 cs, A Marneffe, per Niagara, Havana.
20 cs, H H Cahn, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
WINDOW—324 cs, T W Morris & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
591 cs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
2117 cs, Vanhorne, Griffen & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
1176 cs, Fleischmann & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
1200 cs, H H Cahn, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
1094 cs, Dougherty, Ellis & M, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
1497 cs, Holbrook Bros, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
2197 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
29 cs, E A Boyd & Son, per Bolivia, Glasgow.
18 cs, L Riederer, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
260 cs, P Wright & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
363 cs, Isaac Vought & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
GLUE—100 bgs, 11200 lbs, Baeder, Adamson & Co, per Marengo, Hull.
27 cs, H Behr & Co, per Australia, Hamburg.
10 cs, E Cohn, per Otranto, Hull.
20 cs, Lockwood & McClintock, per Otranto, Hull.
45 cks, 19023 lbs, A Hodge, per Freja, Havre.
100 bgs, Townsend & Baremore, per Canada, London.
42 cks, 20624 lbs, Baeder, Adamson & Co, per Canada, London.
GLUCOSE—50 cks, 49463 lbs, Weilbacher & L, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
GLYCERINE—80 cs, 7385 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
40 cs, J E Schweizer & Co, per Greece, London.
60 pkgs, 63925 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Trinacria, Marseilles.
5 cs, F R Arnold & Co, per Holland, London.
20 cs, 1000 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Canada, London.
GREASE—30 cks, 11550 lbs, J Hertz, per Marengo, Hull.
70 cks, 26329 lbs, J D Weltz, per Freja, Havre.
GUM AMMONIAC—1 cs, 153 lbs, W E Ebbitt. per Canada, London.
ANIMI—6 bbls, 710 lbs, Winter & Smillie, per Cygnus, Demarara.
GUM ARABIC—50 cs, 20 cks, Dutilh & Co, per Larch, Trieste.
41 pkgs, 19304 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
63 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, per Gallia, Liverpool.
COPAL—156 cs, 20329 lbs, T N Bolles, per Dina, Macassar.
416 bakts, 87178 lbs, C Lowenthal, per Dina, Macassar.
830 cs, 143639 lbs, Carter, Hawley & Co, per, Dina, Macassar.
936 cs, Paterson, Downing & Co, per Dina, Macassar.
DAMAR—200 cs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Castor, Amsterdam.
GAMBOGE—1 cs, 124 lbs, Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
KOWRIE—162 cs, 41378 lbs, J R Walker, per Canada, London.
21 cs, 5197 lbs, T N Bolles, per Gen Werder, Southampton.
MASTIC—2 cs, 225 lbs, Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
OLIBANUM—20 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per Mary Fraser, London.
TRAG—6 cs, 1573 lbs, Lewis Morris, per Broadelbane, Calcutta.
GYPSUM—103 cks, 76824 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
HYDROGEN PEROX—1 ck, Rogers & Pyatt, per Elbe, Bremen.
INDIGO—24 cs, 8485 lbs, Jas L Morgan & Co, per Canada, London.
25 cs, J R Townsend & Co, per Canada, London.
4 cs, Grinnell, Minturn & Co, per Canada, London.
13 cs, Beach & Co, per Canada, London.
14 cs, 3868 lbs, Jas Martin & Co, per Canada, London.
45 cs, 12379 lbs, Whitney Bros & Co, per Canada, London.
18 cs, 5364 lbs, J W Rulon & Son, per Canada, London.
3 cs, 850 lbs, W H Wisner & Co, per Canada, London.
24 cs, V W Brinckerhoff, per Canada, London.
24 cs, Andrew L Green, per Canada, London.
190 cs, 53277 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Canada, London.
23 cs, J M Sharpless & Co, per Canada, London.
118 cs, 36280 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Canada, London.
38 cs, Howe & Goodwin, per Canada, London.
7 cs, 1711½ lbs, Wm J Matheson & Co, per G Monarch, London.
EXT—10 cks, New York Dye Ext & C Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
INSECT POWDER—25 kgs, 3095 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, per Catalonia, Liverpool
IODINE—33 kegs, 4010 lbs, Watjen, Toel & Co, per Colon, Aspinwall.
IPECAC—1 cs, 250 lbs, Geo G Cowl, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
5 cer, 634 lbs, Reed & Co, per Canada, London.
4 cer, 406 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Canada, London.
IRON OXIDE—203 cks, H E Williams, per Warwick, Bristol.
ISINGLASS—3 cs, Schering & Glatz, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
KAINIT—467½ tons, W R Peters & Co, per Ida, Bremen.
246 tons, W R Peters & Co, per Derby, Bremen.
LAC DYE—25 cs, E E Rice & Co, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
LAKE CARMINE—1 cs, W Pickhardt & K, per Zaandam. Rotterdam.
1 cs, H Kohnstamm & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
LEMON ESSENCE—5 cs, 234 lbs, D Bonanne, per Malabar, Palermo.
LICORICE—250 bgs, 85904 lbs, F R Routh, per Robert, Liverpool.
LICORICE ROOT—600 bgs, 189140 lbs, J C McAndrew, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
600 bgs, 189392 lbs, J C McAndrew, per Canada, London.
5 cs, 1152 lbs, J Zeller, per Trinacria, Marseilles.
3124 bgs, 358957 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per D Eckhoff, Alicanti.
2416 bgs, 760395 lbs, Stamford M'f'g Co, per V Galatola, Smyrna.
LIME HYPO—2 cs, Rogers & Pyatt, per Elbe, Bremen.
JUICE—12 pch, G Wessels & Co, per Pomona, Port Maria.
SULPH—1 ck, Rogers & Pyatt, per Elbe, Bremen.
LOGWOOD—250 tons, Kunhardt & Co, per T W Holder, Jacmel.
130 tons, Kunhardt & Co, per Lozama, Hayti.
163 tons, C F Schramm, per Sarah Crowell, Aux Cayes.
375 tons, Lyon & Co, per Catharina, Port de Paix.
250 tons, R & C Degener, per Evening Star, Gonaives.
MADDER—10 cks, 11718 lbs, Materne & Mayer, per Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
20 cks, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Zaandam, Rotterdam.
MANNA—3 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per Trinacria, Marseilles.
MANURE SALT—462 bgs, 111804 lbs, W R Peters & Co, per Derby, Bremen.
954 bgs, 220159 lbs, W R Peters & Co, per Beta, Hamburg.
199 bgs, 44677 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Polaria, Hamburg.
370 bgs, W R Peters & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
MEDICAL HERBS—8 bales, 928 lbs, Lazell, Marsh & G, per Marengo, Hull.
1 bale, Brueckner & K, per Marengo, Hull,
7 bgs, 1495 lbs, S R Van Duzer, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
LEAVES—15 bgs, Fischer & Ewald, per Trinacria, Marseilles.
20 bgs, 5447 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Canada, London.
2 bales, McKesson & Robbins, per Mary Fraser, London.
PREP—2 cks, F R Arnold & Co, per Holland, London.
5 cks, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Canada, London.
ROOTS—27 bgs, 5526 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
7 bgs, 2604 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Canada, London.
10 bales, John Clay, Jr, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
1 cs, J Zeller, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
10 pkgs, Peck & Velsor, per Polaria, Hamburg.
MYRABOLAN EXT—3 bbls, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Marengo, Hull.
NAPHTHALINE SALTS—70 pkgs, 18816 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per G Monarch, L'n
NUTMEGS—62 cs, 4133 lbs, J W Doane & Co, per Dina, Macassar.
OCHRE—200 cks, 121900 lbs, F A Reichard, per Freja, Havre.
25 bbls, 17600 lbs, W I Clark, per Malabar, Marseilles.
4 cks, A B Ansbacher & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
OIL ALMOND—1 cs, 56 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Leerdam, Rotterdam.
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
6 cs, 830 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Canada, London.
1 cs, 10 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Elbe, Bremen.
ANIS—50 cs, 3333 lbs, J J Quetting & Co, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
100 cs, 6666 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
20 cs, 1320 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per N Gibson, Hong Kong.
CARAWAY—22 cs, 1100 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Elbe, Bremen.
CASSIA—40 cs, 2666 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
50 cs, 3333 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per N Gibson, Hong Kong.
60 cs, 3960 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
57 cs, 3800 lbs, Dix & Co, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, 39 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Canada, London.
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
JUNIPER—3 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Larch, Trieste.
4 cs, 200 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Elbe, Bremen.
LAVENDER—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Canada, London.
LEMON—40 cs, 476 lbs, Materne & Meyer, per Malabar, Messina.

OIL MYRBANE—26 cs, 2600 lbs, J J Questing & Co, per Canada, London.
20 cs, 2200 lbs, Recknagle & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
25 cs, 2500 lbs, Jas B Horner, per Elbe, Bremen.
OLIVE—25 bbls, 980 gls, J M Oliver & Co, per Trinacria, Messina.
10 bbls, 349 gls, Stallman & Fulton, per Trinacria, Naples.
PIMENTO—1 cs, 92 lbs, J J Questing & Co, per Canada, London.
RHODIUM—1 cs, P Lorillard & Co, per Canada, London.
ROSEMARY—12 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Larch, Trieste.
3 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Larch, Trieste.
SESAME—20 bbls, 7776 lbs, J B Horner, per Trinacria, Genoa.
50 bbls, 18690 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Trinacria, Genoa.
THYME—5 cs, 500 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Elbe, Bremen.
VANILLA—1 cs, 22 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Elbe, Bremen.
OPIUM—1 bx, 33 lbs, Middleton & Co, per Orinoco, Hamilton.
ORCHILL—12 cks, 5130 lbs, Wm Miller & Co, per St Laurent, Havre.
16 bbls, E Ludwig, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
OXIDYSER—1 keg, 142 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Egypt, Liverpool.
PAINTS—3 cs. C T Raynolds & Co, per Gallia, Liverpool
4 cks, Sondheim Alsberg & Co. per Gen Werder, Bremen.
PARIS GREEN—1 pkg, F R Arnold & Co, per Holland, London,
PERFUME—1 cs. G Sippili. per St Laurent, Havre.
2 cs, Coffin, Reddington & Co, per Canada, Havre.
1 cs, F R Arnold & Co, per Holland, London.
7 cs, F R Arnold & Co. per Trinacria, Genoa.
7 cs, F R Arnold & Co. per Catalonia, Liverpool.
PHOSPHORUS—50 cs, 5500 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Warwick, Bristol.
PIMENTO—249 bgs, 34078 lbs, Pim, Forwood & Co, per Antilles, St Ann's Bay.
PITCH—2 cks, Sanderson & Son, per Salerno, Hull.
PLUMBAGO—144 cks, 79695 lbs, Jas Brand, per Canada, London.
POTASH BINOX—10 cks, 6929 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Gallia, Liverpool.
CHLO—100 kgs, 11200 lbs, Edward Hill, per Morengo, Hull,
MURI—741 bgs, 163020 lbs, J Farrington, per Beta, Hamburg.
1474 bgs, 330327 lbs, P Weidinger, per Astronom, Hamburg.
PUMICE—103 cks, August Taber & Bro, per G Brunetti, Genoa.
QUICKSILVER—200 btls, 15300 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Gen Werder, S'hampton.
910 btls, 69675 lbs, Taft, Hogins & Co, per Elbe, Southampton.
QUININE—24 cs, 12000 ozs, Taft, Hogins & Co, per Elbe, Southampton.
7 cs, 10800 ozs, L Windmuller & R, per Elbe, Bremen.
3 cs, 1500 ozs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
4 cs, 3600 ozs, L Windmuller & R, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
REDWOOD—3063 pcs, Howe & Goodwin, per Argomene, Calcutta.
10 tons, Howe & Goodwin, per Breadelbane, Calcutta.
ROTTENSTONE—4 cks, A H Wellington, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
SAFFRON—1 cs, 150 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Malabar, Valencia.
SALTCAKE—20 cks, E J Wessels, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
58 cks, 113018 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool.
SALTPETRE—333 bgs, 65500 lbs, P Y Fachiri, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
SANDALWOOD—813 pcs, 11769 lbs, J J Questing & Co, per Dina, Macassar.
SHELLAC—112 cs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
50 cs, J W Rulon & Son, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
100 cs, C P Duffee, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
100 cs, Paterson, Downing & Co, per Senator, Calcutta.
175 cs, P Y Fachiri, per Canada, London.
55 cs, G C Wilde, per Canada, London.
200 cs, 38459 lbs, L C Gillespie, per Canada, London.
SIENNA—38 bbls, 20396 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Trinacria, Leghorn,
49 cks, 25420 lbs, Jonas Phillips, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
SILICA—3 bbls, A Giese & Glocke, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
SOAP CASTILE—200 bxs. 7946 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
STOCK—4 bbls, Henderson Bros, per Trinacia, Leghorn.
4 cks, 342 lbs, Recknagle & Co, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
SODA ARSEN—16 cks, 24758 lbs, Baldwin Bros & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
ASH—62 cks, 88497 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Arizona, Liverpool.
339 cks, 537374 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
60 cks, 100057 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
138 cks, 225240 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
265 cks, 337241 lbs, E J Wessels, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
102 cks, 223118 lbs J L & D S Riker, per Erin, Liverpool.
350 cks, 491672 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Lake Huron, Liverpool.
8 cks, 13333 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Gallia, Liverpool.
154 cks, 220298 lbs, Perkins, Goodwin & Co, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool
CARB—140 bbls, 56000 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Lake Huron, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—341 dms, 231966 lbs, B T Babbitt, per Robert, Liverpool.
86 dms, 56438 lbs, R Crooks & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
HYPO—24 cks, W R Peters & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
SAL—274 cks, 112224 lbs, E J Wessels, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
484 cks, 207648 lbs, Gantz Jones & Co, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
750 cks. 336000 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Macedonia, Newcastle.
SULPH—92 cks, W I Clark, per Jos Ferens, Swansea.
SPONGE—15 cs, Lasker & Bernstein, per Canada, London.
35 cs, Lasker & Bernstein, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
STRONTIA NIT—2 pkgs, F R Arnold & Co, per Holland, London.
SUMAC—2000 bgs, 320000 lbs, Phelps Bros & Co, per Fillippo, Palermo.
2800 bgs, Leber & Bernhard, per Fillippo, Palermo.
EXT—25 cks, A Klipstein, per Freja, Havre.
TAPIOCA 372 bgs, 56525 lbs, Ira Bursley, per E Nicholson. Singapore.
ULTRAMARINE—15 pkgs, 4446 lbs, E O Goodman, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
11 pkgs, 4200 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
4 cks, 2073 lbs, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
2 cs, 560 lbs. A B Ansbacher & Co, per Elbe, Bremen.
24 cks, 13440 lbs, C F Zentgraf, per Zaandam, Amsterdam.
VENETIAN RED—140 cks, 47040 lbs, C DeP Field per Marengo, Hull.
50 cks, 16800 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, per Marengo, Hull.
VENICE TURP—23 pkgs, 2725 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Larch, Trieste.
10 bbls, 4178 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Larch, Trieste.
WAX BRAZIL—14 bgs, 1786 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Venetian, Liverpool.
ZINC SULPH—219 cks, H E Williams, per Stanmore, Swansea.

WAREHOUSED

ANILINE COLORS—24 pkgs, 2400 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Leerdam, Rotterdam,
49 cs, 2450 lbs, Read Holliday & Sons, per Alaska, Liverpool.
13 cs, 650 lbs, Read Holliday & Sons, per Arizona, Liverpool.

ANILINE COLORS—1 cs, 440 lbs, A Klipstein, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
4 cs, 199 lbs, F Bredt & Co, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
1 cs, 100 lbs, A Klipstein, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
6 cs, 300 lbs, Read Holliday & Sons, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
8 cks, 1450 lbs, J Campbell, per Britannic, Liverpool.
1 cs, 100 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
10 cks, 2200 lbs, L Rath, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
10 cs, 1000 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Zaandam, Rotterdam.
BAY RUM—14 bbls, 1289 gls, H Beste, per Alvena, Arroyo.
CASSIA—200 cs, 13333 lbs, J W Doane & Co, per N Gibson, Hong Kong.
500 bgs, 33333 lbs, J D Nordlinger, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
210 cs, 13900 lbs, Packard & James, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
CELERY SEED—25 bgs, Fischer & Ewald, per Trinacria, Marseilles.
CINCHONIDIA—1 cs, 1500 ozs, L Windmuller & R, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
CINNAMON—100 bales, 3738 lbs, Recknagle & Co, per Canada, London.
GELATINE—10 cks, Thurber & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
9 cs, 891 lbs, Brueckner & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
GLYCERINE—92 pkgs, 97477 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Trinacria, Marseilles.
LEAD—100 pigs, 11261 lbs, Thurber & Co, per Canada, London.
LICORICE—50 cs, 10278 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, per Trinacria, Naples.
LOGWOOD EXT—125 cks, 69094 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per St Laurent, Havre
NUTMEGS—135 cs, 9119 lbs, R Story & Co, per Dina, Batavia.
300 cs, 20000 lbs, H Hentz & Co, per Canada, London.
OIL LEMON—50 cs, 1053 lbs, Edward Hill, per Trinacria, Messina.
50 cs, 1158 lbs, Lewis Morris, per Trinacria, Messina.
25 cs, 752 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Trinacria, Messina.
20 cs, 432 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Ravensheugh, Messina.
10 cs, 218 lbs, Herron & Spencer, per Alvah, Messina.
ORANGE—10 cs, 295 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Trinacria, Messina.
OPIUM—20 cs, 2900 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Catalonia, Liverpool.
2 cs, 268 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Canada, London.
3 cs, 390 lbs, Mills & Co, per Canada, London.
POMADES—14 cs, Howard Bros & R, per Britannic, Liverpool.
33 cs, Leo Bernard, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
SALTPETRE—1000 bgs, 177353 lbs, F L Kneeland, per Senator, Calcutta.
SPONGE—4 cs, Lasker & Bernstein, per Canada, London.
SUMAC—2145 bgs, 343200 lbs, Phelps Bros & Co, per Fillippo, Palermo.

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IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ACID BENZOIC—4 cs, H H Dupee, per Samaria, Liverpool.
OXALIC—30 cks, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
ANILINE COLORS—1 cs, H D Dupee, per Virginian, Liverpool.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS—5 cs, Wadsworth Bros & H, per Malto, Liverpool.
BARIUM SULPHO CYAN—5 cks, H D Dupee, per Virginian, Liverpool.
BARYTES CARB—36 cks, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
BLEACH—91 pkgs, Bray & Hayes, per Newcastle City, London.
95 cks, Warren & Co, per Missouri, Liverpool.
54 cks, J Lee & Co, per Melita, Newcastle.
129 cks, Wing & Evans, per Melita, Newcastle.
180 cks, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
CANARY SEED—200 bgs, Baring Bros, per M Tower, Sicily.
25 bgs, order, per M Tower, Sicily.
CHEMICALS—1 cs, order, per Samaria, Liverpool.
COLORS OIL—2 cs, order per Samaria, Liverpool.
CUDBEAR—13 cks, H D Dupee, per Samaria, Liverpool.
CUTCH—774 pkgs, order, per Napier, St Helena.
CHROME YELLOW—33 bbls, T Leyland & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
DYE ASST—21 cks, Higgins, Lloyd & Co, per Samaria, Liverpool.
FIXING LIQ—6 bbls, T Leyland & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
GENTEANA BLUE—6 bbls, T Leyland & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
GELATINE—5 cks, Great Western Dispatch, per Iberian, Liverpool.
GLASS PLATE—3 cs, J B Moors & Co, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
13 cs, J B Moors & Co, per York City, London.
WINDOW—8430 pkgs, Baring Bros, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
4002 cs, 70 bxs, order, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
GUM SUB—13 cks, T Leyland & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
GREASE—1 ck, Chadwick & Chadwick, per Virginian, Liverpool.
61 cks, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
INDIGO—153 cs, Baring Bros, per Virginian, Liverpool.
10 cs, Brown Bros, per Virginian, Liverpool.
31 cs, J S Morgan & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
49 cs, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
19 cs, J B Moors & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
CARMINE—5 cks, H D Dupee, per Samaria, Liverpool.
EXT—24 cks, Brown Bros, per Virginian, Liverpool.
25 cks, Beach & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
LIME JUICE—1 ck, 1 pch, order, per Neptune, New York.
LOGWOOD—243½ tons, Lyon, Dupuy & Co, per Edith. Hayti.
202 tons, Lyon, Dupuy & Co, per Ida C, Cape Hayti.
MADDER—3 cks, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
OIL ALMOND—6 cs, N Tufts, per Samaria, Liverpool.
COD—17 cks, D W Job & Co, per Worcester, Halifax.
FISH—2 bbls, order, per Worcester, Halifax.
SPERM—16 cks, J W Hancox, per Sarah, Fayal.
PAINT—11 cks, J G Hall & Co, per Scandinavian, Glasgow.
PERFUME—3 cs, W Bellamy, per Samaria, Liverpool.
3 cs, B Levie, per Samaria, Liverpool.
4 cs, R H White & Co, per Palestine, Liverpool.
POTASH CHLO—50 kgs, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
RAPE SEED—20 bgs, order, per Gen Whitney, New York.
SOAP CASTILE—250 bxs, Bray & Hayes, per Caledonia, Leghorn.
SODA ASH—4 cks, Chadwick & Chadwick, per Virginian, Liverpool.
229 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Virginian. Liverpool.
94 cks, J Lee & Co, per Melita, Newcastle.
111 cks, Wing & Evans, per Melita, Newcastle.
68 cks, Wing & Evans, per Samaria, Liverpool.
82 cks, J L & D S Riker, per Virginian, Liverpool.
36 cks, J Lee & Co, per Scandinavian, Glasgow.
163 cks, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
CARB—140 bbls, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—300 dms, Linder & Meyer, per Virginian, Liverpool.

SODA SAL—70 cks, J Lee & Co, Melita, Newcastle.
400 bbls, Wing & Evans, per Melita, Newcastle.
280 bbls, order, per Virginian, Liverpool.
SUMAC EXT—1 bbl, T Leyland & Co, per Virginian, Liverpool.
TURMERIC—500 bgs, order, per Napier, St. Helena.
VARNISH—1 pkg, order, per Samaria, Liverpool.
5 cs, and 10 dms, Wadsworth Bros & H, per Iowa, Liverpool.
VENETIAN RED—300 cks, J B Moors & Co, per Melita, Newcastle.

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IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(Week ending February 2.)

ALUM—67 bbls, order, per C Cotesworth, Liverpool.
70 bbls, order, per Borrowdale, Liverpool.
BRIMSTONE—25 bbls, order, per C Cotesworth, Liverpool.
DRUGS—20 cs, order, per San Jose, Germany.
143 cs, order, per Coptic, China.
OIL CHINA—164 pkgs, order, per Coptic, China.
OPIUM—95 bxs, order, per Coptic, China.
PAINTS—20 pkgs, order, per Coptic, China.
40 cs, order, per Mabel, Hamburg.
16 pkgs, order, per Borrowdale, Liverpool.
TAPIOCA—787 cs, order, per per Ruthin, Hong Kong.
GLYCERINE—11 tnks, order, per Mabel, Hamburg.
30 dms, order, per Borrowdale, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—89 cks, order, per Vice Reine, Shields.
71 cks, order, per Borrowdale, Liverpool.
BICARB—125 kgs, 50 bbls, order, per C Cotesworth, Liverpool.
100 kgs, order, per Borrowdale, Liverpool.
SAL—333 cks, order, per Vice Reine, Shields.
NITRATE—10 kgs, order, per C Cotesworth, Liverpool.
20 bbls, order, Mabel, Hamburg.
CAUSTIC—325 dms, order, per Borrowdale, Liverpool.

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IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

ACID—10 cs, C Lennig & Co, per Illinois, Liverpool.
BARK—50 pkgs, Keasberg & Mattison, per British Queen, Liverpool.
BLEACH—288 cks, order, per Oxford, Liverpool.
94 cks, order, per British Queen, Liverpool.
102 cks, Fergusson Bros, per British Queen, Liverpool.
BONES—670 tons, Baugh & Sons, per Midas, Montevideo.
579 bgs, J B Hamel, Jr, & Co, per E H Fisk, Havana.
BRIMSTONE—100 tons, I Jeannes & Co, per S Massa, Palermo.
CHALK—700 tons, Hoffman & Meyer, per Haavund, London,
550 tons, S P Wetherill & Co, per Haavund, London.
600 tons, Gardeicke & Co, per Franceschino, London.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—5 cks, Eisner & M, per Sebastian Bach, Bremen.
COCHINEAL—56 bgs, order, per Illinois, Liverpool,
CORK—40 bls, order, per Hans N Hauge, Huelva.
COLORS—10 cs, Andreykovicz & Dunk, per British Queen, Liverpool.
DRUGS—67 cs, order, per Illinois, Liverpool.
GUM—20 bgs, order, per Lord Gough, Liverpool.
INDIGO—10 cks, O S Janney & Co, per British Queen, Liverpool.
OIL COD LIVER—2 cs, Eisner & M, per Indiana, Liverpool.
POTASH CHLO—60 kegs, Fergusson Bros, per British Queen, Liverpool.
ROOTS—27 bgs, Eisner & M, per Sebastian Bach, Bremen.
SAFFRON—1 cs, Eisner & M, per Indiana, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—65 cks, Fergusson Bros, per Oxford, Liverpool.
190 cks, order, per Oxford, Liverpool.
498 cks, order, per British Queen, Liverpool.
50 cks, E Yarnall, per British Queen, Liverpool, Liverpool.
44 bgs, Fergusson Bros, per British Queen, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—100 dms, J S & T Elkinton, per Illinois, Liverpool.
125 dms, order, per British Queen, Liverpool.
30 bbls, Fergusson Bros, per British Queen, Liverpool.
80 bbls, Pa Salt Mfg Co, per British Queen, Liverpool.
50 dms, G W & J W Reeves, per Oxford, Liverpool.
SUMAC—7140 bgs, I Jeannes & Co, per S Massa, Palermo.
WASTE SALT—10 cks, Glory Mfg Co, per Illinois, Liverpool.

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IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

ACID CARB—25 bbls, order, per Caspian, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—261 cks, order, per Lord Collingwood, Newcastle.

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IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

BLEACH—225 cs, per Dryburgh Abbey, Liverpool.
GUM CHICLE—8 bgs, order, per City of Mexico, Vera Cruz.
SODA ASH—147 tcs, order, per Statesman, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—25 dms, order, per Statesman, Liverpool.
39 dms, order, per St Bernard, Liverpool.
190 dms, order, per Dryburgh Abbey, Liverpool.
SAL—334 bbls, order, per St Bernard, Liverpool.
140 bbls, order, per Dryburgh Abbey, Liverpool.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ALCOHOL—195 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Erie Railway.
145 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
225 bbls, J A Webb, Penn Railroad.
300 bbls, A C Outerbridge, Penn Railroad.
403 bbls, W H Robertson, Penn Railroad.
130 bbls, D T Mills & Co, Penn Railroad.
215 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Penn Railroad.
ASHES—44 pkgs, order, Balto Inland Line.
22 pkgs, order, Erie Railway.
32 pkgs, order, Hudson River Railroad.
4 pkgs, order, Del Lack & W R R.
BARK SOAP—60 bls, S G McCotter, per Wildwood, San Francisco.
BEESWAX—2 pkgs, order, Erie Railway.
2 pkgs, order, per Rapidan, Richmond.
1 pkg, order, per Richmond, Richmond.
1 pkg, Belt & B, per City of Columbia, Charleston.
3 cs, Whiton Bros & Co, per Wildwood, San Francisco.
2 pkgs, order, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
2 pkgs, J K Cilley & Co, per Old Dominian, Richmond,
BEESWAX—1 pkg, Belt & B, per Morro Castle, Charleston.
3 pkgs, order, per Rapidan, Norfolk.
1 pkg, order, Hudson River R R.
BONES—30 hhds, Lister Bros, per Chalmette, New Orleans.
3 hhds, J W Wilson & Co, per Algiers, New Orleans.
BONEBLACK—16 hhds, Havemeyer & E, per Algiers, New Orleans.
BONE DUST—3046 bgs, C A Low & Co, per, Wildwood, San Feranciso.
CHINA CLAY—24 cks, Sergeant Bros, per Western Texas, Fernandina,
60 cks, R McNamee & Co, per City of Columbia, Charlesto
25 cks, R McNamee & Co, per Morro Castle, Charleston.
CHROME ORE—1 lot, G C Tobey, per Wildwood, San Francisco.
COTTONSEED MEAL—303 bgs, Flash P & Co, Hudson River R R.
5794 bgs, export, per Chalmette, New Orleans.
848 bgs, order, per Algiers, New Orleans.
CAKE—2085 bgs, export, per Louisiana, New Orleans.
FLAXSEED—168 bgs, C A Clausen, Erie Railway.
30 bbls, A B Gibbs & Co, Hudson River R R.
GUM CHICLE—23 bbls, J W Wilson & Co, per Algiers, New Orleans.
LEAD—880 pigs, B Hoxton, per Wildwood, San Francisco.
9000 pigs, order, per Wildwood, San Francisco.
356 pigs, Brooklyn W L Co, Penn R R.
2892 pigs, R Colgate & Co, Penn R R.
1425 pigs, Behr & S, Erie Railway.
655 pigs, Brooklyn W L Co, Erie Railway.
1370 pigs, Tatham Bros, Erie Railway.
425 pigs, T J Pope, Erie Railway.
1600 pigs, order, Erie Railway.
400 pigs. Colwell Lead Co, Hudson River R R.
2063 pigs, M Meyer, per Chalmette, New Orleans.
LINSEED MEAL—215 bgs, T E F Randolph, Erie Railway.
MUSTARD SEED—253 bgs, Thurber & Co, per Wildwood, San Francisco.
1215 bgs, Lillienthal Bros, per Wildwood, San Francisco.
OIL—130 bbls, order, Hudson River Railroad.
CAKE—1620 bgs, Capt Burch, Hudson River R R.
297 bgs, export, Hudson River R R.
340 bgs, J W Nightingale, Hudson River R R.
1200 bgs, J W Nightingale, Penn R R.
190 bgs, J F Fraser, Penn R R.
875 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River R R.
1022 bgs, order, Penn R R.
1761 bgs, export, Penn R R.
1500 bgs, Simmonds & G, Penn R R.
190 bgs, Emerson & Co, Erie Railway.
350 bgs, T G Hunt & Co, Erie Railway.
700 bgs, A B Gibbs & Co, Hudson River R R.
291 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie Railway.
300 bgs, export, Erie Railway,
COTTONSEED—50 bbls, Holbrook Mfg Co, Hudson River R R.
300 bbls, Union Oil Co, per San Marcos, Galveston.
200 bbls, C F Mattlege, per San Marcos, Galveston.
50 bbls, Simmonds & G, per Chalmette, New Orleans.
650 bbls, order, per Chalmette, New Orleans.
50 bbls, W J Bower & Co, per Guyandotte, Richmond.
20 bbls, export, per Louisiana, New Orleans.
500 bbls, order, per Louisiana, New Orleans.
50 bbls, Simmond & G, per Algiers, New Orleans.
1200 bbls, order, per Algiers, New Orleans.
LARD—50 bbls, order, Penn R R.
100 bbls, N K Fairbank & Co, Penn R R.
50 bbls, N K Fairbank & Co, Erie Railway.
LINSEED—50 bbls, C T Raynolds & Co, Penn R R.
50 bbls, F W Devoe & Co, Hudson River R R.
50 bbls, Macy & D, Hudson River Railroad.
LUB—80 bbls, Swan & Finch, Hudson River R R.
200 bbls, export, Erie Railway.
MEAL—200 bgs, order, Central R R of N J.
5 bgs & 19 hhds, A B Gibbs & Co, Hudson River R R.
RED—120 bbls, J Pyle, Hudson River R R.
PITCH—26 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
110 bbls, export, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
ROSIN—139 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, per Western Texas, Fernandina.
132 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Western Texas, Fernandina.
12 bbls, Z Mills, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
100 bbls, Cumming & B, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
52 bbls, R D Chater, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
24 bbls, J H Parker & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
34 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
231 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
164 bbls, R D Chater, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
59 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
54 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
62 bbls, Everett Bros & G, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
229 bbls, J Turton's Sons, per Nachoochee, Savannah.
250 bbls, Dutton & W, per Nachoochee, Savannah.
35 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Nachoochee, Savannah.
50 bbls, Thurber & Co, per City of Columbia, Charleston.
20 bbls, forward, per City of Columbia, Charleston.
4 bbls, order, per City of Columbia, Charleston.
50 bbls, export, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
25 bbls, forward, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
395 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
204 bbls, W H Wiggins & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown.
309 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown.
144 bbls, G Potter & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown.
331 bbls, Murchison & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown.
186 lbs, M W Larendon, per Tallahassee, Savannah.
180 bbls, Dutton & W, per Tallahassee, Savannah.
25 bbls, order, per Morro Castle, Charleston,
173 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Morro Castle, Charleston.
SARSAPARILLA—21 bales, Eggers & H, per Algiers, New Orleans.
SPERMACETI—1 ck, Swift & Allen, per Wildwood, San Francisco,
SUGAR OF LEAD—1 ck, Coffin R & Co, per Wildwood, of San Francisco,

STARCH—2789 pkgs, order Hudson River R R.
2100 pkgs, C Morningstar & Co, Penn R R.
44 pkgs, order Erie Railway.
600 pkgs, F. Rose & Co, Erie Railway.
2900 pkgs, Chapin & Co, Hudson River R R.
120 pkgs, F Rose & Co, Penn R R.
360 pkgs, Beard & Co, Hudson River R R.
100 pkgs, order Penn R R.
SUMAC—140 bgs, order Roanoake, Richmond.
182 bgs, J T Powers, Penn Railroad.
TAR—53 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
35 bbls, Z Mills, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
600 bbls, export, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
25 bbls, 15 cs, 20 cr, forward, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
140 bbls, order, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
TURPENTINE CRUDE—11 bbls, Z Mills, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
SPIRITS—25 bbls, order, Penn R R.
20 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, per Western Texas, Fernandina.
29 bbls, R D Chater, per Western Texas, Fernandina.
21 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Western Texas, Fernandina.
1 bbl, Z Mills, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
10 bbls, Cumming & B, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
5 bbls, R D Chater, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
11 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
40 bbls, Dutton & W, per Nachoochee, Savannah.
64 bbls, Z J Halpin, per Nachoochee, Savannah.
100 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Nachoochee, Savannah.
15 bbls, export, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
201 bbls, New England, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
150 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
33 bbls, J H Parker & Co, per Gulf Stream. Wilmington.
48 bbls, J A Casey, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
1 bbl, Tolar, H & Co, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
50 bbls, forward, per Gulf Stream, Wilmington.
10 bbls, W H Wiggins & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown.
67 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown
28 bbls, G Potter & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown.
80 bbls, Murchison & Co, per E V Glover, Georgetown.
40 bbls, Dutton & W, per Tallahassee, Savannah.
28 bbls, W K Henman & Co, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.
2 bbls, Z Mills, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

(Week ending February 2.)

ALCOHOL—58 bbls, order, Overland.
BRIMSTONE—30 bbls, order, per Florence, New York.
CORKS—1 bg, order, per Oregon, Portland.
DRUGS—167 bxs, order, Overland.
130 pkgs, order, per Florence, New York.
NAPHTHA—500 cs, order, per Florence, New York.
OIL—52 bbls, order, Overland.
40 bbls, order, per San Jose, New York.
500 cs, order, per Florence, New York.
LINSEED—95 bbls, order, Overland.
PAINTS—1 bx, order, Overland.
12 cks, order, per W R Grace, New York.
41 cs, 125 bbls, 187 pkgs, order, per San Jose, New York.
ROSIN—400 bbls, order, per W R Grace, New York.
533 bbls, order, per San Jose, New York.
413 bbls, order, per Florence, New York.
STARCH—400 bxs, order, Overland.
SODA CARB—352 bbls, order, per W R Grace, New York.
NITRATE—180 bgs, order, per W R Grace, New York.
TAR—25 bbls, order, per Florence, New York.
VARNISH—12 bbls, order, per W R Grace, New York.
WHITING—57 bbls, order, per San Jose, New York.

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DOMESIC RECEIPTS AT BALTIMORE

DRUGS—5 cs, Vogeler, W & Co, per Allegheny, Boston.
MEDICINES—66 bxs, Vogeler, W & Co, per Berkshire, Boston.
PITCH—110 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Defiance, Newbern.
25 bbls, R L Poor, per Gaston, Norfolk.
ROOTS—4 pkgs, Thomsen & Muth, per Alliance, Richmond.
ROSIN—1033 bbls, Liverpool, per Wm. Crane, Savannah.
90 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
59 bbls, R L Poor, per Gaston, Norfolk.
466 bbls, order, per Wm Lawrence, Charleston.
275 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Westover, Norfolk.
70 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Westover, Norfolk.
89 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
311 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
107 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, por J Hopkins, Savannah.
1450 bbls, A L Huggins, per J Hopkins, Savannah.
TAR—58 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Defiance, Newbern.
50 bbls and 77 cs, R L Poor, per Gaston, Norfolk.
10 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Westover, Norfolk.
21 bbls, R Tyson & Co, per Conoho, Roanoke River.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—13 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Defiance, Newbern.
26 bbls, Liverpool, per Wm Crane, Savannah.
37 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
5 bbls, order, per Gaston, Norfolk.
215 bbls, R L Poor, per Gaston, Norfolk.
1 bbl, A L Huggins, per Wm Lawrence, Charleston.
11 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Westover Norfolk.
44 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Westover, Norfolk.
12 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
34 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
5 bbls, order, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
10 bbls, A L Huggins, per John Hopkins, Savannah.

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DOMETIC RECEIPTS AT BOSTON.

ALUM—145 bbls, order, per Roman, Phiadelphia.
10 bbls, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
BONEBLACK—392 bags, order, Roman, Philadelphia.
321 bags, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
COPPERAS—50 bbls, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
CHINA CLAY—36 cks, J H Blanchard, per Gate City, Savannah.
COTTONSEED MEAL—5100 bush, order Grand Junc R R.
2300 bush, order, Fitchburg R R.
1500 bush, order New York & New England R R.
600 pkgs, order, Lowell R R.
400 pkgs, J E Soper & Co, per Gate City, Savannah.
EXTRACT—53 bbls, order, per Forest City, Portland.
GLASS—395 cs, 100 bxs, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
5150 cs, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
LAMPBLACK—25 bbls, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
OIL—154 bbls, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
104 bbls, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
328 bbls, order, per Gen Whitney, New York.
POTASH—5 cks, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
ROSIN—472 bbls, Leonard & Clark, per Gate City, Savannah.
SODA ASH—20 cks, order, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
SUMAC—154 bgs, order, per D H Miller, Baltimore.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—14 bbls, W Ring, per Gate City, Savannah.
55 bbls, Leonard & Clark, per Gate City, Savannah,
WHITE LEAD—45 kgs, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND,

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 12, 1883.

Aniline colors, cs	93
Asphaltum, cks	52
Barytes, cks	16
Bay rum, cks	9
Bronze Powder, cs	1
Cassia, pkgs	301
Cassia Buds, cs	6
Chillies, bags	22
Cloves, bags	27
China Clay, cks	300
Corks, bags	28
Dyewood Ext, cks	50
Glass, cs	1570
Glue, cks	11
Hempseed, bgs	400
Lead Nitrate, cks	1
Licorice paste, cs	55
Magnesia cal, cs	20
" Carb, cs	3
Nutmegs, cs	138
Oil cod liver, bbls	50
Oil lemon, cs	46
Oil olive, bbls	118
Opium, cs	15
Pepper, bgs	1730
Pimento, bgs	309
Potash Caustic, dms	13
Soda bicarb, kgs	50
Soda caustic, dms	15
Sponge, pkgs	80
Varnish bbls	19

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.—OILS, Etc.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending Feb. 12.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid, cbys.		
" Nitric cbys.		
Alcohol bbls.	1913	12712
Antimony cks.		
Ammonia cks.		
Ammonia Sulph bgs.		
Ashes pkgs	102	808
Balsam cans.		
Bark pkgs.		434
" Ext bbls.		
" Soap bls	60	60
Barytes bbls		
Beans Tonca bbls.		
Beeswax pkgs.	18	61
Bleach cks.		
Bones hhds.	33	330
" tons.		
" bgs.		
Boneblack pkgs.	16	351
Bone Dust bgs.	3046	4281
" lbs.		
Bone Meal ctls.		
" bgs.		
Blue Vitriol bbls.		
Borax bags.		
" lbs.		
Clay cs.	100	470
Corks bales.		528
Cottonseed bgs.		4350
" Cake bgs.	2085	17052
" Meal bgs.	6945	2154
Soap Stock bbls.		
Drugs cs		
Dyewood tons.		
" Ext cs.		
Extracts pkgs.		
Flaxseed bgs	108	7536
" bush,		31000
Fustic pcs		5634
" tons		
Ginseng pkgs		
Glucose bbls.		
Glue bbls.		
Glycerine dms.		
Gum Chicle pkgs.	23	333
" Thus bbls		587
Herbs bgs.		
Jalap bales		
Lampblack bbls		
Lead pigs.	21066	87574
Leaves bxs		
Licorice cs.		
Limawood tons		
Lime Acetate bgs.		
Logwood pcs		
" tons.		
Manganese bbls.		
Millet Seed bgs.		
Mustard Seed bgs.	1486	2118
Ochre bbls.		
Oil Cottonseed bbls.	3070	10858
Cod Liver bbls		
Essential bxs.		
Fish bbls		
Fusel bbls.		
Lard bbls.	200	1039
Linseed bbls.	150	600
Lubricating bbls.	280	1593
Neatsfoot bbls.		
Paint bbls.		
Peppermint cs.		3
Red bbls.	120	425
Sassafras cs.		
Sperm pkgs		8
Tar bbls.		10
Whale pkgs		
Wintergreen cns.		
Wormwood cs		1
Other pkgs.		130
Cake bgs.		10734
Meal pkgs.		439
Opium cs.		
Paint pkgs.		
Phosphate Rock tons.		200
" " bgs.		
Pimento bgs.		
Pitch bbls.	136	652
Potash cks.		
Pumicestone hhds.		
Putty lbs.		
Quicksilver flks.		
Rapeseed bgs.		
Redwood pcs.		
Roots pkgs.		
Rosin bbls.	674	28638
Sarsaparilla bales.	21	27
Sassafras bgs.		
Soda Nitrate bgs.		
Spermiciti cks	1	1
Sugar of Lead cks	1	1
Sponge bales.		
Starch pkgs.	9013	38631
Sumac bgs.	322	1564
" Stems bgs		
Tar bbls.	853	985
Turpentine Crude bbls.	11	133
" Spirits bbls.	1179	7560
Vanilla Beans pkgs.		
Vanilla bales		
Varnish pkgs.		
Wax bbls.		
White Lead pkg.		
Whiting bbls.		
Wool Extract cks.		
Zinc Oxide cs.		

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE PAST WEEK.

ACID.

1 cs, $5, Caracas, La Guayra.
20 cbys, $55, Saratoga, Havana.
11 pkgs, $95, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
200 cbys, $880, Antonio Sala, Havana.
10 cbys, $59, Hermann, St Thomas.
50 cbys, $80, E A Merritt, Pt Spain.
1 cs, $4, H & J Blenderman, Para.
12 cs, $71, Bellver, Greytown.
15 cbys, $67, Muriel, Barbadoes.
6 cbys, $27, Antilles, Porto Rico.

ALCOHOL.

1240 gls, $540, Hermann, St Thomas.
21831 gls, $8475, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
7118 gls, $2704. Rondo, St John, N B.
10529 gls, $4015, Dart, Montevideo.
1135 gls, $460, Antilles, Pto Rico.

ALOES.

50 cs, $905, Holland, London.

ANNATTO.

5 bskts, $64, Holland, London.

BALSAM COPAIBA.

31 cs, $1050, Salier, Bremen.

BARK.

5 bbls, $67, A H Smith, Yokohama.

BARK PERU.

11 bales, $300, St Laurent, Havre.
125 bgs, $3750, Holland, London.

BARK QUERCITRON.

300 bgs, $375, St Laurent, Havre.

BLUE.

18 cs, $20, State of Texas, Nassau,
5 cs, $43, Caracas, La Guayra.

BONE BLACK.

2 bbls, $40, State of Texas, Nassau.

BRONZE POWDER.

4 cs, $688, Salier, Bremen.

CANARY SEED.

1 cs, $10, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
6 bgs, $60, Rondo, St John, N B.

CANDLES.

14 cs, $223, Andes, Pt au Prince.
29 cs, $346, H & J Blenderman, Para.
67 cs, $174, Hermann, St Thomas.
10 cs, $28, Muriel, Barbadoes.
30 cs, $40, M Briggs, Azua.
40 cs, $89, I Leslie, Nevis.
30 cs, $66, Pomona, Montego Bay.
15 cs, $40, Caracas, Curacao.
17 cs, $49, Colon, Aspinwall.
30 cs, $64, Caracas, La Guayra.
4 cs, $12, State of Texas, Nassau.
28 cs, $80, Orinoco, Hamilton.
58 cs, $145, Antilles, Pto Rico.

CARBON.

17 bbls. $300, Salier, Bremen.
1 cs, $25, Bellver, Greytown.
15 bbls, $130, Gen Werder, Bremen.
2 bbls, $6, Antilles, Porto Rico.

CASCARILLA.

1 cs. $20, Saratoga, Havana.

CASSIA.
5 bgs, $28, Andes, Pt au Prince.
20 bgs, $106, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
1 bale, $7, Colon, Aspinwall.
3 bales, $19, Antilles, Pto Rico.

CHALK.
6 bbls, $9, Saratoga, Havana.
1 bbl, $1, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
6 bbls, $8, Antilles, Pto Rico.

CINNAMON
10 rolls, $63, Antilles, Pto Rico.

CLOVES.
4 bgs, $108, Bellver, Greytown.
2 bgs, $53, C Milliken, Maracaibo.

COCOA.
252 bgs, $5040, St Laurent, Havre.
200 bgs, $4000, P de Coninck, Antwerp.
150 bgs, $1622, N W White, Halifax.
10 bgs, $72, Halley, Liverpool.
1 bale, $3, Orinoco, Hamilton.

CORKS.
10 bgs, $238, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
2 bgs, $15, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
1 cs, $9, Phebe, Inagua.
1 bale, $24, Orinoco, Hamilton.

COTTONSEED MEAL.
44800 lbs, $550, Rondo, St John, N B.

CUMMIN SEED.
3 bgs, $52, Caracas, La Guayra.

CUTCH.
50 cs, $304, N W White, Halifax.

CUTTLEFISH.
5 cs, $52, Holland, London.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
81 pkgs, $1818, Saratoga, Havana.
15 cs, $1163, M Sumner, Maracaibo.
1 cs, $10, Caracas, Curacao.
86 cs, $544, Caracas, La Guayra.
22 cs, $391, Andes, Pt au Prince.
7 cs, $968, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
8 cs, $410, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
83 cs, $3560, Faraday, London.
4 cs, $24, Hermann, St Thomas.
36 cs, $159, Antilles, Pto Rico.
1 cs, $4, E A Merritt, Pt Spain.
2 cs, $127, State of Texas, Nassau.
17 cs, $547, H & J Blenderman, Para.
1 cs, $21, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
1 cs, $10, I Leslie, Nevis.
83 cs, $496, Muriel, Barbadoes.
1 cs, $17, Gen Werder, Bremen.
10 cs, $341, Amita, Cd Bolivar.
7 cs, $147, Holland, London.
40 pkgs, $1131, Bellver, Greytown.
4 cs, $210, Boston City, London.
9 cs, $675, Argosy, London.
3 cs, $30, D E Parkhurst, Port de Paix.
11 cs, $100, Pomono, Montego Bay.
7 cs, $195, Colon, Aspinwall.
2 cs, $132, Canonbury, Rio.
25 cs, $633, Ludgate Hill, London,
2 cs, $29, State of Texas, Nassau.
14 cs, $123, Orinoco, Hamilton.
41 pkgs, $1847, Antilles, Pto Rico.
7 pkgs, $27, Caracas, Curacao.
41 cs, $1035, Caracas, La Guayra.

EXTRACT DYEWOOD.
2 bbls, $8, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
31 cs, $886, Catalonia, Liverpool.
34 bbls, $1109, Anchoria, Glasgow.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.
550 cs, $2274, Leerdam, Amsterdam.
100 cs, $425, Holland, London.

FUSTIC.
132 tons, $2640, Halley, Liverpool.

GASOLINE.
104 gls, $17, Hermann, St Thomas.

GINGER.
4 bgs, $26, Rondo, St John, N B.

GLUE.
1 bbl, $13, Andes, Pt au Prince.
1 bbl, $25, Saratoga, Havana.
2 bbls, $50, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
1 bbl, $5, Antilles, Pto Rico.

GUM ARABIC.
1 bbl, $55, Antilles, Pto Rico.

GUM KOWRIE.
31 cs, $580, Faraday, London.

GUM SUB,
22 cks, $1500, Catalonia, Liverpool.

INDIGO.
13 bgs, $2600, St Laurent, Havre.

JALAP.
1 cs, $8, Hermann, St Thomas.

LIME ACETATE.
813 bgs, $2500, Critic, Leith.
146 bgs, $800, Anchoria, Glasgow.

LIME JUICE.
19 bbls, $234, Anchoria, Glasgow.

LUBRICATING COMPOUND.
6 pkgs, $221, Macedonia, Newcastle,

NUTMEGS.
1 cs, $42, Andes, Pt au Prince.

OCHRE.
1 bbl, $4, Phebe, Inagua.

OIL ALMOND.
5 cs, $115, Bellver, Greytown.

OIL CAKE.
731426 lbs, $9985, Silbury, London.
2048401 lbs, $29979, Faraday, London.
235595 lbs, $3270, Boston City, London.
120930 lbs, $1630, Halley, Liverpool.
228000 lbs, $3078, Lake Champlain, L'pool.
84300 lbs, $1529, Catalonia, Liverpool.
35942 lbs, $4465, Warrick, Bristol.

OIL CASTOR.
4 cs, $64, Pomona, Montego Bay.

OIL COD LIVER.
8 cs, $159, Antilles, Pto Rico.
4 cs, $87, Pomona, Montego Bay.
3 cs, $14, Colon, Aspinwall.

OIL COTTONSEED.
232 gls, $116, Hermann, St Thomas.
840 gls, $544, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
1750 gls, $915, Ludgate Hill, London.
1706 gls, $765, Boston City, London.
10012 gls, $4400, V Florio, Marseilles.
9194 gls, $4108, Muriel, St Pierre.
215 gls, $115, Muriel, Barbadoes.
4960 gls, $2368, Harry & Aubrey, Guadalupe.

OIL CYLINDER
781 gls, $300, Arizona, Liverpool.

OIL FISH.
19836 gls, $6339, Yorkshire, London.
12500 gls, $4260, Argosy, London.

OIL LARD
1242 gls, $1093, Silbury, London.
98 gls, $77, Saratoga, Havana.
504 gls, $439, St Laurent, Havre.
4 gls, $3, Caracas, Curacao.
100 gls, $95, Leerdam, Amsterdam.
750 gls, $700, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
2500 gls, $1950, Faraday, London.
1721 gls, $1549, Boston City, London.
81 gls, $75, Bellver, Greytown.
186 gls, $169, Muriel Barbadoes.
99 gls, $88, Caracas, Curacao.

OIL LEMON.
1 cs, $3, Muriel, Barbadoes.

OIL LINSEED.
59 gls, $31, M Sumner, Maracaibo.
49 gls, $28, Orinoco, Hamilton.
69 gls, $43, Bellver, Greytown.
20 gls, $14, Anita, Cd Bolivar,
150 gls, $87, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
203 gls, $120, M Briggs, Azua.
71 gls, $48, Caracas, La Guayra.
103 gls, $60, Antilles, Pto Rico.
5 gls, $4, Caracas, Curacao.
40 gls, $31, Colon, Aspinwall.

OIL LUBRICATING.
20 gls, $15, Andes, Pt au Prince.
2906 gls, $670, Leerdam, Amsterdam.
467 gls, $107, Salier, Bremen.
15 gls. $5, Saratoga, Havana.
5 gls, $4, A Bradshaw, Maceio,
7525 gls, $3350, St Laurent, Havre.
750 gls, $300, Helvetia, Antwerp.
9397 gls, $1500, Castor, Amsterdam.
10 gls, $3, Muriel, Barbadoes.
10600 gls, $3500, Venetian, Liverpool.
4713 gls. $1223, Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
5105 gls, $1251, Island, Copenhagen.
1132 gls, $200, Catalonia, Liverpool,
27 gls, $18, State of Texas, Nassau.
48 gls, $10, Caracas, Curacao.
1283 gls, $315, Ludgate Hill, London.

OIL MEAL.
56250 lbs, $956, Cameo, Pt Spain.
25000 lbs, $465, Talisman, Pt Spain.
813 lbs, $15, Hermann, St Thomas.
11250 lbs, $200, Muriel, Barbadoes.
8500 lbs, $144, I Leslie, Nevis.
473 lbs, $7, Orinoco, Hamilton.

OIL NEATSFOOT.
49 gls, $45, Hermann, St Thomas.
20 gls, $16, Antilles, Pto Rico.

OIL PALM.
4 cks, $148, C Milliken, Maracaibo.

OIL PEPPERMINT
3 cs, $210, V Florio, Marseilles.
3 cs, $500, Gen Werder, Bremen.

OIL SOAP.
2 cs, $154, A Bradshaw, Maceio.

OIL SPERM.
5 gls, $7, Muriel, Barbadoes.
38 gls, $50, Antilles, Pto Rico.
40 gls, $88, Ludgate Hill, London.

OIL SPINDLE.
486 gls, $121, Bolivia, Glasgow.

OPIUM.
4 cs, $4390, Saratoga, Havana.

PAINT.
2 cs, $18, Hermann, St Thomas.
4 kgs, $31, Antonio Sala, Havana.
1 cs, $2, Antilles, Pto Rico.
21 pkgs, $261, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
5 cs, $91, Saratoga, Havana.
1 cs, $4, Caracas, La Guayra.
2 cs, $30, Phebe, Inagua.
122 pkgs, $395, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
52 pkgs, $150, N W White, Halifax.
11 pkgs, $110, Bellver, Greytown.
31 cs, $408, Argosy, London.
21 pkgs, $388, Antilles, Pto Rico.
2 cs, $10, Caracas, Curacao.
5 cs, $35, Caracas, La Guayra.

PARAFFINE WAX.
178321 lbs, $11600, Halley, Liverpool.
46460 lbs, $3865, Anchoria, Glasgow.

PEPPER.
3 bgs, $50, Hermann, St Thomas.
10 bgs, $158, H & J Blenderman, Para.
18 bgs, $296, Andes, Pt au Prince.
10 bgs, $156, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
16 bgs, $246, Caracas, La Guayra.

PERFUME.
115 cs, $355, H & J Blenderman, Para.
327 cs, $1951, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
50 cs, $138, E Merriam, St Johns, N F.
9 cs, $375, Caracas, Curacao.
36 cs, $1503, Caracas, La Guayra.
59 cs, $265, Bellver, Greytown.
500 cs, $1250, M H Swift, Georgetown.
101 cs, $305, Pomona, Montego Bay.
1 cs, $14, Antilles, Pto Rico.
5 cs, $15, Caracas, Curacao.
8 cs, $144, Caracas, La Guayra.

PIMENTO.
8 bgs, $95, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
10 bgs, $96, Caracas, La Guayra.
5 bgs, $56, Caracas, La Guayra.

PITCH.
26 bbls, $56, Hermann, St Thomas.
10 bbls, $32, Cameo, Pt Spain.
16 bbls, $29, Saratoga, Havana.
150 bbls, $337, E Merriam, St John's, N F.
10 bbls, $20, Rondo, St John, N B.
2 bbls, $6, D E Parkhurst, Pt de Paix.
100 bbls, $205, A H Smith, Yokohama.
4 bbls, $8, Antilles, Pto Rico.

POTASH.
4 bbls, $179, Anita, Cd Bolivar.
2 cks, $82, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
10 cs, $140, Britannic, Liverpool.
21 cs, $300, Leerdam, Amsterdam.

PUTTY.
6 bbls, $17, Bellver, Greytown.

QUASSIA.
40 tons, $1215, Silbury, London.

ROSEMARY LEAVES.
1 bbl, $11, Bellver, Greytown.

ROSIN.
295 bbls, $1153, Lottie Bell, Rio Grande.
50 bbls, $197, Caracas, La Guayra.
200 bbls, $545, Ceylor, Oporto.
20 bbls, $70, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
500 bbls, $1450, Faraday, London.
100 bbls, $188, H & J Blenderman, Para.
6 bbls, $16, Saratoga, Havana.
200 bbls, $600, Belle Star, Cadiz.
80 bbls, $277, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
545 bbls, $1568, N Shaw, Ceara.
300 bbls, $722, A M Dickinson, Rio Grande
800 bbls, $2337, A Bradshaw, Maceio.
100 bbls, $700, V Florio, Marseilles.
2 bbls, $6, I Leslie, Nevis.
125 bbls, $615, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
40 bbls, $200, Rondo, St John, N B.
10 bbls, $29, Muriel, St Pierre.
50 bbls, $184, Caracas, La Guayra.
60 bbls, $196, Antilles, Pto Rico.
350 bbls, $902, A H Smith, Yokohama.
150 bbls, $722, Dart, Montevideo.

SANDPAPER.
1 cs, $29, Saratoga, Havana.
1 bale, $100, Halley, Liverpool.
1 bale, $14, Bellver, Greytown.
5 bls, $16, State of Texas, Nassau.
1 cs, $10, Caracas, Curacao.
1 cs, $38, Dart, Montevideo.

SEED.
36 bbls, $460, Britannia, Liverpool.

SENEGA.
8 bgs, $998, Gen Werder, Bremen.

SILEX.
25 bbls, $73, A Bradshaw, Maceio.

SOAP.
5317 cs, $4024, Andes, Pt au Prince.
1 cs, $11, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
2 cs, $42, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
15 cs, $34, Harter, London.
1650 cs, $2527, H & J Blenderman, Para.
1 cs, $2, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
312 cs, $369, Hermann, St Thomas.
2000 cs, $1663, E A Swift, Pt au Prince.
1800 cs, $1370, D E Parkhurst, Pt de Paix.
226 cs, $406, Bellver, Greytown.
10 cs, $23, Muriel, Barbadoes.
1500 cs, $1055, M Briggs, Azua.
415 cs, $970, Colon, Aspinwall.
40 cs, $153, Orinoco, Hamilton.
24 cs, $70, Caracas, La Guayra.
1 cs, $3, Pomona, Montego Bay.
3 cs, $9, State of Texas, Nassau.
1 cs, $22, Antilles, Pto Rico.
10 cs, $34, Caracas, Curacao.

SODA CAUSTIC.
14 dms, $227, C Milliken, Maracaibo.

SODA SAL.
2 cks, $15, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
4 kgs, $32, Antilles, Pto Rico.

SODA SILICATE.
20 bbls, $240, A Bradshaw, Maceio.

SPONGE.
100 bgs, $6625, St Laurent, Havre.
11 bgs, $168, Leerdam, Amsterdam.
1 bale, $64, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
11 bales, $763, State of Texas, Nassau.

STARCH.
700 cs, $1300, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
337 cs, $596, Hermann, St Thomas.
650 cs, $1147, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
7 cs, $15, Orinoco, Hamilton.
1 bbl, $62, Antilles, Pto Rico.
20 cs, $60, Colon, Aspinwall.
40 cs, $80, Canonbury, Rio.

SULPHUR.
1 bbl, $6, Caracas, Curacao.
3 bbls, $10, State of Texas, Matanzas.
1 bbl, $16, Anita, Cd Bolivar.

TALLOW.
3146 lbs, $225, Saratoga, Havana.
18873 lbs, $1430, Leerdam, Amsterdam.
380000 lbs, $31200, Venetian, Liverpool.
1497 lbs, $145, Anita, Cd Bolivar.
210 lbs, $19, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
10193 lbs, $892, Bellver, Greytown.
28466 lbs. $2500, Leerdam, Amsterdam.
114944 lbs, $10260, Macedonia, Newcastle.

TAR.
4 bbls $19, Andes, Pt au Prince.
1 bbl, $3, Hermann, St Thomas.
19 bbls, $27, Saratoga, Havana.
20 bbls, $64, Muriel, St Pierre.
1 bbl, $3, Anita, Cd Bolivar.
12 bbls, $78, C Milliken, Maracaibo.
10 bbls, $29, Rando, St John, N B.
4 bbls, $13, Phebe, Inagua.
5 bbls, $17, D E Parkhurst, Pt de Paix.
2 bbls, $6, I Leslie, Nevis.
50 bbls, $95, A H Smith, Yokahama.
4 bbls, $18, Caracas, La Guayra.

TURMERIC.
1 cs, $9, C Milliken, Maracaibo.

TURPENTINE.
20 gls, $13, Hermann, St Thomas.
443 gls, $269, Saratoga, Havana.
10 gls, $7, Antilles, Pto Rico.
1080 gls, $686, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
485 gls, $266, E Merriam, St John's, N F.
23 gls, $15, Caracas, La Guayra.
5 gls, $3, Andes, Pt au Prince.
49 gls, $36, Muriel, St Pierre.
390 gls, $238, Muriel, Barbadoes.
1000 gls, $595, A M Dickinson, Rio Grande
386 gls, $212, Rondo, St John, N B.
20 gls, $17, Bellver, Greytown.
100 gls, $54, I Leslie, Nevis.
500 gls, $295, A H Smith, Yokohama.
2000 gls, $1180, Dart, Montevidio.
30 gls, $22, Colon, Aspinwall.
20 gls, $13, Orinoco, Hamilton.
99 gls, $61, Antilles, Pto Rico.
149 gls, $83, Caracas, La Guayra.

ULTRAMARINE.
1 kg, $17, C Milliken, Maracaibo.

VARNISH.
130 gls, $71, Hermann, St Thomas.
465 gls, $496, Saratoga, Havana.
22 gls, $37, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
5 gls, $10, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres.
280 gls, $325, Maccabeo, Valparaiso.
120 gls, $550, St Laurent, Havre.
133 gls, $161, Muriel, Barbadoes.
23 gls, $21, Anita, Cd Bolivar.
207 gls, $183, Rondo, St John, N B.
48 gls, $60, Bellver, Greytown.
666 gls, $750, Niagara, Havana.
½ gl, $5, Colon, Aspinwall.
100 gls, $54, Antilles, Pto Rico.
1 gl, $2, Caracas, Curacao.
226 gls, $218, Caracas, La Guayra.

WHITE LEAD.
2 cs, $16, Bellver, Greytown.
10 cs, $75, Phebe, Inagua.
1 cs, $20, Caracas, La Guayra.

WHITING.
24 bbls, $50, Saratoga, Havana.

ZINC DROSS.
103 bbls, $300, Triumph, Newcastle.

New Orleans Exports.

COTTONSEED MEAL.
2240 bgs, Cedar Croft, Bremen.
17584 bgs, C Monarch, Bremen.

OIL CAKE.
855 bgs, Carolina, Liverpool.
1320 bgs, Chilian, Liverpool.
13778 bgs, Glenrath, Liverpool.
6868 bgs, Njord, Hamburg.
7500 bgs, Ariadne, Falmouth.

Baltimore Exports.

ACID.
100 cbys, Havana, Demerara.

BARK.
672 bgs, America, Bremen.
772 bgs, Guillermo, Liverpool.

EXTRACT.
50 bbls, Guillermo, Liverpool.

MEDICINAL BARK.
2 bales, America, Bremen.

MEDICINAL ROOTS.
1 bale, America, Bremen.

OIL CAKE.
1500 bgs, Caspian, Liverpool.

OIL LARD.
430 gls, Havana, Demerara.

PETROLEUM.
19690 gls, Havana, Demerara.
500 gls, W B Hopkins, Old Providence.

ROSIN.
1750 bbls, Texas, Liverpool.
1000 bbls, Caspian, Liverpool.

SOAP.
25 bxs, W B Hopkins, Old Providence.

Philadelphia Exports.

CHALK.
4 bbls, $8, E A Warner, Mayaguez.

DRUGS.
9 bxs, $59, Lord Gough, Liverpool.

PAINT.
1 cs, $30, Acadia, Port Antoino.

TALLOW.
50 tcs, 50 hhds, $5109, Lord Gough, L'poo1
25 cks, $1800, Illinois, Liverpool.

San Francisco Exports.

(Week ending January 25.)

ALUM.
660 lbs, $21, Suez, Honolulu.

BORAX.
50 lbs $8, Dakota, Victoria.
100637 lbs, $9832, Baring Bros, Liverpool.

CANDLES.
400 bxs, $720, M Swann, Mexico.
17 bxs, $44, Paloma, Tahiti.

COPPER SULPHATE.
22796 lbs, $1026, M Swann, Mexico.

DRUGS.
3 cs, $97, M Swann, Mexico.
9 cs, $176, Paloma, Tahiti.
1 cs, $25, Suez, Honolulu.
26 cs, $1681, Dakota, Victoria.
2 cs, $29, Oceanic, China.

GASOLINE.
13 tnks, $669, Consuelo, Honolulu.

GINSENG.
380 lbs, $1000, Oceanic, China.

OIL.
151 gls, $95, Paloma, Tahiti.
280 gls, $295, Suez, Honolulu.
140 gls, $43, Dakota, Victoria.

OIL OLIVE.
45 gls, $152, Paloma, Tahiti.

OPIUM.
152 lbs, $426, Paloma, Tahiti.

PAINTS.
2 cs, $8, M. Swann, Mexico.
20 cs, $125, Paloma, Tahiti.
1 cs, $11, Suez, Honolulu.
2 cs, $38, Dakota, Victoria.
44 cs, $349, Consuelo, Honolulu.

PETROLEUM.
1070 cs, $1821, M Swann, Mexico.
405 cs, $720, Paloma, Tahiti.
50 cs, $113, Dakota, Victoria.

PITCH.
1 bx, $8, Dakota, Victoria.

QUICKSILVER.
500 flks, $13000, M Swann, Mexico.
1300 flks, $34460, Oceanic, China.

SOAP.
40 bxs, $224, Paloma, Tahiti.
cs, $76, Dakota, Victoria.
2 bxs, $18, Consuelo, Honolulu.

TURPENTINE.
166 gals, $73, M Swann, Mexico.
50 gls, $33, Suez, Honolulu.

WHITE LEAD.
636 lbs, $39, M Swann, Mexico.
1219 lbs, $79, Suez, Honolulu.
4000 lbs, $197, Consuelo, Honolulu.

Boston Exports.

ARSENIC.
8 bbls, Worcester, Halifax.

DRUGS.
125 cs, Coriolanus, Melbourne.
2 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

DYEWOOD.
9 bbls, Worcester, Halifax.

EXTRACTS.
14 cs, S B Allen, Honolulu.
54 bbls, Haydn Brown, Adelaide.

GLASS PLATE.
1 bx, S B Allen, Honolulu.

LIMAWOOD.
200 bxs, Melita, W Hartlepool.

LOGWOOD.
500 bxs, Melita, W Hartlepool.
60 bxs, Norseman, Liverpool.

OIL CAKE.
341 bgs, Virginian, Liverpool.
125 bgs, Samaria, Liverpool.
172 bgs, Melita, W Hartlepool.
450 bgs, Norseman, Liverpool.

OIL CRYSTALLINE.
1000 cs, Gemsbok, Cape Coast.

OIL LUBRICATING.
50 cs, Coriolanus, Melbourne,
10 bbls, S B Allen, Honolulu.
75 bbls, Samaria, Liverpool.
11 bbls, Hunter, Annapolis.
3 bbls, Worcester, Halifax.

ORCHILLA WEED.
21 bgs, Virginian, Liverpool.

PAINT.
12 bbls, Coriolanus, Melbourne.
5 bbls, S B Allen, Honolulu.
25 cs, Virginian, Liverpool.

PITCH.
10 bbls, Worcester, Halifax.

PARAFFINE WAX.
100 bbls, Samaria, Liverpool.
75 bbls, Palestine, Liverpool.

PETROLEUM
5500 cs, Coriolanus, Melbourne.
5750 cs, S B Allen, Honolulu.
5100 cs, Haydn Brown, Adelaide.

RED LEAD.
5 kgs, Montebello, Yarmouth.

ROSIN.
200 bbls. Coriolanus, Melbourne.
297 bbls, Haydn Brown, Adelaide.

SOAP.
5 bxs, S B Allen, Honolulu.

TALLOW.
704 tcs, Helvetia, Antwerp.
25 hhds. Melita, W Hartlepool.
38 hhds 7 bbls, Palestine, Liverpool.
32 hhds, Norseman Liverpool.

TAR.
50 bbls, Coriolanus, Melbourne.
50 bbls, Haydn Brown, Adelaide.

TURPENTINE.
200 cs, Coriolanus, Melbourne.
960 gls, Haydn Brown, Adelaide.

Departures of Steamers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamers	*Sails.*	*Destination.*
Lake Huron	Feb 14	Liverpool
City of Richmond	Feb 14	Liverpool
Herschel	Feb 14	Liverpool
Gallia	Feb 14	Liverpool
Zaandam	Feb 14	Amsterdam
Labrador	Feb 14	Havre
Katie	Feb 15	Stettin
Grecian Monarch	Feb 15	London
Westphalia	Feb 15	Hamburg
British Empire	Feb 15	Havana
Adriatic	Feb 15	Liverpool
Waesland	Feb 16	Antwerp
Elbe	Feb 17	Bremen
City of Berlin	Feb 17	Liverpool
Devonia	Feb 17	Glasgow
Burswell	Feb 17	Leith
Othello	Feb 17	Hull
Abyssinia	Feb 20	Liverpool
Pereire	Feb 21	Havre
P Caland	Feb 21	Rotterdam
City of Paris	Feb 22	Liverpool
Suevia	Feb 22	Hamburg
Bohemia	Feb 24	Hamburg
Lake Nepigon	Feb 24	Liverpool
Nederland	Feb 24	Antwerp
Archimede	Feb 24	Marseilles
Wisconsin	Feb 27	Liverpool
Alesia	abt Feb 28	Marseilles
Amsterdam	Feb 28	Amsterdam.
Amerique	Feb 28	Havre
West Cumberland	Feb 28	Plymouth
Chateau Lafite	Mch 3	Bordeaux
City of Chester	Mch 3	Liverpool
Hekla	Mch 3	Copenhagen
Alaska	Mch 6	Liverpool
Canada	Mch 7	Havre
Maas	Mch 7	Rotterdam
Schiedam	Mch 14	Amsterdam
France	Mch 14	Havre
Fern Holme	Mch 17	Plymouth
W A Scholten	Mch 21	Rotterdam

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	Feb 17	Liverpool
Brantford City	Feb 17	London
Bulgarian	Feb 17	Liverpool
Istrian	Feb 24	Liverpool
Golden Horn	Feb 27	London
Marathon	Mch 3	Liverpool

FROM BALTIMORE.

Hermann	Feb 15	Bremen
Alexander Bixio	Feb 15	Havre
Circassian	Feb 19	Liverpool
Sardinian	Mch 5	Liverpool
America	Mch 15	Bremen

FROM PORTLAND.

Brooklyn	Feb 22	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	Mch 1	Liverpool

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Gaelic	Mch 6	Yokohama
Belgic	Mch 17	Yokohama

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Calcutta to New York.

Arizona, sailed December 29, 750 tons saltpetre.
Hesperi, sailed December 22, 370 ch indigo, 300 ch shellac.
Herat, sailed December 18, 1400 bgs saltpetre, 250 ch indigo, 490 tons cutch, 480 ch shellac 5000 bgs linseed, 100 cs castor oil.
Cerlew, sailed December 14, 1248 bgs saltpetre.
Ragar, sailed December 20, 700 bgs saltpetre, 100 cs castor oil.
Marion King, sailed December 7, 500 bgs saltpetre, 620 tons cutch.
Revolving Light, sailed November 24, 2340 bgs linseed.
Newman Hall, sailed December 6, 12 ch indigo, 350 tons turmeric.
J V Troop, sailed October 24, 25 tons turmeric, 100 ch shellac.
Rialto, sailed October 4, 110 ch indigo, 750 ch shellac, 3510 bgs linseed.
Cosmo, sailed October 17, 100 ch shellac, 10000 bgs linseed.
Normandy, sailed October 18, 100 tons saltpetre, 25 tons turmeric, 2340 bgs linseed, 10 tons redwood.
Kelverdale, sailed November 4, 260 tons saltpetre, 50 ch shellac, 2340 bgs linseed.
British Monarch, sailed November 7, 5000 bgs linseed.
Acerington, sailed November 17, 10 ch indigo, 700 tons cutch, 50 ch shellac, 3000 bgs linseed.
Lord Canning, sailed December 1st, 10 ch indigo, 50 cks shellac, 130 tons saltpeter.
St. George, sailed November 19, 46 ch indigo, 50 ch shellac, 2340 bgs linseed.
Viscount, sailed November 17, 13507 bgs linseed, 300 cs castor oil, 10 pls pepper, 50 cs shellac.
Erin's Gem, sailed January 16, 1500 bgs saltpeter, 2900 ch indigo, 250 ch shellac, 2600 bgs linseed.
Durisdeer, sailed December 26, 100 tons saltpeter, 10 ch indigo, 250 ch shellac, 200 cs castor oil.
Frank Stafford, loading, 46 ch indigo, 300 ch shellac, 500 cs castor oil.
San Joaquin, sailed January 21, 36 ch indigo, 325 ch shellac.
Calcutta, sailed December 15, 276 ch shellac.
Gookha, sailed December 11, 200 ch shellac.
Henry James, loading, 63 tons gum copal, 12000 bgs linseed.
Henry Douglas, sailed December 8, 3371 pkgs gum copal.

Calcutta to Boston.

City of Venice, sailed December 13, 468 ch indigo, 75 ch shellac.
Freeman, sailed Nov 11th, 39 tons turmeric, 47 ch indigo, 50 cs shellac.
Moses B Tower, sailed Nov 17th, 61 ch indigo, 12 tons turmeric, 200 cs castor oil, 50 ch shellac, 8 tons redwood.
Navesink, loading, 400 ch indigo, 50 ch shellac.

Colombo to New York.

Lady Hinks, sailed Dec 20th, 1553 lbs oil citronella, 100 tons cocoanut oil, 150 tons plumbago.
Ella, sailed Oct 31st, 132 tons cocoanut oil, 359 tons plumbago.
Atossa, sailed Oct 24th, 7335 lbs citronella oil, 200 tons oil cocoanut, 280 tons plumbago.
Anna Braginton, sailed Oct 14, 200 tons cocoanut oil.
Florence L, sailed Dec 18th, 20 tons cocoanut oil.
Christel, sailed Nov 27th, 400 tons cocoanut oil, 23 cs oil citronella, 360 tons plumbago.

Girgenti to New York.

Flavio, sailed Nov 25th, 720 tons brimstone.
Checcina, sailed Dec 4th, 600 tons brimstone.

Hong Kong to New York.

Mabel, sailed September 22, 2342 pkgs cassia, 90 pkgs essential oil.
Alexander Mc'Neil, sailed October 31, 43 pkgs cassia oil, 60 pkgs essential oils.

Iquique to New York.

St Mary, sailed December 4, 6500 bgs soda nitrate.
Singapore, sailed November 27, 7000 bgs soda nitrate.
Rose Inness, loading, 8000 bgs soda nitrate.
Wm Wilcox, sailed December 13, 8000 bgs soda nitrate.
Rambler, loading, 10000 bgs soda nitrate.
Sarah, sailed November 11, 6500 bgs.
Itonus, sailed November 24, 9000 bgs soda nitrate.
Supreme, sailed November 24, 8000 bgs.
Minnie M Watts, sailed December 1, 7500 bgs soda nitrate.

Licata to Philadelphia.

Succero, sailed Nov. 26, 625 tons brimstone.

Liverpool to New York.

Else, sailed Dec. 16, 670 tons soda ash, 148 tons caustic soda, 125 tons bleach.
Wm. H. Lincoln, sailed January 18, 140 tons caustic soda, 50 tons bleach, 361 tons soda ash.
Hannah Blanchard, sailed Jan. 8, 402 tons soda ash, 50 tons bleach.
Ontario, sailed Jan. 9, 454 tons soda ash.
Marlborough, sailed Jan. 22, 51 tons soda ash.

Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Phil. Fitzpatrick, sailed Oct. 24, 150 tons soda ash, 14 tons caustic soda, 151 tons bleach,
Oxford, sailed Dec 7, 300 tons soda ash.
Cavalier, sailed Jan 5, 295 tons soda ash, 80 tons bleach.

Liverpool to New Orleans.

Albuera, sailed Dec 18, 100 tons soda ash.
City of Lincoln, sailed Jan 21, 100 tons soda ash, 60 tons bleach, 68 tons caustic soda.

Marseilles to New York.

Famiglia S, sailed Dec 9, 490 cks terra alba, 100 bbls ochre, 2048 bxs and 14 bbls olive oil, 1 ck verdegris; 10 bls hempseed, 115 bls marjoram leaves, 54 bls roots, 44 bls gentian, 40 bls medical flowers, 54 bls hellebore root, 2 bls bark, 30 cs rose water, 2695 bxs soap, 13 bls leaves.

Newcastle to Philadelphia.

Str Egbert, sailed Jan 18th, 150 tons soda ash, 60 tons bleach, 747 tons sal soda.

Singapore to New York.

Andrew Jackson, sailed Oct 24th 25 tons sago, 41 tons sago flour, 430 tons tapioca, 500 tons gambier, 1267 cwt copal, 187 tons black pepper.
Oasis, loading, 300 tons gambier.
Eva J Ray, sailed Nov 29th, 150 tons sago flour, 200 tons tapioca, 10 cs nutmeg oil, 100 cs citronella oil, 350 tons gambier, 36 cwt nutmegs, 20 tons sago, 48 bxs essential oil, 4 cwt sandalwood.

Singapore to Boston.

Fannie M, loading, 46 ch indigo, 300 tons gambier.

Newcastle to New York.

Steamer Gardenia, sailed Jan 21, 670 tons, soda ash, 240 tons sal soda, 50 tons bleach, 138 ions venetian red, 5 tons glue, 11 tons plate glass, 11 tons orange mineral.

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending Feb. 9, 1883:

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass	10,267	$25,953
Glass plate	215	18,250
Looking glass plate	50	2,496
Annatto	10	82
Acids	319	23,057
Aniline colors	85	12,010
Aniline, arsen. of	43	3,474
Aniline, salt	30	4,293
Ammonia, mur. of	15	1,455
Argols	46	6,445
Alizarine	15	2,946
Bark Peruvian	161	5,919
Barytes		4,625
Bleaching powder	312	3,500
Brimstone,	..	15,571
Butter, cocoa	16	443
Camphor	4,928	104,433
Carmine	1	558
Chalk	..	229
Chicory	49	1,165
Cochineal	98	4,971
Cudbear	5	918
Cuttlefish bone	25	429
Dried blood	403	1,311
Dextrine	400	3,412
Divi Divi	636	1,405
Dyewood extract	46	4,604
Ergot	7	438
Fish sounds	44	2,112
Fuller's earth	840	799
Gentian root	66	1,040
Glucose	25	953
Glycerine	150	16,155
Gum arabic	61	3,880
Gum copaiva	33	1,100
Gum copal	241	14,535
Gum guiac	68	1,164

Gum kowrie	12	580
Gum substitute	10	850
Gum tragacanth	25	1,284
Gum, other	20	1,530
Glue	160	5,348
Indigo	501	122,068
Indigo, extract of	14	569
Isinglass	17	1,264
Jalap	18	573
Lac dye	25	638
Laurel leaves	45	375
Licorice root	20	282
Manganese	113	1,165
Manuring salt		1,095
Mica	5	1,113
Myrabolanes	70	316
Ochre	15	296
Orchilla liquor	5	1,000
Oil, bergamot	2	94
Oil, cod	101	2,761
Oil, cocoanut	48	1,826
Oil, lemon	44	1,927
Oil, olive	325	3,879
Oil, palm	20	1,396
Oil, rose	3	6,610
Oil, rosemary	5	197
Oil, sandalwood	4	685
Oil, sperm	18	5,718
Oil, tanners	128	1,507
Oil thyme	25	284
Oil, whale	105	14,664
Oil, other essential	51	5,682
Opium	61	30,747
Paints		9,738
Pitch	2	86
Plumbago	433	3,039
Quinine	26	28,111
Quicksilver	500	13,620
Reg. antimony	50	3,024
Saltpetre	1,529	10,307
Shellac	1,228	53,617
Senna	55	1,690
Soda ash	1,409	30,358
Soda bicarb	300	1,340
Soda caustic	765	12.452
Soda, hypo of	125	410
Soda nitrate	5,220	32,348
Soda sulphate	87	977
Sponges	171	3,457
Sumac	813	2,987
Sumac, ext of	85	1,755
Sugar of Milk	1	49
Squills	37	97
Tonca beans	78	6,426
Ultramarine	25	741
Vanilla beans	4	3,014
Varnish	25	932
Venice turpentine	18	320
Other drugs		7,846
Chillies		14
Gelatine		1,841
Cassia		7
Cloves		6,336
Ginger		100
Mace		141
Pepper		62,785
Pimento		821
Brazilwood		32,313
Corkwood		37,746
Cocobola		555
Empty barrels		62,252
Fustic		4,291
Logwood M. lbs	2,758	22,689
Redwood		662
Clay		1,101
Carbon		51
Corks		281
Cocoa bgs	665	15,230
Linseed	10,000	38,250
Perfumery	105	11,284
Canary seed		14
Rape seed		33
Seeds		3,421
Soap	110	1,206
Wax		5,149

Values of Imports at Boston.

For the week ended Feb. 2, 1883.

	Value.
Window Glass	$1,998
Grease	767
Indigo	134,647
Perfumery	1,200
Paints	2,739
Fish Oil	1,039
Cocoa	10,452
Chemicals	46,286
Oil	3,075

Values of Exports from Boston.

For the week ended Feb. 2, 1883.

	Value.
Acids	$25
Candles	80
Drugs and Chemicals	534
Naval stores—	
Rosin & Turpentine	72
Oils—	
Refined Petroleum	1,384
Lubricating	3,939
Paints	375
Soap	427
Tallow	6,725
Wax	2,070

Philadelphia Petroleum Statistics.

The following are the exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign countries from January 1, 1883, to date:

	This week.	Previously.
Rotterdam		727,58
Antwerp		286,697
Cette		130,858
Cagliari		191,680
Dunkirk		211,959
Genoa		28,761
Hamburg		569,624
Havre	230,078	302,747
Leghorn		208,460
Liverpool		223,999
Lussinpiccolo		136,578
London		358,000
Palermo		163,510
Rotterdam		217,512
Venice		255,370
Total gallons	230,078	4,013,342
Exported since Jan 1, 1883		4,243,420
Exported same time 1882		7,224,919

Philadelphia Petroleum Charters.

The following is a list of the vessels loading and to load oil:

		Bbls. R'f'd
Ship Marion, U K or Cont		7,500
Ship Regina, U K or Cont		7,800
Bark Texas, Bremen	to arrive	3,800
Bark Helene, Cont		4,000
Bark Sarpen, Baltic		3,000
Bark Kate Covert, Cork, f o		5,500
Bark Milo, Cont		4,000
Bark John Trahey, U K or Cont		7,000
Bark Atlantic, Med	cs.	20,000
Bark Johann Wilhelm, U K or Cont, to ar		5,000
Bark Sebastian Bach, U K or Cont		5,000
Bark Lena, U K or Cont	to arrive	7,000
Bark Figli Accame, Med	cases	20,000
Bark Republik, Cont		3,500
Bark Alba, Med	cs.	17,000
Bark Agra, Cont		4,000
Bark Haavund, Cont		4,000

The following vessel has cleared with Petroleum this week:

Bark Lindesnaes, Havre, crude.. Feb 9..230,078

Boston Imports.

Comparative statement of the Imports at he port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	Past week.	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls	5	620	357
Brimstone, tons		3250	1700
" cantars			12980
Cassia, mats			
Cocoa, bgs		2052	1792
Logwood, tons	831	10938	13787
Fustic, tons	360	196	144
" pieces			2116
Sapanwood, pcs			
" piculs			250
" tons			
Glass, bxs	13259	85894	63471
Indigo, pkgs	73	982	286
Lac Dye, cases			
Lead, pigs		7572	14968
Linseed, bgs			
Rosin, bbls	472	15613	11799
Turpentine			
Spirits Turpentine	69	3077	3896
Pitch		1900	34
Tar			90
Oils—			
Wh. & Sp., bbls		92	187
Linseed, cks		20	20
Palm, pkgs	120	2142	3752
Olive, bkts		775	1130
" cks		382	173
Pepper, bgs		2127	7026
Saltpetre, bags			2920
Sumac, foreign, bgs		10060	19965
" coastwise bgs	154	3855	1134

Boston Exports.

Comparative statement of the Exports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	Past week	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls		80	39
Beeswax, pkgs		9	1
Candles, bxs		474	1546
Indigo, cs			26
Linseed, bags			3348
Rosin, bbls	497	2049	2005
Spirits Turpentine	50	1269	708
Tar, bbls	100	468	246
Pitch, bbls		1866	957
Pepper, bags		13	4
Oil, bbls	4827	64180	100139
Sumac, bgs		700	1042
Soap, bxs	500	17458	33571
Tallow, bbls	1312	6235	15766

Baltimore Exports.

Principal articles exported from Baltimore to foreign countries since 1st of January, 1883, and compared with same time 1882:

	This week.	1883. Previously.	1882. Same time '82
Bark quercitron, bgs	1444	2400	2897
do do hhds			60
Rosin, bbls	2750	7150	1704
Oil cake, pkgs	1500	3502	3281
Petroleum, gls	409792	138420	1,181477
Candles, lbs		18000	4000
Tallow		3334	334572

Baltimore Imports.

Comparative statement of the imports at the port of Baltimore, commencing January 1st, 1883 and 1882:

Articles.	This week.	Previously.	Same time '82
Agricultural salts, bgs		3094	814
Brimst'ne & Sul., tons		1598	2790
Guano, tons		1103	1650
Nitrate of Soda, bgs		6289	5320
Spirits tur. bbls	421	1057	798
Rosin, bbls	4688	14109	12682
Tar, bbls	354	858	376

Baltimore Petroleum Charters.

The following vessels are loading or engaged to load petroleum at Baltimore:

	Refined, bbls.
Ger ship Baltimore, Bremen	7,000
Gr. sh. Louise & Augusta, Bremen or Hambg	7,000
Ger ship Agra, Bremen	6,000
Ger ship Sirius, Bremen	5,000
Ship Macauley, Bremen, Hamburg or Antwerp	6,700
Ger ship Stella, Bremen	8,000
Nor ship Josephine, Hamburg	6,000
	Residum. bbls.
Br bk W E Heard, Liverpool	2,750

Saponification of Cotton-Seed Oil (Sapo.)

This oil is not completely saponifiable. Weak lyes require a considerable time in the cold. Solutions of soda or potassa of sp. gr. 1040 yield no emulsion when shaken with the oil; the two liquids separate at first, but after continued shaking and the lapse of about an hour saponification takes place. Stronger lyes, of spec. graw. 1.200, yield an emulsion which, when exposed for some time to the air, acquires a bluish-violent coloration on the surface. Concentrated solution of spec. grav. 1.330 saponify rapidly, with the exception of about 1.85 per cent. of an unsaponifiable hydrocarbon of a golden-yellow color. Other fatty oils contain similar unsaponifiable constituents consisting either of hydrocarbons or of other substances, and varying from about 0.25 to about 1.9 per cent. Water of ammonia shaken with the oil yields a faintly greenish or yellowish-white mixture.

As an interesting piece of statistics, the following figures are here appended:

The United States have produced during the last few years on an average more than 600,000 tons of cotton-seed annually, which yielded about 26,000,000 gallons of oil, 250,000 tons of cake, and over 3,000 tons of shell and fluff, which are used for paper manufacture. Egypt produces anually about 250,000 tons of cotton-seed. *New Rem.*

The Tariff on Pyrites.

A correspondent sends us an interesting communication concerning the tariff on pyrites and its bearings upon the agricultural interests of the country. According to the writer's statement, 600,000 tons of commercial fertilizers are annually manufactured and sold in the United States; 80,000 tons of the same goods are imported from England.

To produce one ton of fertilizer requires about half a ton of sulphuric acid. This acid is now made from brimstone, imported duty free from Sicily, and this is practically the only source of supply for this article, and there being no competition, the price is only affected by demand, and is on an average about $28 per ton. Brimstone contains from 94 to 98 per cent of pure sulphur. Certain ores, known as pyrites or sulphur ore, containing from 45 to 50 per cent of sulphur (some of which are self-burning), can be used instead of brimstone for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. As this acid is an indispensable requisite in the prosecution of most of the arts and manufacturing industries, it is manufactured in increased quantities from year to year, notably since its application to the treatment of coal oils and of commercial fertilizers; the production and consumption of this acid being some 1,400,000 tons in England and 350,000 tons in the United States. Of the 350,000 tons produced in the United States some 250,000 tons are used in the manufacture of fertilizers. In years past England used pyrites found in that country and in near neighboring countries, as a cheaper article than brimstone, from which to make sulphuric acid. More recently immense deposits of these ores have been developed in Spain. These deposits are in such vast bodies that they can be quarried instead of mined, and thereby produced at such a low cost that England has abandoned the use of her native and all other foreign ores and uses only the Spanish, so that to-day England obtains the main portion of her supply of acid from the use of Spanish ores.

Pyrites have been found at many points in the United States and Canada, and various attempts have been made during the past fifteen years to utilize them the manufacture of sulphuric acid, but the attempts have heretofore chiefly resulted in failure, in some instances entailing very heavy losses. The Canadian ore, containing about 40 per cent sulphur, from the Oxford and Albert mines, is successfully used, as is also a small quantity of pyrites mined in Massachusetts and burnt at Boston. The competition among American manufacturers of fertilizers had induced these efforts to lower the cost of acid; but recently, when it was found that the English manufacturer could produce fertilizers and furnish them to the English farmer at a lower price than they could be furnished by the American manufacturer to the farmer in this country, the subject of cheapening cost of production received renewed attention; and it was found that the lower cost to the English manufacturer was owing in great measure to the lower cost at which they were able to produce acid by the use of Spanish ore.

This ore, if relieved of all duty, can be laid down in this country as cheaply as it can be laid down in England, and the cost of fertilizers can thus be reduced one dollar and sixty cents $1.60) per ton.

The present duty on this ore is 20 per cent ad valorem or $1.40 per ton; the duty proposed by the Senate bill is 50 cents per ton of ore and 2½ cents per pound upon the content of copper. These ores contain about 2½ per cent of copper, or 50 pounds per ton; 2½ cents per pound upon this and 50 cents per ton of ore would make the duty $1.75 per ton. It is urged that the copper interest requires this protection, but these ores have never been imported for their copper, neither will they pay to import for that purpose. It is now proposed to import them for their content of sulphur, which yields a value of $30 of sulphuric acid per ton of pyrites. The copper content, as imported in the ore, is with the iron therein, simply a by-product, which can only be made available by the erection of an expensive plant, and a very large amount of labor and skill expended upon it in this country. There is virtually no market for such a low grade of copper ore.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of Spanish pyrites were imported last year for the purpose of making sulphuric acid, and up to the present time no use has been found for the cinder. This we believe to be the only lot of this ore ever imported into this country.

The saving to the farmer by manufacturing fertilizers from acid made from pyrites instead of sulphur, would be equal to $9 for each ton of pyrites used.

It will be asked, Why, if so great a saving can be made by using pyrites so small a duty as $1 75 per ton should interfere with its use—to which it is replied: In order to burn pyrites instead of brimstone a radical and expensive change is necessary in the plant; for instance, it would cost $60,000 to change plant producing acid for 30,000 tons of fertilizer per annum from brimstone to pyrites. Many manufacturers hesitate to go to so great an outlay, and every encouragement should be given them to induce them to so arrange their plant that the cost to the farmer for his fertilizer may be lessened.

Again, to make acid from pyrites requires three times the amount of manual labor employed in making acid from brimstone.

It may, and probably will be, that after becoming familiar with the treatment of Spanish ores, through the facility of obtaining labor from England, expert in the business, the American ores may be substituted, but at this time there is no known permanent supply of these ores to be obtained in this country. Attempts are being made to mine and test various ores at certain points, in a small way, but most of the ores are too far distant from the points of consumption to become available. Freight from points west of the Atlantic coast range are too high to admit of ores being brought to the coast for use, as the cost would be so increased that it would be cheaper to continue the use of brimstone. Small deposits of these ores are seeking purchasers at fancy prices, but they are yet to be tested and developed, requiring outlays of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the production of ores that may not, after all, be what is wanted, while the thoroughly tested Spanish ore can be bought, laid down at the American works, to be paid for as consumed, and contracts can be made for any quantity with thoroughly reliable people.

The present tariff places the production of fertilizers under heavy disadvantages as compared with the English manufacturer. England has a large and growing trade for these good in this country. English goods are sent out in burlap bags and goods and bags are admitted duty free—but upon the same bags, which are the only ones available for use in transporting these goods in this country, the American pays 40 per cent duty, which is a discrimination against him and in favor of the foreign manufacturer of 40 cents per ton. Five or six millions of these bags are used yearly by the fertilizer trade, paying some $200,000 in duty, which further increases the cost of fertilizer to the farmer by just that amount.

The lead chambers used in making acid, say for 30,000 tons per annum, of fertilizer, require 800,000 to 900,000 pounds of sheet lead for their construction; the duty on this lead, viz.: 2¾ cents per pound (which is prohibitory), equals $25,000. These chambers are very perishable, ten years is their average life. The increase of cost in consequence of this duty is over ten cents per ton of fertilizer. Thus, by using free Spanish pyrites—for acid—free bags and free lead, America can produce fertilizer for $2 50 per ton less than present cost, which would be a saving of $1,500,000 to the farmer in the cost of the 600,000 tons fertilizer that he uses.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FROM JANUARY 1, 1883, TO FEBRUARY 1 1883.

COUNTRIES.	Acid.	Alcohol.		Bark Peru.		Bark Quero'n.		Beeswax.	Carbon.	Dye Extracts	Flaxseed.		Glue.	Glucose.	Grape Sugar.	Lime acetate	
	Val.	Gls.	Val	Pkgs.	Val.	Pkgs.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Bush.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Val.	Bgs.	Val.
Africa																	
Argentine Republic		30329	12411							100							
Australia and New Zealand													116		3971		
Austria																	
Belgium						277	400						532				
Brazil	28																
British East Indies																	
" West Indies	372																
" Guiana	1752												90	85			
Canary Islands		7957	3100														
Central America																	
Chili										300							
China																	
Cuba	2303	600	273						16				608				
Danish West Indies																	
Denmark										615							
Dutch East Indies																	
" West Indies																	
Dutch Guiana																	
Egypt																	
England				180	2054			670	1096	9007					15125	1319	3582
France		71568	27555			1080	1725		440								
French West Indies																	
Germany									2450	26077							
Gibraltar		2900	1150														
Hayti and San Domingo									5				8				
Ireland																	
Italy		47377	18600							600							
Japan																	
Mexico	143								18	657							
Netherlands										1877							
North America, etc										5			210				
Peru																	
Philippine Islands																	
Porto Rico	27												13				
Portugal						100	350										
Russia																	
Sandwich Islands																	
Scotland						232	255		475	3849					672	133	480
Spain																	
Sweden and Norway																	
Turkey																	
United States of Colombia	263	2085	1291					338					114				
Uruguay										200							
Venezuela	88												144				
Total	4976	163616	64380	180	2054	1689	2730	1008	4500	43287			1835	85	10768	1452	4062

COUNTRIES	Oil Cake.		Oil Cottonseed.		Oil Essential.	Oil Fish.		Oil Lard.		Oil Linseed.		Oil Lubricating.		Oil Peppermint.		Oil Sperm.		Oil Whale.	
	Tons	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Val.	Gal.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Pkgs.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.
Africa								900	908	60	39								
Argentine Republic						2563	1013	2450	2222			1700	787						
Australia and New Zealand												890	425						
Austria																			
Belgium												40738	9324						
Brazil								2368	2255	10	6	932	411			74	109		
British East Indies																			
" West Indies	180	6391	300	188		99	55	1119	976	395	248	50	25			40	50		
" Guiana	20	702	50	33				2182	1879										
Canary Islands																			
Central America					120			158	134	245	160					2	3		
Chili								2101	1900			250	603						
China																			
Cuba						580	201	450	394			2101	1180			443	277		
Danish West Indies	1	42						98	83										
Denmark												5533	1000						
Dutch East Indies																			
" West Indies					32			139	129										
" Guiana																			
Egypt																			
England	7520	203329	2672	1400	197			8222	7194			509043	104366	1	100	1715	1698	15601	8950
France					650			14294	12064			92475	25613					11533	6315
French West Indies			29249	16400															
Germany					2930			2472	2422			57313	11241	62	4585	415	491		
Gibraltar																			
Hayti and San Domingo			30	16	13	53	28	65	67	412	267	150	60						
Ireland																			
Italy																			
Japan																			
Mexico					5														
Netherlands	5	150				10128	4600	236	188	270	176	3623	1848			210	313	100	70
North America, etc					256			60	50			54758	11526	25	450				
Peru								1050	937			150	21						
Philippine Islands												1298	60						
Porto Rico	17	608	186	89															
Portugal												30	8						
Russia																			
Sandwich Islands																			
Scotland	1016	26160						3022	2650			107597	22064			14751	15310		
Spain												3120	1150						
Sweden and Norway																			
Turkey																			
United States of Colombia								3304	2720	1401	864	324	159			122	158		
Uruguay																			
Venezuela					794			139	122	648	281	149	105						
Total	8762	237382	32487	18126	5117	13423	5897	44809	39354	3441	2141	883481	191976	88	5165	17772	18409	27234	15335

COUNTRIES.	Paints.	Paraffine Wax.		Pitch		Rosin.		Syer maceti.	Sponge	Tallow.		Tar.		Turpe'e.		Varish	
	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Bbls.	Val.	Bbls.	Val.	Val.	Value.	Tons.	Val.	Bbls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.	Gls.	Val.
Africa	211													500	298	50	55
Argentine Republic	135					976	5034		193					11595	6811	349	1049
Australia and New Zealand	1289					604	2388							9064	5298	920	1715
Austria																	
Belgium		146784	8150			1502	3300										
Brazil	327			25	58	1758	4558		32					15407	9173	205	264
British East Indies																	
" West Indies	417			33	79	24	84		108	2	347	20	80	1656	647	122	283
" Guiana				175	363					2	360	125	386	750	436	11	24
Canary Islands														200	116		
Central America	86			8	16	18	58			1	134	44	169	160	121	30	42
Chili	62	4148	373			300	772							7250	3202	180	198
China																	
Cuba	1307			40	95	403	1269			7	1097	177	525	3497	2026	1151	1313
Danish West Indies	4					10	30		34								
Denmark										34	5175						
Dutch East Indies																	
" West Indies										8	1482						
" Guiana																	
Egypt																	
England	1067	941727	59975			182	430	205	550	709	110274					1504	1880
France										44	7830						
French West Indies																	
Germany	1295	25318	1750					40	2698	12	1610					1621	1069
Gibraltar																	
Hayti and San Domingo	1077			7	15	114	465			25	4329	17	64	265	162	20	20
Ireland																	
Italy						665	1500										
Japan																	
Mexico	1574			15	33	3	10		94	22	4047	72	299	485	287	200	410
Netherlands	72								1242	49	7942					698	759
North America, etc	380			52	122	50	200					8	20	200	157	340	1426
Peru						70	292							2000	1144	426	370
Philippine Islands																	
Porto Rico	86					2	11		90					158	92	42	54
Portugal						1160	3568										
Russia	5																
Sandwich Islands																	
Scotland		346142	22057			501	1364	1845		267	41462					930	700
Spain																	
Sweden and Norway	825																
Turkey																	
United States of Colombia	3244			11	24	30	125		310	11	2031	45	213	3866	1756	415	544
Uruguay	130					1050	3544									860	995
Venezuela	936			5	11	248	816		21	3	573	42	217	606	385	367	309
Total	14529	1494419	92305	377	816	9670	29818	2090	5372	1196	188693	550	1973	57149	32111	10401	14079

Cocoa Soap of 400 pounds yield with natural marble.

I am instigated to the following answer by the question. "How can a natural marble be imported to an ordinary cocoa soap?"

In order to manufacture a cocoa soap of 400 pounds yield with natural marble, the lye is prepared from calcined 90 per cent. soda with 50 pounds lime to 1 cwt soda, and reduced to 20 deg. B. Next, 1 cwt. Ceylon cocoa oil is saponified with 2 cwt of the 20-graded lye, and the soap finished to a little excess.

To this soap 15 pounds salt, under boiling, are added. Before this is done, the soap will appear to be very thin and bad; but after the salt has been added, it will give a nice, clear paste. Into this paste is poured 1 cwt of 14-graded salt pickle; of course the whole must boil up again. Next and another 5 pounds salt, and finaly strew 4 pounds calcined 90 per cent. soda dry over it, let the soap boil for another half hour, and during this boiling stir in the dissolved color, red or grey. After this has been done, the soap is left to stand in the pan, until cooled to 70 deg. B., when it is dipped into the frame. The marble will already appear in the pan. The soap assumes a large, handsome marble in the middle, but it is necessary, in order to attain this, that it be coverd up very warm in the frame.

Separation of Magnesium in Testing for Potash and Soda.

BY G. CAMPARI.

The liquid from which the alkaline earths have been removed in the usual course of analysis, contains only magnesium, potassium and sodium, with ammonia salts that have been added in removing the other groups. These, being volatile, are removed by evaporation and fusion. The magnesium is then removed, and the potassium tested for by putting a small quantity of the residue in a porcelain dish, and pouring over it four or five c. c. of an alcoholic solution of hyposulphite of soda and bismuth.

If potassium is present the salt turns yellow in a few seconds. The residue may also be dissolved in a little water, and a little of this solution is added. A yellow precipitate of hyposulphite of potassium and bismuth forms either immediately or after some time, according to the quantity of potassium present.

The reagent mentioned is prepared as follows: Basic nitrate of bismuth is dissolved in the least possible quantity of cold hydrochloric acid. Twice as much hyposulphite of soda is dissolved in the least quantity of water. Both solutions are made up to equal volumes by the addition of water, but kept separately. Just before using, two or three drops of each liquid are mixed and the mixture diluted with four or five c. c. of absolute alcohol. A clear, colorless solution is obtained, which shows the above reaction (yellow precipitate) when mixed with any potassium salt.

After etsting for potash, another portion of the residue is dissolved in water, and the sulphuric acid test made with chloride of barium. If sulphates are absent, a solution of carbonate of potash is added as long as a precipitate forms. The magnesia is precipitated as carbonate and filtered out, the filtrate slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, and the excess o acid boned out, or the solution evaporated to dryness. The new residue is tested for sodium with metantimonite of potash.

If sulphates are present enough barium salt is added to precipitate it, and then, without filtering, the carbonate of potash is added as before. If there is much magnesium present, the final residue will contain sodium in the presence of a large quantity of potassium, which renders the detection of sodium more difficult. In this case it is advisable to add hydrochloric acid to the filtrate from the carbonate of magnesia, and evaporate to a small volume. On cooling, a large portion of the chloride of potassium crystalizes out. The largest part of the potassium may be precipitated with tartaric acid before testing for sodium. The filtrate must be evaporated and the residue calcined and then redissolved.—*Ana. di Chim.*

Vanillin, Cumarin and Heliotropin.

A Leipsic firm have prepared a small pamphlet on vanillin, cumarin and heliotropin, which gives some interesting information concerning these chemicals. Referring to the progress of chemistry in the synthesis of natural products, they point out, first, the immense importance of the discovery of the process for producing indigo, the annual consumption of which is about 15,000,000 of English pounds, averaging a value of £2,500,000 sterling. The problem of the synthesis of quinine, they consider, cannot remain long closed to the diligent investigations of modern chemists. The annual consumption of this article is estimated at 120,000 kilos., worth over £1,500,000 sterling.

Coming to products which have passed beyond the problematical stage, they consider that in vanillin nature has been actually surpassed by science. The prejudice of the public against the manufactured article is rapidly giving way, and in a few decades they prophesy that the present system of sending large sums of money out of the country for vanillin plus a large quantity of ballast, when pure vanillin can be bought cheaper, will be something to smile at. The product of a fairly good harvest of Bourbon and Mexican vanilla reaches about 44,000 kilos, of an average value of 50s per kilo, or say £110,000 as the total. The maximum proportion of vanillin contained in vanilla is 2 per cent, and in the lower qualities it runs down to as low as ½ per cent. But taking the whole as 2 per cent, it results that the vanilla crop represents only 880 kilos of vanillin, which, at the present price of the artificial, would cost about £40,000, and would be much cheaper if manufactured to anything like that extent. The calculation shows that a saving of £70,000 sterling might be effected.

Cumarin has been brought to equal perfection as a synthetical product, and has met with less prejudice. One ounce of cumarin is equivalent to 4 lbs of the best tonquin beans. The crop of tonquin beans does not exceed 100,000 kilos, which at 10s per kilo, makes the maximum value £50,000 sterling. This would be represented by £30,000 worth of cumarin at its present price. The chief market for tonquin beans is New York. Cumarin is said to be an excellent addition to iodoform (in the proportion of about 10 per cent), to cover its disagreeable smell.

Heliotropin has taken its place in perfumery, and is almost exclusively used as the basis of the "Extract de l'Heliotrope blanc," one of the leading articles of the perfumer. It makes a beautiful heliotrope pomade. A fine extract of heliotrope is made with 5 grammes of heliotropin, a few grammes of cumarin, 100 grammes of extract of jasmin, and 1 kilo of fine spirit. Through the increased use of this product the price has been reduced from £150 per kilo, which it cost in 1878, to £50 per kilo, which is its present rate.

Allowing for some enthusiasm on the part of the authors of the pamphlet as manufacturers, it may be admitted that the advantages of these synthetical products are as yet hardly sufficiently appreciated, and it is for that reason that we make this abstract of their essay.

Coating Pills with Gelatine.*

BY CLAY W. HOLMES.

Much has been written on the preparation of gelatine coated pills, and various contrivances have been made and offered to pharmacists, protected by patents, and at an exorbitant price, so that few attempt the extemporaneous preparation of coated pills. Like other manipulations in the laboratory, the coating of pills requires some experience, yet a reasonable amount of practice and patience will enable any pharmacist to devise means by which, at a minimum outlay, he can make a pill equal in appearance to those offered by the large manufacturers. It is the writer's desire to lay out the practical points in such a manner that any one can proceed intelligently, and without difficulty. The first point which presents itself is the pill to be coated. Pills composed entirely of dry powders offer little difficulty. Those containing a large proportion of extracts may occasion trouble. Much depends upon the excipient employed. Simple syrup is the best whenever it will make the mass sufficiently adhesive. In case this fails, confection of rose, or ext. gentian may be employed. Glycerine should never be used. If the mass is too soft, owing to the presence of a large portion of extract, stiffen it with sugar of milk or powdered gum arabic. The mass having been carefully prepared, the pills may be made either oval or spherical. The writer prefers the oval.

In making granules of arsenious acid, strychnia, or other active remedies requiring minute doses, add enough sugar of milk to give the desired size, and make the mass with simple syrup. The pill being properly made, the next point is the apparatus for coating. The writer has made use of a round tin cup, about three inches in diameter, in appearance like an ordinary blacking-box cover. The needles used were "No. 1 sharps," ordinary make. A thin layer of paste or plaster of paris and water is poured into each cup and the needles set in the plaster. Each cup will hold twenty-five needles. Place one in the center, and around that run two circles—the first, half the distance between the center and the edge of the cup; this circle to contain eight needles. The outer circle, within one-eight of an inch of the edge; this circle contains sixteen needles. If the distances are properly divided, the needles will be far enough apart to hold the largest pill without fear of contact. After the plaster has set, make more paste, thin enough to pour, then fill the cup. Let it stand until the plaster is firm, and then the cup is ready for use. The pills are readily stuck on the needles by hand, transfixing them as lightly as possible. The pill is now ready for coating. The coating solution is prepared as follows:

R. Gelatine, French (gold label).....	4 oz.
Gum arabic.....	1 oz.
Sugar.....	1 oz.
Water.....	q. s,

Dissolve the gum arabic and sugar in eight (8) ounces of hot water in a capsule by means of a water-bath. Then add the gelatine and stir it until dissolved. Should the water have evaporated to such an extent that the solution is apparently too thick, add water gradually until it has the consistency of hot syrup. Continue the heat until a pellicle forms on the surface, then pour into a cold dish. A sixteen (16) ounce porcelain-covered casserole, with handle and lip, is a convenient dish to use, or a tin vessel may be made use of, a pint cup with a lip being about the size. Let the solution stand until the temperature is somewhat lowered, stir up the solution to break pellicle, and then dip the pills into the solution, lowering carefully until completely immersed. Pull them out slowly, that the surplus gelatine may run off, and then bring the needles to a horizontal position and rotate slowly for half a minute, when the cup may be set down. As soon as the coating is sufficiently set to prevent adhering to the fingers when touched, the pills are ready to come off.

Take an alcohol lamp with a small flame, and let the needle strike the flame about ½ inch from the pill. As soon as the needle is heated, the gelatine begins to swell. Twist the pill off carefully, before the needle gets sufficiently hot to soften the pill, and with the finger stop the hole while the gelatine is hot. The pill is then ready to dispense.

If intended to keep the pills in stock, they should be exposed to the air for a few hours before bottling. After the process is finished, pour the coating solution into a wide-mouth pint bottle, and when cold pour on sufficient alcohol to make a strata ½ inch deep on the surface of the gelatine and cork tightly. In this way the gelatine will keep for any length of time. When necessary to use, again pour off the alcohol into a smaller bottle (kept ready for that purpose), place the gelatine bottle in a ½ gallon tin measure, putting a large piece of cork in the bottom to protect the bottle from direct heat, fill the measure nearly to the neck of the bottle with cold water, and put over the gas flame or on the stove. Continue the heat until the gelatine is thoroughly liquefied, and then pour into the coating-dish previously used. Place the empty bottle in the measure to keep it hot. As few or as many pills as you wish may be coated, and then the solution at once returned to the bottle. After the pills have been removed from the needles, the next consideration is to restore the needles to their original condition.

A tin pan, or any convenient vessel having a flat bottom, is filled to the depth of an inch with hot water, and the cup is set in, the points being placed downward, the water not being deep enough to reach the cup. As soon as the gelatine is soft take the cup out, and with a smal notched stick push the gelatine bulbs off, and then plunge the points into a bag of coarse emery a few times. This polishes the needles, and they are then laid aside until wanted again.

The only points of difficulty in the process, to the average pharmacist, will be the making of the pill and the proper consistence of the coating solution. Both must be learned by experience. If the coating is too thin on the pill, or does not cover it perfectly, evaporate the solution somewhat. Should it form too thick a coat, add a little hot water, and stir well. A pellicle forms rapidly, and it is necessary to stir frequently to prevent the pellicle from adhering to the pills as they are drawn out of the solution.

The difficulty in regard to the consistence of the pill shows itself in the bursting of the coating, and the exudation of the mass, when too soft, as is often the case in pills made largely from solid extracts. To remedy this, the mass must be made harder by the addition of gum arabic, or some other inert powder. Like all other labors in the laboratory, this process is open to the prospect of failure unless some degree of patience is exercised. The general working points are simple, the process does not require any elaborate machinery or contrivances, which might open a legal question as to "rights of protection," and any one can, without fear of trouble; prepare for himself the simple apparatus described in this paper, and make any pills for which he may have a demand.

* From the Proceedings of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, 1882.

TRADE REPORTS.

Liverpool.

Under date of Jan. 26, 1883, Mr. Geo G. Blackwell says:

Minerals—Barytes: both carbonate and sulphate continues to sell freely; Best lump carbonate 95s; seconds, 72s 6d@75s; common, 55s@57s6d; finely ground, £6@7 10/. Sulphate: Best lump, 37s6d@40s; medium, 20s@22s6d; common, 18s 6d; ground, standard brand, best white, 82s 6d@85s; good, 72s 6d@75s; seconds, 52s 6d@55s; common, 37s 6d@40s. China clay: Best white, 40s; good, 30@32s 6d; medium, 18s 6d; common, 18s. Cryolite: Finest lump, £24; ground, £26; seconds—lump, £17; ground, £19. Fullers' earth Kiln-dried levigated lump, 50s; ground, 70s; impalpable, £8 10s. French chalk: The arrivals this week are 100 bags and prices continues firm at £5 7s 6d@5 10s. Rottenstone: Best lump £8@8 5s; seconds, £7@7 5s. Bauxite: Irish Hill Extra quality, 25s; first, 20s; seconds, 16s; thirds, 12s. Plumbago: Best, £24; good, £20; Pyrites: Iron and cupreous, 6d per unit. Pumicestone: Selected lumps, £9@10; smalls, £7@8. Colors continue in fair demand, principally at recent quotations: Ochre: Finest Oxfordshire, at £9 10s@10; Derbyshire, 72s6d @85s; Irish, 62s 6d; French, J. C., 62s6d@65s; J. C.M, 72s@72s6d; J. C. L, 90s@92s6d. Welsh: Best, 72s6d@75s; seconds, 62s6d@65d; common, 33s6d. Welsh purple, 62s6d@65. Golden: Best, £24; good, £20@21. Umber: Stocks of Turkish continue low, and price is firm at 65s. Devonshire at 62s6d@65s. Starch powder, 30s@32s6d. White lead, £21 10s. Red lead, £17 10s. Litharge, £18. Orange lead, £27 10s. Oxide of zinc: V. M. No 1, £20 10s; No. 2, £19; R. £18 5s @£18 10s. Venetian red, £6@10. Cobalt: Prepared oxide, 11s; black, 10s; blue, 6s. Zaffres: No. 1, 3s6d; No. 2, 2s6d; No. 3, 2s. Terra Alba: Finest white 62s6d@65s; good, 52s6d@55s. Rouge Best, £23 10s@£24; ditto for jewelers, 1s per lb. Yellow chrome, 1s per lb. Drop black, 26s6d per cwt.

Under date of Jan. 26, 1882, Messrs. Rooke, Spence & Co. say:

Chemicals have been in better demand, and in some cases have again advanced.

Acids—Tartaric firm; foreign at 1s 8¼d; English held at 1s 10d per lb; Citric, dull at 2s per lb. Oxalic, held at 6d per lb.

Soda—Soda Ash, in fair request at 1¾d to 1¾d per degree; Caustic Soda in better demand at £8 for cream, £8 3s 9d to £8 5s for 60 white, and at £9 6s 3d to £9 7s 6d for 70 per cent; Bicarbonate, selling at £7 15s per ton; Hyposulphite scarce at £11 per ton; Phosphate firm at 19s per cwt; Saltcake steady, at 37s per ton; Borax in good demand at £60 per ton.

Potash—Prussiate quiet—yellow at 10d and red at 1s 10d; Chlorate held at 5¼d to 5¾d per lb; Bichrome selling at 6d; Muriate—80 per cent, value £9 10s per ton; Saltpetre quiet, barrels at 27s, and 27s 6d per cwt for kegs.

Ammonia—Sal-Ammoniac in steady demand at 45s for first and 44s per cwt for second quality; Muriate selling, white at £31 10s, and grey at £30 per ton; Carbonate moving off at 6¼d to 6½d per lb; Sulphate continues dull—grey £19, white £20 to £20 10s on spot, grey f.o.b. Hull prompt £18 17s 6d per ton.

Alum quiet—lump, tierces £6, barrels £6 2s 6d; ground, tierces £6 12s 6d, half-tierces, barrels or bags, £6 15s per ton; Aluminoferric Cake (14 per cent. alumina guaranteed), for home trade and export, at £3 2s 6d loose slabs, and £3 10s tierces.

Lime—Bleaching Powder selling freely, and closes firmly at £5 2s 6d to £5 5s per ton; Acetate quiet at £11 10s per ton.

Magnesia dull—Carbonate 42s 6d per cwt, and Calcined 1s 9d per lb.

Arsenic firm—Powdered, £11 per ton; lump, £26 per ton.

Phosphorus without change—Wedges 2s 3d, and Sticks 2s 4d per lb; Amor, 3s 4d per lb.

Copper—Sulphate steady, at £21 10s per ton Verdigris dull, at 9d to 11d per lb, as in condition.

Lead—Sugar, quiet—white £32 10s per ton, and brown 23s to 24s per cwt; Nitrate 28s per cwt

Under date of Jan. 25, 1883, Messrs. Robert Crooks & Co. say:

Saving the continuance of the improvement in Bleach, and an advance of 2s 6d per ton in the value of Caustic, owing to large enquiry and orders for spring shipment, our market as a whole cannot be said to have gained strength. Salt Cake is no better, and makers of Ash seem much more willing to sell than they were a week or two since. The demand from both the Home and Continental trades is good, but there is no adequate support coming from American buyers, without which the result is not difficult to foresee.

Soda Ash continues quiet, but is not so firm as last week, and there are indications in more than one quarter that lower prices must be taken before long, unless demand from America improves. Carbonated is still in strongest position, despite lower prices from Newcastle of ½ to 1 per cent.

Caustic Soda.—Spring demand has resulted in some large purchases, and price for prompt has been influenced thereby to extent of 1s 3d to 2s 6d per ton. Lowest figures to-day are £8 3s 9d for 60 per cent., and £9 0s 3d for 70 per cent. Two important works have stopped making for the present till prices further improve.

Bleaching Powder.—£5 is now lowest price, at which purchases are practicable; this has been the minimum quotation for several days past, and demand seems to have slackened a little. Makers and dealers still express great confidence in the future, and look for higher prices next month, but till it is seen how far the advance has been caused by speculation, this must be a matter of uncertainty. So far American buyers have given very little support to the upward movement. Newcastle prices have advanced 7s 6d during the week.

Soda Crystals are dull, but makers expect higher prices when spring orders are placed.

Liverpool, Jan. 7, 1883.

Ashes—Sales of pots to a moderate extent have been made, but chiefly at the lowest quotation. A few pearls have been done at 47s@47s6d.

Bark—Quercitson—Nothing fresh to report in Philadelphia. Some 600 bgs No. 2 Baltimore have changed hands at 5s6d.

Linseed cake—No change has yet been made in the quotation; but the market is weak, and prices have a downward tendency.

Cottonseed cakes—The unlooked for arrival of 700 tons has swamped the market, and £6 12s6d @6 15s may be looked upon as full value of prime new for some days to come.

Lard has had a downward tendency the whole week, and the market closes quiet and 1s easier.

Fish oil—We have nothing worthy of notice to report this week.

Petroleum has been in fair request, closing if anything a shade dearer. Spirit nominally dearer, though the position is unchanged.

Rosin very quiet. Medium and fine are rather scarce, and improvement in the demand for these would advance prices.

Tallow is in fair request at unchanged rates.

London.

Under date of Jan. 27, 1883, Messrs. David Taylor & Sons say:

Gambier has continued in good demand, and is quite firm at 26s 6d@27s for good quality on the spot.

Spices—Cassia lignea is unchanged at 32s@33s 6d for good unworked. Chillies—Good Zanzibar held at 83@84s, damaged sold at 78s 6d. Cloves, with large arrivals, are again rather lower at 6¼d for fair Zanzibar. Ginger—Cochin firm; small rough sold at 37@38s. African, none offering. Bengal 30@31s. Mace unchanged at 1s 3d@1s 4d for fair Penang. Nutmegs remain at 2s 2d@2s 3d for brown Penang. Pepper—Black, moderate sales have been made at 5¼d for Singapore; Penang nominal at 5¼@5⅝d. White is dull at 9½d for fair Singapore. Sago very dull at 14s@14s 3d for fair small. Tapioca is in more demand at 1⅝d for fair Singapore. Pimento firm at 3¾d for good quality.

Turmeric has continued in moderate demand at 16s@16s 6d for good Bengal.

Drugs and Chemicals—Aloes, Cape are rather dearer at 48s@48s 6d for fine, ordinary 38@39s; Socotrine, fair rather soft sold from £5@6 7s 6d. Balsam capivi quiet at 2s 4d@2s 4½d for Maranham; 12 casks have arrived. Balsam Peru remains at 12s 6d. Balsam tolu dull at 2s@2s 1d. Buchu leaves, fair greenish round sold from 6@6½d. Camphor remains at 69@70s for China and Japan. Cantharides easier at 3s 5d@3s 6d for Russian f o b. Cardamoms, fair Malabar sold at 6s@6s 3d. Caraway seeds remain at 27s 6d@28s f o b for old, and 23s for new. Cassia buds sold at 41s@41s 6d. Colombo root, fair quality sold at 41@42s. Cubebs dull at £8 for fair. Cummin seeds sold at 27@28s for good Malta. Ergot of rye. Spanish held at 1s 3d@1s 6d; Russian dull at 7@8d. Galls, blue quiet at 61@62s. Guinea grains quiet at 50@55s, Guaza, good held at 6d. Ipecacuanha, holders are asking about 6d advance, and of 63 serons offered about one-half sold; good and fine 3s 9d@4s 5d, middling to fair 2s 8d@3s 4d, and ordinary 2s 4d@2s 5d. Rapeseed steady at 63@64s for new English. Mustard seed unchanged at 9s@9s 6d for fair yellow English. Canary seed very dull at 55@60s for Turkish. Musk is dearer and sold up to 93s for fine Tonquin. Opium very quiet at 13s for good druggists' and 19s for soft shipping. Quicksilver remains dull at £5 9s 6d@5 10s for Spanish. Rhubarb, good Shensi held at 3s 6d, middling Canton sold at 1s 8d@1s 9d. Seneka root quiet at 2s 4d@2s 5d. Squills, fair quality rather brown held at 1½d. Oil aniseed remains dull at 7s 7d. Oil cassia 3s 7d@3s 8d. Oil Citronelle dull at 1⅞@2d for native. Oil Lemon grass neglected at 4⅞d. Oil peppermint very quiet at 12s@12s 3d for "HG Hotchkiss," "H & P" small sales at 12s 3d. Citric acid is dull at 1s 10¾d@1s 11d. Oxalic acid unchanged at 6d. Tartaric acid steady at 1s 10d for English. Cream tartar quiet at 134s on the spot. Arsenic firmly held at £10 10s for export. Iodine steady at 4d for crude. Chlor. pot. dull at 5¼d. Quinine quiet at 7s 9d@8s for French and English in bottles, and 6s 9d for German in tins. Sal ammoniac 44@45s for seconds and firsts. Borax, English refined quiet at 59@63s, American 57@58s.

Gums—Arabic: Turkey sorts continues in good demand at 45@52s. Animi: Fine quality inquired for at about 20s advance on last week. Benzoin: Fair Sumatra sold at £9 2s 6d. Gamboge is firmer at £16 12s 6d for fine pipe and £15@15 15s for fair. Sandrac, with large arrivals, is easier at £5@5 5s for fair quality. Shellac: Fine orange is still held at £7, other kinds are rather easier; fair second orange 80@84s; AC garnet free 70s; octagon B sold to arrive at £5 1s 3d. Sticklac remains dull at 51s for good Siam.

Under date January 25, 1883, Messrs. Rose, Wilson & Rose say:

Rape and Seed Oils—Brown rape oil: During the early part of the week prices continued to improve, and a largish business was done up to £34 for February-April, £32 May-August, and £30 10s last four; but during the last few days the demand falling off, easier prices have been accepted; we quote spot and month £34@34 10s, February-April £32 15s, May-August £31 10s, and September-December £30@30 10s. English refined £36@36 10s, Cotton oil: Crude £22 10s. Refined £25 10s@26 10s, according to make and casks. Hull is easier, and not much inquiry; spot £23 7s 6d Meds, £23 12s 6d barrels, £23 5s ordinaries; February-April £23 2s 6d, May-August £24@24 5s.

Cocoa Nut Oils—Steady. Ceylon on the spot, although the inquiry is small, maintains its price viz., £31 15s old and £32 5s new. For near at hand parcels there are buyers at £32 10s. December shipment lately made £32 15s, with further buyers, and 300 tons February-April have found buyers at £33. Cochin quiet, spot £35 10s@36. For spring shipment £30@36 10s is the nearest quotation, but nothing offers. Mauritius £32. Copra oil £31.

Palm Oil—Lagos unchanged, £37 10s.

Tallow—New St. Petersburg yellow candle maintains its price of 49s for first sorts. Sorts are rather firmer, and have found a good demand during the week. Good Australian mutton commands 45s 6d@46s, but for fine 48s is asked. Beef 42s 6d@43s 6d.

Fish Oils—A parcel of sperm recently made £70. Seal: Pale £34 10s@35, tinged £33. Newfoundland cod £37. Dark whale £29.

Naval Stores—American spirits of turpentine: The market is very steady at 39s@39s 3d spot and forward, but the business passing is only of a limited nature.

Petroleum Oil—In unison with the advance in the United States, is much firmer. Spot 6 9-16, February-March 6¾, September-December 7¾. The deliveries since 1st January have been 54,687 bbls, against 53,534 bbls same time last year.

Under date of Jan. 27, 1883, Messrs. F. W. Bowyer & Bartleet say:

Asphaltum—Syrian: Fine has been sold in quantity at 37s; for small lots the price is 38s. Inferior has realized 29s.

Colocynth, Pulp and Apples—Fine is scarce, but there is very little demand. Pressed apple is offering at 1s 1d@1s 2d.

Galls—Blues have been in limited demand, and only small sales have been made at 60s@62s 6d. A few greens have also been placed at 47s 6d. Whites are dull of sale, and easier prices would be entertained. Morea—Small sales at 31s 6d.

Gum Arabic—Trieste: In limited request at recent values. Senari: Stocks are small, but there is scarcely any inquiry. Egyptian, picked: Small sales of the lower grades at rather easier rates. Turkey sorts—The demand for sorts is very restricted, consumers generally being well supplied. Fine qualities are relatively scarce, but for good and inferior reasonable offers would be entertained. Ghezirah and Talka are difficult of sale.

Gum Tragacanth—Baghdad: The demand for the medium qualities continues, and supplies being short full values are obtained. There is more disposition to sell seconds, and lower prices would now be accepted; stocks very heavy. Hog—Good has realized 58s. Smyrna: No fine firsts are offering; seconds are in good supply, the sale, however, is very slow.

Gum Mastic—Fine is offering at 3s.

Opium—Although there is scarcely any demand for the "soft shipping" descriptions, prices remain steady. Fine Malatia is obtainable at 19s and ordinary at 18s. Fine Salonica sells slowly at 19s. For Baloukissar and Bogaditz there is very little inquiry; for fine 16s is asked, but for quantity somewhat less would probably be accepted. "Druggists'" descriptions are almost unsaleable; fine Karahissar and Beybazaar are offering at 14s and good at 13s, but nothing has been done. Seconds are in fair request, and sales have been made for manufacturing purposes at 12s, and of fine at 12s 9d. Persian having receded has been in prominent request, considerable sales having been made at 10@13s, according to quality and condition. Holders of fine are now rather firmer.

Otto Roses—Very little inquiry except for the better qualities.

Oil Geranium—Good and fine qualities are in fair request.

Sanep—Demand restricted.

Senna—Supplies are very deficient. Good leaf is offering at 1s. Siftings and sorts as well as fine leaf are much wanted.

Scammony—Fine qualities are firmly held, but there is very little demand. Seconds are plentiful. Roots—No stocks in first hands. Small quantities are offering from second hands at 85s.

Yellow Berries—Quotations are quite nominal. No stocks on this market.

Under date of January 25, 1883, Messrs. Game, Bowes & Co. say:

Cottonseed dull. Spot London and Hull £7; February, £6 17/6.

Fish Oils—Present quotation for Crude Sperm is £70 per ton, but we have not heard of any transactions the past week. Seal Oil is neglected. Small sales of Newfoundland Cod have been made at $37 per ton.

Cocoa Nut Oil—is hardly so firm. Ceylon on the spot is £31 15/ old, £32 5/ new in pipes, £32 10/ in hhds., forward oil being £32 15/@£33, according to shipment, sellers in all positions, whilst Cochin is £35@36, as in quality on the spot, but there are buyers at £36 5/ per ton for present shipments.

Turpentine—has been firm, but closes quieter; spot spot 39/, February and April 39/3; for September and December there are sellers at 34/, at which price a small business has been done.

Petroleum Oil.—The market was very flat the beginning of the week, when sales of short prompt were made down to 6 1-16d per gallon. Prices are since rather better, and we close firm this evening at 6¼d@6 9-16d spot.

Rosin.—The market is unchanged. A fair enquiry exists for strained at 5/3 delivered terms but sellers ask now 5/4½ per cwt.

Under date of Jan. 25th, 1882, Messrs. S. C. Joyce & Co., say:

Refined Petroleum Oil—(American Refined)—In the absence of much speculation the market at the close last week dropped ⅛@¼d per gal; on Monday this was partly recovered, and we are again firming up. Spot oil continues in fair demand. Crude oil, after falling to 87c, has now risen to $1. The bottom prices touched were 6 1-16@6 3-16d, expired prompt, 6¾d March-April, and 7 1-16d last four. Our closing prices are now 6¾d spot oil, ordinary brands, &c; February 6 9-16d, March-April 6 11-16d, May 6¾@6⅞d, last four, few sellers at about 7¼d.

The total quantity in sight for London is now about 290,000 bbls against 420,000 bbls in September.

	1883. Bbls.	1882. Bbls.
Stock in London this day ...	204,430	170,511
Landed last week	15,018	1,177
Delivered last week	13,987	11,217

Naphtha (Petroleum)—Unchanged; deodorized 7½@8d.

	Bbls.
Stock this day (common)	1,465
Landed last week	
Delivered last week	828

Coal Oil—Offers at about 6¼d ex ship for fine quality.

	1883. Bbls.	1882. Bbls.
Stock this day	1,545	711
Landed last week	500	...
Delivered last week	75	169

Lubricating Oil—Dull and easier. American pale 9.00 £13@12 on the spot; natural (dark colored) oils £8@10; English refined thick heavy oil £14 pale to £16 British 8.65 about £8, 8.85 about £9. Lard oil: English £70, American £69,

Turpentine—Quiet. Spot 39s, forward 39s 6d.

Paraffine Wax—English hard. 120 deg upwards from 5@6d, as to color and melting point.

Paraffine Scale—Firm. British hard, fine quality, 4@4½d, ditto semi refined 4⅝@4¾d, American pale 4¼@4½d, soft remelted pale 3½@3¾d.

Antwerp.

Under date of Jan. 19, 1883, Messrs. Souheur & Neizert say:

Dyewoods.—Business is small from scarcity in St. Domingo log-wood. We quote, as per our last.

Turpentine.—After the animation during last week, the demand for American spirits has fallen off to a great extent, and prices in sympathy with English advices are weak. fl24 per 50 kilos is asked.

French spirits are scarce and quoted at fl25 per 50 kilos.

Petroleum.—American refined—Attention has been chiefly confined to spot oil, in which large sales have been made at advancing figures. We quote: Spot, fr19¾; January, February, March, April, do; September, December, fr21½.

Importations during week	20,286 bbls.
Delivered during week.	26,000 do
Stock in Antwerp this day	155,341 do

Naphtha.—Quiet, fr23½ per 100 kilos on the spot.

Oils.—Linseed oil, fr51½; Rape oils—brown, fr77; refined, fr81.75; Olive oils—Messina. fr93; Malaga, fr95; Cocoanut oils—Cochin. fr93; Ceylon, fr84; Palm oil, fr94 per 100 kilos.

Rosin—Good strained American is quoted at fr2¾ per kilos.

Lard—Spot, fr133@136; January, April, do.

Calcutta.

Under date of Jan. 2d, 1882, Messrs. C. C. Bancroft & Co. say:

Saltpetre—We have no change to report in this article during the fortnight under review. Supplies are light and the new crop is coming in very slowly and in very small parcels. The sales reported amount to 130 tons or thereabouts, at prices ranging from Rs 6-4, without guarantees, to Rs 6-7 per maund for 5 to 6 per cent refraction. Stocks 18,000 bags of all sorts.

Linseed—A moderate business has been done in this article at Rs 3-15@4-1 per maund for medium to bold grains, and Rs 3 13 per maund for small 4 per cent refraction.

Turmeric—We hear of sales to the extent of 2,600 bgs Daisee and Pubna mixed at Rs 4-6@4-8 per maund. Stock of Pubna is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 maunds, and about 300 bgs Coringa. We quote Rs 4-7@4-10 per maund for Pubna, Rs 4-6@4-8 per maund for Daisee and Rs 7-8 for Corings.

Ginger—We hear of sales of 150 maunds at Rs 10-6 per maund. Stock 200 bgs.

Myrabollams—Nothing doing in this article. We quote gross at Rs 1-5@1-8 and cleaned at Rs 1-10@1-12 per maund. Stock 3,000 to 4,000 maunds.

Nux vomica—There are about 500 maunds on the spot, which are held for higher prices. We quote Rs 1-10@1-12 per maund for cleaned.

Shellac—The market is very steady. Sales are reported of 200 to 300 cases V.S.O. at Rs 41, 250 cases W.A. January-February delivery at Rs 32-3, 200 cases T. N. and 100 cs G. W. at Rs 32-8, and 100 cases diamond S. at Rs 34.

Indigo—There have been five public sales during the period under review, at which 5,103 chests have been disposed of. The quantity out of the market is estimated at 90,000 maunds, against 82,000 last year. Desirable qualities of Bengal and Tirhoot have sold rather better.

Rotterdam.

Under date of January 23, 1883, Messrs. Mees & Moens say:

Gums—39 cases and 418 kranjangs (about 42,200 kilos) copal, ex Jafnhar from Macassar, put up at public auction here to-day, have been sold at f9¾@18.

Dyes—About 80 cases Java indigo changed hands at late prices. In madders there is but little stirring.

Dyewoods—St Domingo logwood is offered at f3¾.

Palm Oil and Palm Kernels—Offers by secret tender are invited on the 24th inst for about 160 tons Congo palm oil and about 140 tons palm kernels, for delivery after arrival per steamer Afrikaan, which also carries about 10 tons Loanda palm oil and about 330 tons decorticated groundnuts, which will make their appearance in the market after arrival.

Petroleum—Refined: A partial reduction of the price for spot oil attracted in the early part of the week several orders for consumption in the provinces and even also for export. Subsequently the demand abated. Futures exhibited but little activity at current market rates.

	Bbls.
Stock on hand in bonded store	50,889
On board or on the quay	8,440
Loaded per Mathilda C. Smith	4,000
" " Paramatta	6,000
Total	69,329

Rosin—American f3¼ for good strained, with sellers.

Spices—Sales have been closed here of 13 cases mace, besides of 488 bags black pepper, ex Prinses Marie and Prins Hendrik and at Amsterdam of 599 bags more, ex Marsala. Another shipment of 492 bags ex this steamer is being put up at Amsterdam to-day.

Spirits of Turpentine—American landing sold and remain on sale at f24¼.

Manchester.

Under date of Jan. 27, 1883, Messrs. J. Berger Spence & Co. say:

Chemicals—The continued improvement experienced for the last few weeks is still fairly well maintained, more especially with respect to alkalies and their kindred manufactures. There is, however, an absence of the recent excitement, and operations are now assuming a more bona-fide character, and if the impetus which this department has received has been brought about without the unreliable assistance of purely speculatively operations, it may be fairly assumed that the recent advance has a moderate chance of remaining permanent. In some directions, however, notably on the part of home and export buyers, there is a strong feeling that the comparatively rapid increase in values is not based upon the generally accepted laws of supply and demand, and in the absence of any marked improvement in the staple industries of this and other countries, it is without doubt somewhat precarious to place to much reliance upon the continuance of a rapid advance in any single branch of industry dependent, as it undoubtedly is, upon other and more extensive manufacturers. A probable reduction in the make of caustic so a has had the effect of increasing the present value of this article some 2s 6d per ton, and for early spring shipment even a larger promium is required. Bleaching powder continues to receive a marked amount of attention; there is now, however, less difficulty in procuring supplies for earty delivery, and makers, having cleared the immediate production, are not disinclined to entertain forward business at about current rates, which is undoubtedly a wise proceeding, it being generally assumed that the present comperatively high prices will stimulate production both here and on the Continent and consequently tend to weaken the market. Soda ash is quoted slightly higher, with a satisfactory demand on export account. The supplies of arsenic are still far from plentiful, and parcels for early delivery meet with ready sale at full rates. Metallic salts, with few exceptions, well maintain their recent values. Acetate of lime meets with more inquiry, while that of lead is neglected and somewhat difficult of sale.

Minerals—Brimestone is scarcely perhaps so in price; supplies are coming forward more freely, although freights remain unchanged. The tarnsactions are confined chiefly to the spot, buyers preferring to defer covering their forward requirements in the hope of obtaining a concession upon the present quotations. Talc still enjoys a satisfactory sale without change in value. The demand for china clay has not increased to any appreciable extent. Stocks at both the outposts and the mines are large, and in some instances increasing.

Singapore.

Under date of December 23, 1882, Messrs. Gilfillan, Wood & Co. say:

Gambier—Supplies have not come in so freely as was expected, which has made dealers ask higher prices while buyers are not inclined to follow, London being lower; in consequence there has not been much business done, sales for the fortnight being only 700 tons. At closing buyers offer $6 10 per picul, while sellers ask $6 20 per picul. Cubes continue scarce and are nominally worth $10¾ per picul for fine No. 1.

Black Pepper—Small contracts have been made for new crop, delivery in five weeks, at from $13¼ down to $13 05 per picul. A large business could be done at lower prices but dealers will not entertain such offers meantime.

White Pepper—No supplies are on the market, a few tons dry Rhio sold at $24 per picul.

Sago Flour—The values are steady at $3¼ per picul for Sarawak, and $3 per picul for Brunei.

Pearl Sago—There is a moderate demand and small grain is steady at $3 40 per picul.

Tapioca—There has not been much business done in flake and values are steady at $3 to $3 5 per picul, according to quality. Over 300 tons of Pearl have been sold at $3 40 to $3 45 per picul for good medium and small.

Nutmegs—No business has been reported, dealers are offering to sell at lower prices, but buyers hold off.

Mace—Good quality is quoted $44 per picul, but supplies of all qualities are exceedingly small.

Cloves—A small sale of Amboyna quality has been made at $25 per picul, but there is no general demand.

Gum Copal—About 1400 piculs have been sold at ftom $5 per picul for unscraped up to $8¾ per picul for good native scraped. Stocks of good quality are small and firmly held.

Gum Damar—There is not much demand, and good Palembang has been sold at $17¼ per picul.

Chemical and Scientific Notes.

URO ROSEINE, A NEW PIGMENT.—This pigment was first found on adding pure hydrochloric acid to the urine of a diabetic patient. In four other cases of the same disease it was absent. Hitherto it has not been detected in the urine of healthy persons, but in that of about 10 per cent. of patients affected with chlorisis, osteomalacia, nephritis, typhus abdominalis, etc. It is of a beautiful rose color, dyes wool and silk, and may be separated from urine by gentle agitation with amyle alcohol. It is very unstable, and has not yet been sufficiently purified for analysis.—*M. Nencki and N. Sieber.*

COTTONSEED OIL (Some of its Uses in Pharmacy and its Detection when mixed with Olive Oil. By S. S. Bradford, Ph.G.).—Having had occasion, during the last six years, to manufacture lead plaster in considerable quantities, it occurred to me that cottonseed oil might be used instead of olive oil, at less expense and with as good results. The making of this plaster with cottonseed oil has been questioned, as according to some authorities the product is not of good consistence and is apt to be soft, sticky and dark colored, but in my experience such is not the case. If the U.S.P. process is followed in making this plaster, substituting for the olive oil cottonseed oil, and instead of one-half pint of boiling water one and one-half pint are added, the product obtained will be equally as good as that from olive oil. My results with this oil in making lead plaster led me to try it in making the different liniments of the pharmacopœia, with the following results:

Linimentum Ammoniæ.—This liniment, made with cottonseed oil is of much better consistency than when made with olive oil. It is not so thick, will pour easily out of the bottle, and if the ammonia used is of proper strength, will make a perfect liniment.

Linimentum Calcis.—Cottonseed oil is not at all adapted to making this liniment. It does not readily saponify, separates quickly, and it is almost impossible to unite when separated.

Linimentum Camphoræ.—Cottonseed oil is far superior to olive oil in making this liniment, it being a much better solvent of camphor. It has not that disagreeable odor so commonly found in the liniment.

Linimentum Chloroformi.—Cottonseed oil being very soluble in chloroform, the liniment made with it leaves nothing to be desired.

Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis.—When liq. plumbi subacet. is mixed with cottonseed oil and allowed to stand for some time, the oil assumes a reddish color similar to that of freshly made tincture of myrrh. When the liquor is mixed with olive oil, if the oil be pure, no such change takes place. Noticing this change, it occurred to me that this would be a simple and easy way to detect cottonseed oil when mixed with olive oil. This change usually takes place after standing from twelve to twenty-four hours. It is easily detected in mixtures containing five per cent or even less of the oil, and I am convinced, after making numerous experiments with different oils, that it is peculiar to cottonseed oil.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*

AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OF SALICYLIC ACID.—According to W. Alexejeff, solutions of salicylic acid are obtained by heating the acid with water in closed tubes slightly above 100 deg. When they are cooled quickly, the whole becomes a crystalline magma, but when they are cooled slowly peculiar results are obtained, the acid separating sometimes as an oil and sometimes in crystals.

ON THE PRESENCE OF CHLORINE IN OXYGEN GAS PREPARED FROM CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.—Schonbein observed that chlorate of potassium, heated with a little ferric oxide, yields oxygen gas contaminated with chlorine. Pettenkofer and Voit have also noticed the presence of chlorine in oxygen gas prepared from a mixture of chlorate of potassium and binoxide of manganese (or powdered quartz, or oxide of copper). A. Wagner having also made this observation, determined to ascertain the cause, and we quote here the results he arrived at: Oxygen gas prepared from commercial chlorate of potassium (at least from that used by Wagner) is always contaminate with chlorine. On the other hand, chemically pure chlorate of potassium yields a gas completely free from chlorine, provided every trace of organic substances or carbonic acid gas is absent. Carbonic acid may decompose even chemically pure chlorate of potassium, when heated, so as to liberate some chlorine; the same effect is caused by organic substances, and, in this case, the residue has a strongly alkaline reaction. The presence of chlorate of calcium may also produce the separation of a little free chlorine, as has been already noticed by Wachter. *Zeitsch. f. Anal. Chem.*, 1892, 507.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SULPHUROUS ACID.—Sulphurous acid, which is known to have given some excellent results in catarrhal affections, as a disinfectant or antiseptic, etc., is not much used except in the form of gas resulting from the combustion of sulphur. Its solution in water is supposed not to keep, and it is rarely to be met with in the pharmaceutical laboratory. But why should we not keep it as well as solution of hydrochloric acid, ammonia, etc? One volume of water will dissolve nearly fifty times its bulk of sulphurous acid gas at the temperature of 20 deg. C., and with the barometer at thirty inches. Mr. John Gamgee proposes to use the alcoholic solution of sulphurous acid, a product which he considers well worthy the attention of medical practioners. This solution contains three hundred times its volume of sulphurous acid. It is therefore a means of procuring very large quantities of this useful agent, hitherto so little employed, in a very small bulk, and supplies us with a valuable medical and hygienic agent.—*Exchange.*

ON THE DETERMINATION OF ALKALOIDS AS PICRATES.—According to Hager, most of the alkaloids, albumins and albuminoids may be estimated as picrates by precipitating their sulphates in an aqueous solution by means of solution of picric acid. As the precipitates are easily soluble in water, they must be washed with a saturated solution of picric acid. By pressing the filter between blotting-paper, the excess of the solution of picric acid may be removed so completely that no weighable trace of picric acid will remain on drying. The last traces of it might also, if necessary, be removed by washing with petroleum ether. The precipitates may be removed from the filter without appreciable loss. During drying, the temperature should not rise above 40 deg. C. (104 deg. F). —*Zeitsch. f. Anal. Chem.*, 1892, 590.

DIETHYLACETATE AND DIMETHYLACETATE AS ANÆSTHETICS.—Dr. Mering, at a recent meeting of German naturalists and physicians, reports experiments with two anæsthetics of the ethyl and methyl series. The former has a burning, pungent taste, the latter a disagreeable taste and smell. Both produces narcosis rapidly in frogs and rabbits, with slowing of the heart's action, and, finally, weakening of respiratory movements, acting, when inhaled, much like chloroform. When the former was tried on criminals it acted well, causing narcosis without bad after-effects.

ARTIFICIAL OIL OF ALMONDS.—M. Dusart acts upon hydride of benzoyle with cyanhydric acid either directly or in solution. The mixture is kept at a moderate temperature for several hours in an apparatus provided with a cooler, and the product is washed first with water, then with a weak solution of potash. Finally the oil is rectified.

The essence of bitter almonds thus prepared is identical with the natural essence prepared by fermentation and destillation, etc. Both present the composition of cyanhydrate of hydride of benzoyle, in which the ordinary chemical reactions of cyanhydric acid are masked more or less completely.—*Drug Circ.*

OIL OF CINNAMON LEAVES.—The ethereal oil from the leaves of the Ceylon cinnamon consists of the most part of eugenol, which boils a little under 245 deg., corresponding to an eugenol prepared from clove oil. The oil was free from cynamic aldehyde, which is the chief constituent of Ceylon cinnamon bark oil; on the other hand, it contains a small quantity of another aldehyde, which as yet has not been identified.—*Arch. Pharm.*

PURIFIED SOLUTION OF TANNIN.—A German pharmacist, J. Heine, in oder to get rid of the peculiar odor which this product invariably possesses, and which is extremely disagreeable to many persons, found it necessary to eliminate the green resinous matter which usually accompanies it. This effects in the following manner:

The tannin is dissolved in twice its own weight of boiling water, and the solution is introduced into a clean flask, where it is allowed to become quite cool. For every six parts of tannin thus dissolved there are added half to one part of ordinary sulphuric ether, and the whole is well shaken up together. Under these circumstances the mixture soon becomes greenish colored and cloudy, and in the course of a few hours the coloring matter is found coagulated and deposited at the bottom of the flask. The liquor is then filtered. In this way a very limpid and odorless solution of pure tannin is obtained.

BROMINE AS A DISINFECTANT.—In a paper on the above subject, read at the Berlin Apothecaries' Congress, Dr. Franke, of Charlottenburg, called attention to the fact that the difference between disinfection and deodorization has only recently been appreciated by the general public. It is, however, now known that many inodorous substances are highly dangerous communicators of disease. The researches of Dr. Koch have brought to light the fact that a number of so-called disinfectants which have been employed for many years are quite insufficient preservatives against many kinds of diseased germs. Thus of late the search after new and reliable disinfectants has been actively carried on. Bromine has materially decreased in price since its production on a large scale at Stassfurt has made it an article of commerce, and Dr. Franke claims to have succeeded in obviating the difficulties which its strong corrosive qualities and other circumstances placed in the way of its general adoption. By the employment of organic acid combinations of alkalies he has succeeded in obtaining, in a fluid form, eight-tenths of the volume of bromine. The evaporation of the bromine is, he states, thereby considerably retarded and a permanent disinfection facilitated. For mere deodorization a comparatively small quantity of bromine suffices, while for real disinfection a greater bulk is required. Experiments made by the Berlin sanitary officials have resulted in the fact being established that three and a half ounces of bromine could disinfect a space of 918 cubic feet against the most inveterate forms of infection, for removing which sulphurous acid had proved unsuccessful. Other experiments showed that for simple deodorization one-third of an ounce of bromine, hung up high, is sufficient for a space of 7,000 cubic feet. With reference to the use of bromine in the practice of medicine, he remarked that in a gaseous form bromine could be introduced into parts of the body not accessible to any other corrosive agent. In connection with the corrosive properties of bromine, he stated that petroleum had been accidentally discovered to be a cure for burns caused by bromine in a fluid state.—*London Lancet.*

PRODUCTION OF LOW TEMPERATURES.—L. Cailletet gives an account of some of his experiments on the use of liquefied gas, particularly ethylene, for the production of low temperatures.

Ethylene is liquified at plus 1 degree by a pressure of 45 atmospheres; its critical point is in the neighborhood of plus 13 degrees, while that of carbon dioxide corresponds to plus 31 degrees. These properties led Cailletet to determine whether a more intense cold could not be produced by liquefied ethylene than by liquefied nitrous oxide. In order to compare these temperatures, he made use of a thermometer with an arbitrary scale, filled with carbon disulphide. When plunged in liquefied ethylene, this thermometer indicated a temperature corresponding closely to —105 degrees, far below that caused by liquid nitrous oxide, which is — 88 degrees.

The ethylene used in the experiments was prepared in the usual way by heating a mixture of alcohol and concentrated sulphuric acid, and after being purified by passing through cold sulphuric acid and caustic potash solution, to remove the ether and sulphur dioxide, was compressed by means of a powerful pump, designed by M. Cailletet, in bottles previously tested by a pressure of several hundred atmospheres. By this apparatus, ethylene was readily liquefied, but its employment in the liquid state presented serious difficulties, for when the attempt was made to draw off the liquid ethylene from the bottle in the ordinary way, as with nitrous oxide, no trace of liquid was obtained, and it was therefore necessary to devise a special apparatus in order to make use of it as a source of cold.

When liquid ethylene is allowed to escape from the receiver in such a manner that the liquid drops strike directly against the apparatus to be cooled, there is no great loss of the liquid, and the temperature is further lowered by the expansion of the gas not liquefied. These conditions are best realized by fixing the receiver containing the cooled liquid ethylene in an iron support, and attaching to the orifice of the receiver, directed downward, a tube of glass of 5 or 6 mm. diameter, bent at a right angle. When the stop-cock is opened, the compressed gas and the liquid are projected with moderate velocity against the apparatus to be cooled. Liquefied ethylene, by evaporation at the atmospheric pressure, can thus produce a cold more intense than has hitherto been realized by any other means; it possesses the advantage, moreover, of remaining liquid and transparent at temperatures at which nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide become solid and opaque.

In experimenting upon liquefaction of oxygen with the aid of liquid ethylene, M. Cailletet has obtained interesting results differing entirely from those previously observed by him when nitrous oxide was made use of as a source of cold. In the latter case, when the tension of the compressed oxygen cooled to minus 88 degrees by means of liquid nitrous oxide was suddenly diminished by allowing a portion of it to escape, there was produced a light cloud which disappeared immediately on stopping the escape of the gas; when, however, the oxygen was cooled to at least minus 105 degrees by means of liquid ethylene, there was noticed an appearance of tumultuous ebullition which lasted for quite an appreciable time and which resembled the sudden projection of a liquid into the tube.

M. Cailletet hopes to produce still lower temperatures by condensing, by means of the apparatus now at his disposal, gases more difficultly liquefiable than ethylene.—*Amer. Chem. Jour.*

ON THE ACTION OF PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE UPON GALLIC ACID.*—More than a year ago I experimented upon the action of phthalic anhydride upon gallic acid, with results similar to those of Mr. Stebbins. My object was to find a more economical method for the production on a large scale of gallein (and coerulein) than given in the books. The substitution of gallic acid in place of pyrogallol readily suggested itself. Subsequently I found in a synopsis by Ch. Lauth of

* Geo A. Prochazka, in *Journ. Am. Chem. Soc.* December, p. 296.

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Plain and Pomade	2 oz. $7 00	4 oz. $30 00	per gross.
Medicated	2 oz. $20 00	4 oz. $32 00	"
Cold Cream, porcelain pots	2 oz.	$20 00	"
Camphor Ice, tin boxes	2 oz	$18 00	"
Scalpene	2 oz.	$17 00	"
"	4 oz	$30 00	"
Cosmetic, large		$18 00	"
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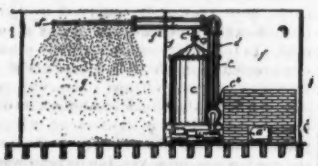
the report on dyestuffs, of the jury of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 (*Monit. Teint.* 1878), that gallein was prepared by heating together phthalic anhydride and pyrogallic or gallic acid. My own results had been anticipated. My own results were never published. In making my remarks at the November meeting it was not my object to substitute a doubtful claim of originality, substantiated by experiments hid under the bushel, in place of Mr. Stebbins', but to call attention to the fact that he had been anticipated as early at least as 1878 by those European manufacturers, who had utilized the reaction in question. Mr. Stebbins does not appear to have been aware of this fact, which through a small notice had become known only to the initiated few. The very careful and detailed experiments (much more exhaustive than my own) of Mr. Stebbins, merit the widest attention, and the public owes to him a debt of gratitude for their publication.

RECENT PATENTS.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents.)

271,281. PROCESS OF AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING SOAP. Filed Sept. 29, 1882. Issued Jan. 30, 1883.



Claim.—1. In the manufacture of soap, the process of converting the previously prepared soap-liquor into a powder from which it is to be molded into bars or cakes, consisting substantially as follows: taking the previously-prepared soap in the hot liquid state and converting it into a fine spray, and allowing such sprayed or atomized soap liquor to pass through and in contact with the atmosphere a distance sufficient to convert it into a powder before reaching the surface from which it is to be collected for conversion into bars or cakes, substantially as shown and described.

2. In the manufacture of soap the apparatus for converting the previously prepared soap-liquor into powder, from which it is to be molded into bars or cakes, consisting substantially as follows: the pump for forcing the soap-liquor, the pipe or other conduit for conveying the forced soap-liquor to the proper height, and having at its end or ends means for spraying the soap-liquor, and the steam-tight jacket surrounding such pipe or conduit for keeping the soap-liquor at a proper temperature and consistency, substantially as shown and described.

3. In the manufacture of soap, the apparatus for converting the previously-prepared soap-liquor into a powder, from which it is to be molded into bars or cakes, consisting of the following instrumentalities, viz: the kettle *a*, the pump *b*, the discharge-pipe *d*, with its perforated end *d'*, the steam-jacket *e*, surrounding the pipe *d*, and the steam-boiler *c*, all arranged, as shown, in the compartments *f* and *f'*, and combined and operating substantially as shown and described.

271,604. MANUFACTURE OF OILS FROM VEGETABLES, ETC. Filed Oct. 31, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.

Claim.—1. The process of manufacturing vegetable oil, consisting in boiling vegetables and other substances of an oleaginous nature under a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, substantially as described.

2. The process of manufacturing vegetable oil, consisting in boiling vegetables and other substances of an oleaginous nature under a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, and filtering the resultant oil through charcoal, substantially as set forth.

271,894. MEDICAL COMPOUND. Filed Dec. 21, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.

Claim.—The herein described medical compound, consisting of the extract of echinacea, extract of hop, and the extract of wormwood, in the proportions specified.

271,901. DETERGENT OR COMPOUND FOR REMOVING PAINT. Filed Oct. 23, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.

Claim.—As a new article of manufacture for removing paint, etc., a composition of water, caustic soda, and aqua-ammonia, in the proportions of one gallon of water to two pounds of caustic soda and one ounce of aqua-ammonia.

271,973. COMMERCIAL PUTTY. Filed Oct. 13, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.

Claim.—A putty composed of shell-marl and oil, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

TRADE MARKS

10,013. LUBRICATING OILS. Application filed November 20, 1882. Registered February 6, 1883.

The words "Corliss Engine."

10,014. LAUNDRY SOAP. Application filed December 20, 1882. Registered February 6, 1883.

The word "Popular."

10,015. LIVER-PILLS. Application filed November 10, 1882. Registered February 6, 1883.

The monogram composed of the letters "W A."

LABELS.

2,950. Title: "BRILL'S SPERMOLINE SEWING MACHINE OIL." Application filed January 10, 1883. Registered February 6, 1883.

2,960. Title: "GLOBE PLASTER." Application filed January 12, 1883. Registered February 6, 1883.

2,965. "MY MARYLAND BITTERS." Application filed January 4, 1883. Registered February 6, 1883.

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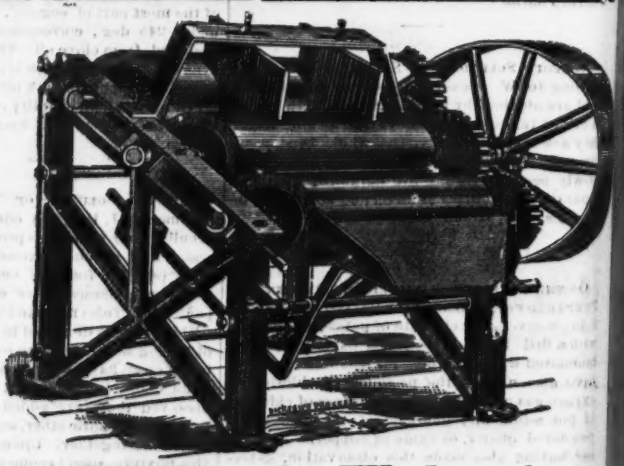

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The advantage of the Putty Mill is that it makes 800 lbs. in a batch, discharges itself when done, and more thoroughly mixes the whiting and oils, so the putty keeps longer without getting hard.

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Your attention is called to this preparation of Petroleum under the above name as being a pure Amorphous Paraffine *free* from any admixtures of wax or foreign substance and at a *melting point of* 120 *deg. Fahr.*. The manufacturers of Petrolatum, confidently place it before the *Profession and the world*, as being a product entirely *free* from all *objectionable features usually encountered* in the use of *other preparations of Petroleum Jellies*. Being at a *high melting* point (120 degrees), and *free* from all irritating properties, renders it *particularly* serviceable as an application to irritated surfaces, or as a *base* for all *cerates and ointments*, and can be used with perfect safety in all cases where a soothing and Healing cerate is required.

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ANALYSIS:

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Malt Sugar	46.65
Dextrine, Bitter Extractives, and Fatty substances	22.5
Albuminoids	2.5
Phosphates	1.713
Sulphates and Chlorides of Potash and Soda, etc	.51
Water	26.1
	99.973

This Extract of Malt is one of the best samples which have come under my notice. The various combinations of the Extract are all that they are represented to be, and in my opinion, cannot to prove valuable additions to the physician's armamentorium.

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Author of "Text Book of Chemical Analysis, &c."
LONDON, October 20, 1879.

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A VISIT to our SPONGE DEPARTMENT will convince buyers that it will not be necessary to g elsewhere to purchase, OUR DISPLAY being the most complete.

WE ALSO OFFER, our own packing, Flor Sheeps Wool Spon unbleached and from all foreign stances. BAHAM SPONGES direct fr our Agents in Na all reliable packing.

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Chemical and Scientific Notes.

URO-ROSEINE, A NEW PIGMENT.—This pigment was first found on adding pure hydrochloric acid to the urine of a diabetic patient. In four other cases of the same disease it was absent. Hitherto it has not been detected in the urine of healthy persons, but in that of about 10 per cent. of patients affected with chlorisis, osteomalacia, nephritis, typhus abdominalis, etc. It is of a beautiful rose color, dyes wool and silk, and may be separated from urine by gentle agitation with amylic alcohol. It is very unstable, and has not yet been sufficiently purified for analysis.—*M. Nencki and N. Sieber.*

COTTONSEED OIL (Some of its Uses in Pharmacy and its Detection when mixed with Olive Oil. By S. S. Bradford, Ph.G.).—Having had occasion, during the last six years, to manufacture lead plaster in considerable quantities, it occurred to me that cottonseed oil might be used instead of olive oil, at less expense and with as good results. The making of this plaster with cottonseed oil has been questioned, as according to some authorities the product is not of good consistence and is apt to be soft, sticky and dark colored, but in my experience such is not the case. If the U.S.P. process is followed in making this plaster, substituting for the olive oil cottonseed oil, and instead of one-half pint of boiling water one and one-half pint are added, the product obtained will be equally as good as that from olive oil. My results with this oil in making lead plaster led me to try it in making the different liniments of the pharmacopœia, with the following results:

Linimentum Ammoniæ.—This liniment, made with cottonseed oil, is of much better consistency than when made with olive oil. It is not so thick, will pour easily out of the bottle, and if the ammonia used is of proper strength, will make a perfect liniment.

Linimentum Calcis.—Cottonseed oil is not at all adapted to making this liniment. It does not readily saponify, separates quickly, and it is almost impossible to unite when separated.

Linimentum Camphoræ.—Cottonseed oil is far superior to olive oil in making this liniment, it being a much better solvent of camphor. It has not that disagreeable odor so commonly found in the liniment.

Linimentum Chloroformi.—Cottonseed oil being very soluble in chloroform, the liniment made with it leaves nothing to be desired.

Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis.—When liq. plumbi subacet. is mixed with cottonseed oil and allowed to stand for some time, the oil assumes a reddish color similar to that of freshly made tincture of myrrh. When the liquor is mixed with olive oil, if the oil be pure, no such change takes place. Noticing this change, it occurred to me that this would be a simple and easy way to detect cottonseed oil when mixed with olive oil. This change usually takes place after standing from twelve to twenty-four hours. It is easily detected in mixtures containing five per cent or even less of the oil, and I am convinced, after making numerous experiments with different oils, that it is peculiar to cottonseed oil.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*

AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OF SALICYLIC ACID.—According to W. Alexejeff, solutions of salicylic acid are obtained by heating the acid with water in closed tubes slightly above 100 deg. When they are cooled quickly, the whole becomes a crystalline magma, but when they are cooled slowly peculiar results are obtained, the acid separating sometimes as an oil and sometimes in crystals.

ON THE PRESENCE OF CHLORINE IN OXYGEN GAS PREPARED FROM CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.—Schonbein observed that chlorate of potassium, heated with a little ferric oxide, yields oxygen gas contaminated with chlorine. Pettenkofer and Voit have also noticed the presence of chlorine in oxygen gas prepared from a mixture of chlorate of potassium and binoxide of manganese (or powdered quartz, or oxide of copper). A. Wagner having also made this observation, determined to ascertain the cause, and we quote here the results he arrived at: Oxygen gas prepared from commercial chlorate of potassium (at least from that used by Wagner) is always contaminate with chlorine. On the other hand, chemically pure chlorate of potassium yields a gas completely free from chlorine, provided every trace of organic substances or carbonic acid gas is absent. Carbonic acid may decompose even chemically pure chlorate of potassium, when heated, so as to liberate some chlorine; the same effect is caused by organic substances, and, in this case, the residue has a strongly alkaline reaction. The presence of chlorate of calcium may also produce the separation of a little free chlorine, as has been already noticed by Wachter. *Zeitsch. f. Anal. Chem.*, 1882, 507.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SULPHUROUS ACID.—Sulphurous acid, which is known to have given some excellent results in catarrhal affections, as a disinfectant or antiseptic, etc., is not much used except in the form of gas resulting from the combustion of sulphur. Its solution in water is supposed not to keep, and it is rarely to be met with in the pharmaceutical laboratory. But why should we not keep it as well as solution of hydrochloric acid, ammonia, etc.? One volume of water will dissolve nearly fifty times its bulk of sulphurous acid gas at the temperature of 20 deg. C., and with the barometer at thirty inches. Mr. John Gamgee proposes to use the alcoholic solution of sulphurous acid, a product which he considers well worthy the attention of medical practioners. This solution contains three hundred times its volume of sulphurous acid. It is therefore a means of procuring very large quantities of this useful agent, hitherto so little employed, in a very small bulk, and supplies us with a valuable medical and hygienic agent.—*Exchange.*

ON THE DETERMINATION OF ALKALOIDS AS PICRATES.—According to Hager, most of the alkaloids, albumins and albuminoids may be estimated as picrates by precipitating their sulphates in an aqueous solution by means of solution of picric acid. As the precipitates are easily soluble in water, they must be washed with a saturated solution of picric acid. By pressing the filter between blotting-paper, the excess of the solution of picric acid may be removed so completely that no weighable trace of picric acid will remain on drying. The last traces of it might also, if necessary, be removed by washing with petroleum ether. The precipitates may be removed from the filter without appreciable loss. During drying, the temperature should not rise above 40 deg. C. (104 deg. F). —*Zeitsch. f. Anal. Chem.*, 1892, 590.

DIETHYLACETATE AND DIMETHYLACETATE AS ANÆSTHETICS.—Dr. Mering, at a recent meeting of German naturalists and physicians, reports experiments with two anæsthetics of the ethyl and methyl series. The former has a burning, pungent taste, the latter a disagreeable taste and smell. Both produces narcosis rapidly in frogs and rabbits, with slowing of the heart's action, and, finally, weakening of respiratory movements, acting, when inhaled, much like chloroform. When the former was tried on criminals it acted well, causing narcosis without bad after-effects.

ARTIFICIAL OIL OF ALMONDS.—M. Dusart acts upon hydride of benzoyle with cyanhydric acid either directly or in solution. The mixture is kept at a moderate temperature for several hours in an apparatus provided with a cooler, and the product is washed first with water, then with a weak solution of potash. Finally the oil is rectified.

The essence of bitter almonds thus prepared is identical with the natural essence prepared by fermentation and destillation, etc. Both present the composition of cyanhydrate of hydride of benzoyle, in which the ordinary chemical reactions of cyanhydric acid are masked more or less completely.—*Drug Circ.*

OIL OF CINNAMON LEAVES.—The ethereal oil from the leaves of the Ceylon cinnamon consists of the most part of eugenol, which boils a little under 245 deg., corresponding to an eugenol prepared from clove oil. The oil was free from cynamic aldehyde, which is the chief constituent of Ceylon cinnamon bark oil; on the other hand, it contains a small quantity of another aldehyde, which as yet has not been identified.—*Arch. Pharm.*

PURIFIED SOLUTION OF TANNIN.—A German pharmacist, J. Heinz, in oder to get rid of the peculiar odor which this product invariably possesses, and which is extremely disagreeable to many persons, found it necessary to eliminate the green resinous matter which usually accompanies it. This effects in the following manner:

The tannin is dissolved in twice its own weight of boiling water, and the solution is introduced into a clean flask, where it is allowed to become quite cool. For every six parts of tannin thus dissolved there are added half to one part of ordinary sulphuric ether, and the whole is well shaken up together. Under these circumstances the mixture soon becomes greenish colored and cloudy, and in the course of a few hours the coloring matter is found coagulated and deposited at the bottom of the flask. The liquor is then filtered. In this way a very limpid and odorless solution of pure tannin is obtained.

BROMINE AS A DISINFECTANT.—In a paper on the above subject, read at the Berlin Apothecaries' Congress, Dr. Franke, of Charlottenburg, called attention to the fact that the difference between disinfection and deodorization has only recently been appreciated by the general public. It is, however, now known that many inodorous substances are highly dangerous communicators of disease. The researches of Dr. Koch have brought to light the fact that a number of so-called disinfectants which have been employed for many years are quite insufficient preservatives against many kinds of diseased germs. Thus of late the search after new and reliable disinfectants has been actively carried on. Bromine has materially decreased in price since its production on a large scale at Stassfurt has made it an article of commerce, and Dr. Franke claims to have succeeded in obviating the difficulties which its strong corrosive qualities and other circumstances placed in the way of its general adoption. By the employment of organic acid combinations of alkalies he has succeeded in obtaining, in a fluid form, eight-tenths of the volume of bromine. The evaporation of the bromine is, he states, thereby considerably retarded and a permanent disinfection facilitated. For mere deodorization a comparatively small quantity of bromine suffices, while for real disinfection a greater bulk is required. Experiments made by the Berlin sanitary officials have resulted in the fact being established that three and a half ounzes of bromine could disinfect a space of 918 cubic feet against the most inveterate forms of infection, for removing which sulphurous acid had proved unsuccessful. Other experiments showed that for simple deodorization one-third of an ounce of bromine, hung up high, is sufficient for a space of 7,000 cubic feet. With reference to the use of bromine in the practice of medicine, he remarked that in a gaseous form bromine could be introduced into parts of the body not accessible to any other corrosive agent. In connection with the corrosive properties of bromine, he stated that petroleum had been accidentally discovered to be a cure for burns caused by bromine in a fluid state.—*London Lancet.*

PRODUCTION OF LOW TEMPERATURES.—L. Cailletet gives an account of some of his experiments on the use of liquefied gas, particularly ethylene, for the production of low temperatures.

Ethylene is liquified at plus 1 degree by a pressure of 45 atmosphere; its critical point is in the neighborhood of plus 13 degrees, while that of carbon dioxide corresponds to plus 31 degrees. These properties led Cailletet to determine whether a more intense cold could not be produced by liquefied ethylene than by liquefied nitrous oxide. In order to compare these temperatures, he made use of a thermometer with an arbitrary scale, filled with carbon bisulphide. When plunged in liquefied ethylene, this thermometer indicated a temperature corresponding closely to —105 degrees, far below that caused by liquid nitrous oxide, which is — 88 degrees.

The ethylene used in the experiments was prepared in the usual way by heating a mixture of alcohol and concentrated sulphuric acid, and after being purified by passing through cold sulphuric acid and caustic potash solution, to remove the ether and sulphur dioxide, was compressed by means of a powerful pump, designed by M. Cailletet, in bottles previously tested by a pressure of several hundred atmospheres. By this apparatus, ethylene was readily liquefied, but its employment in the liquid state presented serious difficulties, for when the attempt was made to draw off the liquid ethylene from the bottle in the ordinary way, as with nitrous oxide, no trace of liquid was obtained, and it was therefore necessary to devise a special apparatus in order to make use of it as a source of cold.

When liquid ethylene is allowed to escape from the receiver in such a manner that the liquid drops strike directly against the apparatus to be cooled, there is no great loss of the liquid, and the temperature is further lowered by the expansion of the gas not liquefied. These conditions are best realized by fixing the receiver containing the cooled liquid ethylene in an iron support, and attaching to the orifice of the receiver, directed downward, a tube of glass of 5 or 6 mm. diameter, bent at a right angle. When the stop-cock is opened, the compressed gas and the liquid are projected with moderate velocity against the apparatus to be cooled. Liquefied ethylene, by evaporation at the atmospheric pressure, can then produce a cold more intense than has hitherto been realized by any other means; it possesses the advantage, moreover, of remaining liquid and transparent at temperatures at which nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide become solid and opaque.

In experimenting upon liquefaction of oxygen with the aid of liquid ethylene, M. Cailletet has obtained interesting results differing entirely from those previously observed by him when nitrous oxide was made use of as a source of cold. In the latter case, when the tension of the compressed oxygen cooled to minus 88 degrees by means of liquid nitrous oxide was suddenly diminished by allowing a portion of it to escape, there was produced a light cloud which disappeared immediately on stopping the escape of the gas; when, however, the oxygen was cooled to at least minus 105 degrees by means of liquid ethylene, there was noticed an appearance of tumultuous ebullition which lasted for quite an appreciable time and which resembled the sudden projection of a liquid into the tube.

M. Cailletet hopes to produce still lower temperatures by condensing, by means of the apparatus now at his disposal, gases more difficultly liquefiable than ethylene.—*Amer. Chem. Jour.*

ON THE ACTION OF PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE UPON GALLIC ACID.*—More than a year ago I experimented upon the action of phthalic anhydride upon gallic acid, with results similar to those of Mr. Stebbins. My object was to find a more economical method for the production on a large scale of gallein (and coerulein) than given in the books. The substitution of gallic acid in place of pyrogallol readily suggested itself. Subsequently I found in a synopsis by Ch. Lauth of

* Geo. A. Prochazka, in *Journ. Am. Chem. Soc.* December, p. 296.

PETROLINA

Long and favorably known to the trade has been greatly improved by the use of improved scientific apparatus and machinery and is now undoubtedly the most perfect Petroleum Jelly on the market, unsurpassed in any point of excellence required by the Pharmacist, in the manufacture of officinal ointments and cerates. Put up in convenient, elegant packages, 1 lb., 5 lbs., 25 lbs. and 50 lb. cans, two and four ounce flint glass bottles, handsomely labelled and boxed, affording the druggist a liberal margin.

Plain and Pomade,	2 oz. $17 00	4 oz. $30 00	per gross.
Medicated	2 oz. $20 00	4 oz. $32 00	"
Cold Cream, porcelain pots		2 oz. $20 00	"
Camphor Ice, tin boxes		2 oz. $16 00	"
Scalpene		2 oz. $17 00	"
"		4 oz. $30 00	"
Cosmetic, large			$16 00 "
" small			$9 00 "

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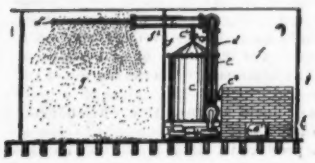
the report on dyestuffs, of the jury of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 (*Monit. Teint.* 1878), that gall in was prepared by heating together phthalic anhydride and pyrogallic or gallic acid. My own results had been anticipated. My own results were never published. In making my remarks at the November meeting it was not my object to substitute a doubtful claim of originality, substantiated by experiments hid under the bushel, in place of Mr. Stebbins', but to call attention to the fact that he had been anticipated as early at least as 1878 by those European manufacturers, who had utilized the reaction in question. Mr. Stebbins does not appear to have been aware of this fact, which through a small notice had become known only to the initiated few. The very careful and detailed experiments (much more exhaustive than my own) of Mr Stebbins, merit the widest attention, and the public owes to him a debt of gratitude for their publication.

RECENT PATENTS.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents.)

271,281. PROCESS OF AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING SOAP. Filed Sept. 29, 1882. Issued Jan. 30, 1883.



Claim.—1. In the manufacture of soap, the process of converting the previously-prepared soap-liquor into a powder, from which it is to be molded into bars or cakes, consisting substantially as follows: taking the previously-prepared soap in the hot liquid state and converting it into a fine spray, and allowing such sprayed or atomized soap-liquor to pass through and in contact with the atmosphere a distance sufficient to convert it into a powder before reaching the surface from which it is to be collected for conversion into bars or cakes, substantially as shown and described.

2. In the manufacture of soap, the apparatus for converting the previously-prepared soap-liquor into powder, from which it is to be molded into bars or cakes, consisting substantially as follows: the pump for forcing the soap-liquor, the pipe or other conduit for conveying the forced soap-liquor to the proper height, and having at its end or ends means for spraying the soap-liquor, and the steam-tight jacket surrounding such pipe or conduit for keeping the soap-liquor at a proper temperature and consistency, substantially as shown and described.

3. In the manufacture of soap, the apparatus for converting the previously-prepared soap-liquor into a powder, from which it is to be molded into bars or cakes, consisting of the following instrumentalities, viz: the kettle *a*, the pump *b*, the discharge-pipe *d*, with its perforated end *d'*, the steam-jacket *e*, surrounding the pipe *d*, and the steam-boiler *c*, all arranged, as shown, in the compartments *f* and *f'*, and combined and operating substantially as shown and described.

271,634. MANUFACTURE OF OILS FROM VEGETABLES, ETC. Filed Oct. 31, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.

Claim.—1. The process of manufacturing vegetable oil, consisting in boiling vegetables and other substances of an oleaginous nature under a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, substantially as described.

2. The process of manufacturing vegetable oil, consisting in boiling vegetables and other substances of an oleaginous nature under a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere, and filtering the resultant oil through charcoal, substantially as set forth.

271,894. MEDICAL COMPOUND. Filed Dec. 21, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.

Claim.—The herein described medical compound, consisting of the extract of echinacea, extract of hop, and the extract of wormwood, in the proportions specified.

271,901. DETERGENT OR COMPOUND FOR REMOVING PAINT. Filed Oct. 23, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.

Claim.—As a new article of manufacture for removing paint, etc., a composition of water, caustic soda, and aqua-ammonia, in the proportions of one gallon of water to two pounds of caustic soda and one ounce of aqua ammonia.

271,973. COMMERCIAL PUTTY. Filed Oct. 13, 1882. Issued Feb 6, 1883.

Claim.—A putty composed of shell-marl and oil, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

TRADE MARKS

10,013. LUBRICATING OILS. Application filed November 20, 1882. Registered February 6, 1883.

The words "Corliss Engine."

10,014. LAUNDRY SOAP. Application filed December 20, 1882. Registered February 6, 1883.

The word "Popular."

10,015. LIVER-PILLS. Application filed November 10, 1882. Registered February 6, 1883.

The monogram composed of the letters "J W A."

LABELS.

2,950. Title: "BRILL'S SPERMOLINE SEWING MACHINE OIL." Application filed January 10, 1883. Registered February 6, 1883.

2,960. Title: "GLOBE PLASTER. Application filed January 12, 1883. Registered February 6, 1883.

2,965. "MY MARYLAND BITTERS." Application filed January 4, 1883. Registered February 6, 1883.

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Vanilla Beans,
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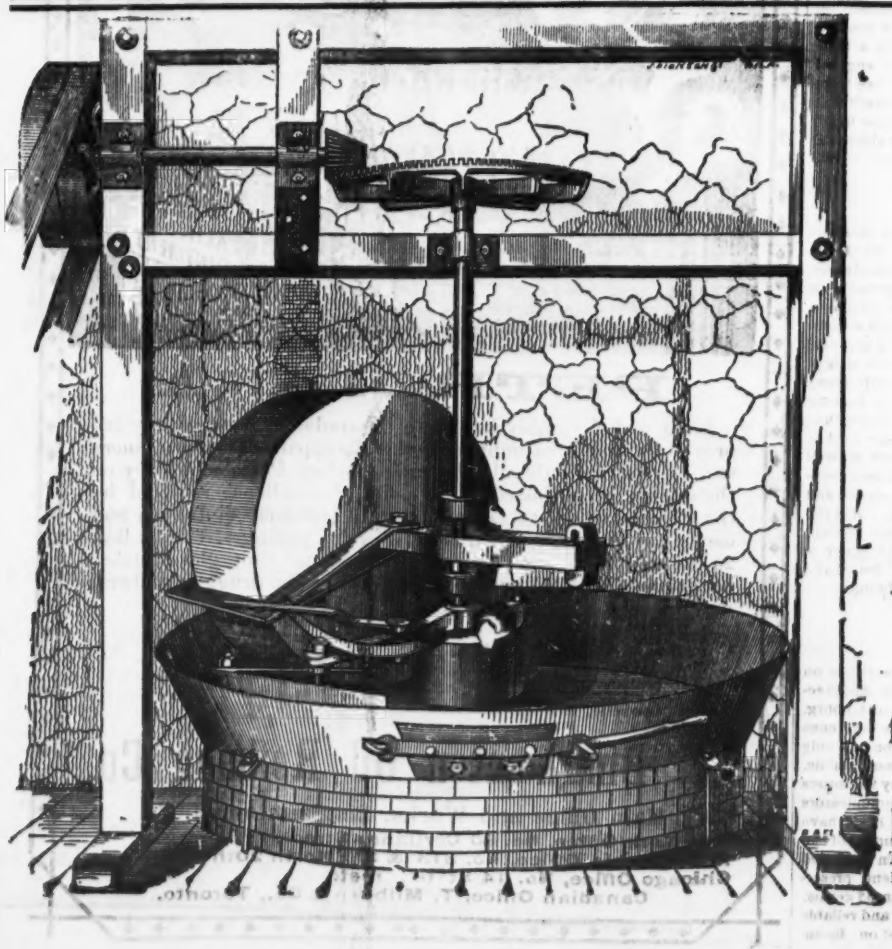

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21. 1883.

CONTENTS.

NOTE.—As the page containing this table goes to press some hours before many of the inside pages are made up, it is not always possible to fully index the contents, and interesting articles may be inserted, the titles of which do not appear herein.

EDITORIAL—
Mr. Rockefeller's Testimony 427
Duty on Quicksilver 427
Cottonseed Meal 427
The Mexican Reciprocity Treaty 428
Mr. Gowan on the Standard 428
TRADE ITEMS 428
CORRESPONDENCE—
Poor Cottonseed Meal 428
BUSINESS CHANGES 428
PETROLEUM NOTES 429
MISCELLANEOUS—
Testimony of the Standard Suspects 429
An Important Essential Oil Suit Decided 431
Lakes of Vegetable or Animal Origin 432
Ancient Glassmakers 433
Spontaneous Combustion of Oils and Varnish 433
Attempt to Prolong the Alizarine Monopoly 455
The New Brazilian Patent Law 455
Turpentine and Rosin 455
Paying Wages by Note 455
The Manufacture of Chloride of Sodium 464
False Glycerine 464
Spanish Licorice Root 464
Gum Euphorbium 464
Preserving Essential Oils 464
Annual Review of the Drug Market 470
The Determination of the Drying Properties of Linseed Oil 471
Resin of Podophyllum 471
Ulmine Catechu 472
A New Method of Manufacturing Sodium Sulphide 472
Pulverization of Drugs 472
The Present Condition and Prospects of the Soda Industry 472
Acetates 473
Trade Reports 474
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES 475
SOAP MAKERS' DEPARTMENT—
The Manufacture of Soap 463
Manufacture of Green Soaps 464
Transparent Glycerine Soap 464
Yellow Close Soap 464
Separation of Glycerine from Spent Lye 464
MARKET REPORTS:—
Paints ..... 435 to 441
Oils ..... 444 to 448
Petroleum 450
Dyestuffs 454
Drugs ..... 456 to 458
Chemicals 460
Recent Patents 475
Imports, Exports &c ..... 465 to 470

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Mineral oils continue in an unsettled condition. A fair demand is noticed for vegetable and animal oils. Paints are rather quiet. Chemicals are without special feature at steady prices. In dyes there is some speculation in cutch. Drugs are in good jobbing demand, though little is doing in a large way.

The Treasury continues to deplete the reserves of the banks, and shipments of currency to the interior are in progress, but nevertheless the money market remains comparatively easy. It is clear however that if the present influences remain in force much longer, some rise in rates must follow. On stock collateral the range for money on call is 3½@5½ per cent and on Governments 3@4 per cent. Time loans are made at 5@6 per cent on stocks and 4@5 per cent on Governments. Prime commercial paper rules at 5½@6 per cent.

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 83		
Do sight, nominal	4 86		
Do 60 days, actual	4 82	@$4	82¼
Do sight, actual	4 85	@ 4	85¼
Cable Transfers nominal	4 85⅛@	4	86
Commercial 60 days	4 81	@ 4	81½
Paris, 60 days	5 21¾@	5	21¼
Do. sight	5 18¾@	5	17½
Antwerp, 60 days	5 25	@ 5	24¾
Swiss, 60 days	5 21¼@	5	20⅝
Do. sight	5 17½@	5	16⅞
Reichsmarks (4) 60 days	94⅝@		94⅝
(4) sight	95⅛@		95¼
Guilders, 60 days	39⅞@		40
sight	40⅛@		40¼

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TESTIMONY.

We print this week the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, or rather we omit to print much of the testimony the President of the Standard Oil Company was asked to give. Mr. Rockefeller appeared before the Senate Committee on "Corners," in responce to a subpœna, accompanied by his counsel Mr. Dodd, and during the time he occupied the stand, Mr. Dodd sat within a few feet of, and directly facing the witness. The lawyer was, apparantly responsible for the answers returned by Mr. Rockefeller, as the last named gentleman, never replied to a question without first looking for the assent of his counsel. The suggestions of the latter were not always acted upon by the witness, for he sometimes "declined" after being told to answer by Mr. Dodd, and in so doing invariably displayed better judgement than that exercised by the lawyer. And his superior ability was again manifested by the fact that when ever he gave a reply at the instruction of his counsel, his answers led to questions which he could not well answer without implicating his company.

On taking the stand Mr. Rockefeller requested that the examination be as brief as possible as he was a man of many cares, which no one knowing the character of the institution he represents, could for a moment doubt. Mr. Rockefeller is one of those quiet, low-spoken people, whose temper is never ruffled even under the most trying circumstances, or if it is they never show it. He weighed each question asked, with the greatest deliberation, generally requesting a repetition of query, and the time thus occupied made the proceedings, while he was on the stand, monotonous and tiresome.

Any one can see that John D. Rockefeller is a genius—a master mind—a man who could not have failed to become prominent among his fellows, and it is to be regretted that a man of such naturally fine instincts, should have used his tallents in the furtherance of such questionable, if not downright wicked schemes for which the Standard Oil Company has been notorious since its very inception. There are people who hold Mr. Rockefeller in high esteem, and who cannot be brought to believe him guilty of the many atrocous acts charged to the Standard; yet Mr. Rockefeller cannot be ignorant of these things, and he has accumulated wealth, if not directly by his own wrong-doing, by the machinations of those who have used infamous means to accomplish his ends. We have in our mind a man, connected with the Standard to-day, who has been impelled to say, "I blush and feel ashamed, when I think of the mean and contemptible things I have done for the Standard Oil Company of which John D. Rockefeller is president."

DUTY ON QUICKSILVER.

On motion of a California representative, the House, in Committee of the Whole, raised the duty on quicksilver from 10 per cent. as proposed by the Tariff Commission to 25 per cent. The history of legislation on this production dates from the tariff bill of 1842, when the duty was made five per cent. Four years later it was advanced to 20 per cent, though at that time the mines in California were not developed. As quicksilver was then as now largely used in the industrial arts, and as our supply was wholly obtained from Europe it is reasonable to suppose that the duty was laid for revenue.

In 1857 the duty was reduced to 15 per cent., and in 1863 to 10 per cent. In the meantime the New Almaden mine of California had been fully developed and other mines were beginning to be worked. The war tariff raised the duty to 15 per cent. and it was during this period that the California deposits of mercury were largely developed. In 1873 the duty was reduced to 10 per cent, and in 1875 it was made free. Since this date and especially within the last three years the California trade has been sensibly diminished by the low prices which this product has borne. Many of the smaller mines have ceased working and the annual product, as seen by the table of 1882, was nearly 20 per cent less than that of 1881.

The following table, taken from one compiled J. B. Rondal, Manager of the New Almaden mine, California, shows the annual production in this country from 1850 to 1882, inclusive. It also shows from the same source the highest and lowest prices which quicksilver has borne during each year both in San Francisco and London for the same period. To this we have added the total annual imports to the United States during the same period. This is compiled from the annual reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. With the exception of three or four years the quantities are not stated, we have therefore been compelled to give the imports in value. It will be seen that the imports of 1882 exceed in value those of any other year, although the average price that year has been the lowest during the whole period of twenty-three years. If compared with the imports of 1875 it will be seen that the value of imports of 1882 represented a number of flasks ten times greater than those of 1875.

PRODUCTION, PRICE AND IMPORTS OF QUICKSILVER FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

Year.	Total yearly production of California mines.	Total annual imports to U. S. in value.	Price in San Francisco per pound.		Price in London per flask	
	Flasks.	Value.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	7723	$81572	$1 50	$1 10		
1851	27779	62767	1 00	75	13 15 ..	12 5 ..
1852	30000	93028	80	72½	11 10 ..	9 7 6
1853	22284	17459	72½	72½	8 15 ..	8 2 6
1854	30004	114	72½	72½	7 15 ..	7 5 ..
1855	33000	26083	72½	67½	6 17 6	6 10 ..
1856	30000	3625	67½	67½	6 10 ..	6 10 5
1857	28204	961	70	60	6 10 ..	6 10 ..
1858	30000	1029	65	60	7 10 ..	7 .. ..
1859	33000	93217	1 00	65	7 5 ..	7 .. ..
1860	10000	19742	75	65	7	7 .. ..
1861	35000	47372	65	45	7	7 .. ..
1862	42000	27	50	45	7	7 .. ..
1863	40531	None	60	50	7	7 .. ..
1864	47489	113104	60	60	9	7 10 ..
1865	53000	65657	60	60	8	7 17 6
1866	46550	27705	75	60	8	6 17 6
1867	47000	28244	60	60	7	6 16 ..
1868	47728	5444	60	60	6 17 .	6 16 ..
1869	33811	None	60	60	6 17 ..	6 16 ..
1870	30077	128721	90	60	10	6 16 ..
1871	31686	137396	90	75	12	9 .. ..
1872	31621	157781	87½	85	13	10 .. ..
1873	27642	86903	1 20	90	20	12 10 .
1874	27756	43844	1 55	1 20	26	19 .. ..
1875	50250	None	1 55	65	24	9 17 6
1876	75074	59629	70	45	12	7 17 6
1877	79396	21170	57½	40	9 10 ..	7 2 6
1878	63880	137196	47	39	7 5 ..	6 7 6
1879	73684	219301	45	33	8 15 ..	5 17 6
1880	59926	48403	45	36	7 15 ..	6 7 6
1881	60951	54583	41⅛	36⅛	7	6 2 6
1882	50820	233057	38	35½	6 5 ..	5 10 ..
Totals	1308766	$2,013,114	$1 55	$ 33	26	5 10 ..

Production of this country for 33 years ..... 1,308,766 flasks, 76¼ lbs.
" of Europe " " ..... 1,262,551 " 76.07 lbs.

COTTONSEED MEAL.

A correspondent, whose letter we print elsewhere, seems to think the reason cottonseed meal is not better and more carefully prepared is that the consumers themselves are indifferent as to the quality of the meal they buy. This may be true to some extent, but there seems to be good ground to beleive that many of the consumer prefer bright, clean and finely ground meal. In writing upon this subject several weeks ago we pointed out the causes for the complaints, which were not raised on the score of coarseness alone, but because much of the meal sent out was either dirty, or contained hulls and lint. These complaints reached us, not from the consumers but from the dealers who find great difficult in disposing of the meal at anything like the price of prime. At the present time when prime cottonseed meal is selling for $26.50 to $27.00 per ton, the dark impure stuff will not bring more than $21.50 or $22.00 for fertilizing purposes. The dealers are anxious that a standard should be made, that the meal made in different sections of the South, shall hereafter be of uniform quality. They complain that under present condition,s they are not always able to make deliveries of prime meal to a customer, for if they have not enough of the product of one mill to complete his order, the chances are that the meal from another mill from which the dealer also draws his supplies, may be of a much poorer grade, and cause great inconvenience, if not serious trouble, to both buyer and seller. We are glad to see that the mills, as a rule, recognize the necessity and appropriateness of the suggestion to establish a standard of quality. The Merchants' Exchange, of Memphis, recently appointed a committee to determine what should be considered prime cottonseed meal, and fix the standard accordingly. To overcome present difficulties, it is necessary that the meal should be thoroughly decorticated, and, combined with fineness in grinding, should present a bright yellow color. The last-named requisite is more often wanting than any other in some brands, for the reason, we are told, that the superintendents of some mills hold that, if the seed is boiled for a longer time than ordinarily, more oil will be extracted. This cooking after the temperature has passed a certain point, permanently destroys the color of the meal, and renders it to a certain extent, unmerchantable. We do not learn that meal of a dark color is any more unfit for feeding purposes than the brighter stock, so that if, as it is claimed, the color must be sacrificed in order to increase the yield of oil, there is no reason why buyers should not be satisfied to purchase darker colored meal, so long as it is prime in other respects.

The differences which existed between the Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Co. and their blowers on account of arrangements with apprentices have been adjusted, and both hollow ware furnaces are now in operation. Also all three of the window glass furnaces owned by the company.

THE MEXICAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Gen. Grant, one of the Commissioners to negotiate this treaty, has lately given in one of the daily papers his views of the treaty. and its importance to the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. It is well-known that the trade with Mexico is largely in the hands of resident Europeans. The treaty it is expected will greatly increase the facilities of our own merchants and manufacturers and enable them better to maintain an effectual competition. By the treaty seventy-three articles of American production are put on the free list, and the transit and local duties, together with the vexatious regulation and re-eximination of goods in passing from one Mexican State to another are also abrogated. Our products once entered at a Mexican port may be transported without interference to any portion of the country. The following are among the United States products which are placed on the free list: asbestos, for roofs; crucibles; dynamite; guano; printing ink; lime; naphtha and petroleum, crude and refined; powder; quicksilver; sulphur; and hyposulphate of soda. On the other hand, twenty-eight Mexican products are put on the free list, among which are the following: india rubber, indigo, logwood and other substances used in the manufacture of dyes; jalap, crude sarsaparilla, palm and cocoanut oil. These it will be noticed are all raw materials, and though many of them are now free, the whole list is greatly enlarged. The treaty is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, by whom it is said to be favorably regarded, and that it will probably be ratified this session.

MR. GOWAN ON THE STANDARD.

In speaking on the anti-discrimination bill, before the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature Mr. Franklin B. Gowan poured such hot shot into the Standard Oil Company, that some of the ships engaged in carrying its miserable schemes seem in danger of being sunk by it. A few such men as Mr. Gowan would soon break up those unjust discriminations on which the Standard has grown fat. That Pennsylvania has not before been placed upon a pinacle of greatness that could not be reached by any other State, is due, Mr. Gowan thinks, to lack of legislation for the proper care of her two great staples—oil and coal. The greatest railroad of the State had closed its doors against transportation of these staples except to a few favored friends. Of the twenty-two million barrels of crude petroleum exported last year, all were controlled by the Standard Oil Company, except two millions which the Tidewater Pipe Company got. This monopoly, the speaker declared, would not have existed but for the fostering care of the Standard by railroads of Pennsylvania and one or two in New York: Mr. Gowan said: "The Standard Company was continuing by unjust discrimination to work against the Tidewater Company. The latter company required the use of other railroads besides the Reading, to transport its products from the refineries. To show how it was treated when it applied for transportation Mr. Gowen read letters to the Chester Oil Company from Agent Wilson, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In one instance the oil company were informed that it would be charged 50 cents a barrel for oil from Thurlow, a short distance below Chester, to Washington 125 miles, while Mr. Gowen said not more than that was charged for the 380 miles from Pittsburg to Washington, by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. Another letter from Mr. Wilson told the company that the railroad would carry oil from Thurlow to Lock Haven for 23 cents per hundred pounds, but would not allow empty cars to be brought for the oil. "The cars," said Mr. Gowen, "must be brought on a wheelbarrow or on a canal boat or in a balloon.

At this point in his speech, Mr. Gowen offered a suggestion to the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, which it would be well for that gentleman to act upon if he expects the people of his State to believe the pledges made by him when seeking his appointment, "Now if I saw my friend, the Attorney-General of this Commonwealth" he said "I would like to show him these letters," then adding with great force "if I were Attorney-General and saw these letters I'd see who owned this commonwealth." Continuing the speaker said

"The Standard Oil Company Looks on all this 'like a vulture on the battlefield' waiting for a corpse. If the Standard people succeed in crippling its little struggling rival, it will take two years before any other competing line can reach the country, and meanwhile the Standard Company will grind out of the people an additional two hundred millons of dollars. Give me this bill and I won't need the aid of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth"'

Mr. Gowan then referred to a matter the REPORTER has touched upon before, in relation to the bribing of a witness in the Pennsylvania tax suits. He said:

"A man named Patterson in the oil country filed a bill in equity against us, representing that he was a stockholder of the Tidewater Pipe Line. We believe that the Standard had paid him to do this, and we forced out of him a confession that such was a fact. During his proceeding against the Tidewater Company he said he had been employed to gather testimony for the Commonwealth in its suit against the Standard Company to make it pay its taxes. He confessed that the Standard Company had paid him $7,500 to suppress that testimony. He suppressed it, and with the $7,500 he bought the stock in our company. If there's any cause for our Attorney-General to institute proceedings it's this here. I am prepared to testify and now before the Legislature of this commonwealth I charge that the Standard Oil Company bribed a witness with $7,500 to suppress testimony."

Mr. Gowan finished his remarks by saying that if such a bill as he has offered had been passed ten years ago this curse of the Commonwealth fostered by railroad companies could not have grown. Besides with a revenue of not more than fifty cents from a barrel of oil the Commonwealth would have been $100,000,000 richer today No country in Europe or Asia in which such a statement should be heard as he now made would delay to overturn the strongest dynasty that ever sat on a throne. But the patience with which the American people subject themselves to outrage was proverbial. He, for one, however, was not going to try to submit to it any longer. "I have felt oftentimes," he said, "that if I could only leave my other duties, I would begin with all the zeal and determination of Peter the Hermit when he undetook the crusade, and all over this great State, from Lake Erie to the Delaware, strive to rise up such a power as would teach these that

"'When once the slumbering passions wake,
The peaceful are the strong.'"

TRADE ITEMS.

The Montreal, (Canada) glass works are idle for repairs.

Mr. R. J. Malloy, Jr., of the Virginia Oil Company, has been in town for several days.

The Narrows Glass Works at Cumberland, Md. began the manufacture of glass last week.

Eight pressed shops and five blown shops are already on at the new glass works at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Mr. J. T. Murphy, manager of the Ohio Oil Company of Cleveland, returned home on Saturday last after a short stay in this city.

Messrs. Jones & Towesend, window glass manufacturers, were damaged about $6,000 in the recent fire at their factory, Millville. N. J.

Mr. F. J. Macnaughtan, American representative of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., of Edinburgh and London, sailed for Europe on Saturday last.

The bidding up to $800,000 on the Hero Glass Works, in the sheriff's sale on Monday the 5th inst., was virtually only a postponement to February 24th.

The directors of the Bellaire Bottle Co. met on Friday, and organized by electing T. K. Smith, President, G. W. Yoast, Secretary, and T. K. Sheldon, manager.

Messrs. Whitall, Tatum & Co. have so far put but two of their flint glass furnaces out of blast. Others may follow if the business indications are not more encouraging.

A natural flow of gas from an incomplete artesian well at the New York City Plate Glass Works Pittsburg, Pa., will be utilized for heating purposes by the gas company.

Mr. George J. Puech, of New Orleans, who for some months has been very ill, is now in a fair way to recover. His return to health will be gladly hailed by his many anxious friends.

Among the passengers on the Adriatic, which sailed on Thursday, was Mr. Charles Ingall, of Messrs. Ingall, Phillips & Co., Liverpool, who has spent several months in this country.

Messrs. Norton & Manning, the well-known cottonseed oil and meal brokers, of New Orleans, are doing an immense business. They are noted for honesty and uprightness in all their business transactions.

The Standard Metallic Paint Company have recently completed an order of 500 barrels of their metallic paint for the California market and are in receipt of orders for 500 barrels more, to be shipped to same market.

It is reported from Calcutta that the duty has been remitted on salt used in the manufacture of soap and candles, the companies engaged in the manufacture undertaking to bear the expense of a special preventive service.

Amongst lubricating oils, fine mineral oils stand first on the list of those which adhere well to metal surfaces, but are without perceptible molecules cohesion. Sperm oil stands second neatsfoot third; and lard oil fourth.

A fire occured last Friday night on the fifth floor of the building 105 William St. this city, occupied by Walter Adams & Co., dealers in botanical supplies, causing damage to stock by smoke and water, amounting to about $3000. The damage to the building was slight. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Several glass houses on the Southside Pittsburg were compelled to suspend work for a short time; last week, owing to high water in the Mohongehala river. The floods have now receded. Considerable damage was done at Wheeling, Bellaire and East Liverpool, but we have heard of no serious damage to the glass works or potteries.

Among the factories reported damaged by the western floods were those of the Kentucky Lead & Oil Company, of Louisville, Ky. and the DePauw American Plate Glass Works at New Albany, Ind. The first named establishment is flooded to the second floor. Everything that could be moved has been carried to the upper stories, so that the loss will be principally upon machinery.

Mr. N. T. De Pauw of the American Plate Glass Works at New Albany writes that the recent floods will in no way interfere with their shipments of plate glass, their warehouses being several feet above the highest point of the rise in the River. Owing to the increased demand for their make of glass they have found it necessary to open a branch house here at 51 Chambers St. which is in charge of Mr. Phillip Semmer who will be pleased to answer all inquires in relation to rough, plate and polished glass.

The new glass house at Cumberland, Md., erected by Bellaire parties, is completed. The furnace has been lighted, and glass making will begin the coming week. The furnace is particularly adapted to blown or bubble ware. The stack of the furnace is 107 feet high and is a model one. The enterprise will employ from 150 to 200 persons. The skilled workmen will come from Bellaire, Wheeling, and vicinity. The works will make a specialty of tumblers and stem ware. The company is composed of four Bellaire gentlemen—Joseph Zihlman, president, Anthony Zihlman, secretary and treasurer, James Kirk and L. A. Eletcher.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of buyers of Paris green and other pulp colors to the card of Mr. C. M. Childs, which appears in another column. Mr. C. M. Childs commenced business under the firm name of Jessup & Childs, in 1851, in Water street near Maiden Lane. from whence they removed to 127 Maiden Lane, where they remained until he changed to his present location some ten years ago. At first he devoted his attention to the grinding of colors, until about fifteen years ago when he began the manufacture of dry and pulp colors in which he has built up a large business. The goods made by this house have been so long before the trade and have such a high reputation for excellence and purity that no special recommendation from us is necessary.

The gathering boys at Thomas Evans & Co.'s chimney house at Pittsburgh, quit work on the morning of February 5, upon discovering that they had a co-laborer among them who did not belong to the union. There is a committee in the factory whose duty it is to lay any matter of dispute that may arise before the proprietor, but instead of doing this they threw down their tools and stopped work. Mr. Evans, upon hearing of their action, refused to treat with them, and they left the factory. Subsequently, through the intercession of Master Workman Rankin, of the Knights of Labor, who decided that the strikers acted altogether wrongfully, they were allowed to come back, and work was resumed next morning. This is the largest chimney factory probably in the United States.

General Rosecrans, of California, recently filed a statement before the House Committee of Ways and Means, showing that during thirty-three years the California quicksilver mines have produced 1,310,096 flasks of quicksilver, or 100,222,267 pounds. There was, during the same period, 881,017 flasks, or 67,397,800 pounds exported, or two-thirds of the product, which was valued at $47,582,843. California produces one-half of the quicksilver in use throughout the world, the most of it being minded by small capitalists. These come in competition with the Rothschilds, who control the quicksilver mines of Austria and Spain. According to General Rosecrans' statement, the Rothschilds got control of the greater part mined in 1873, and ran the price up to $1 20 per lb. In 1875 they did the same, running the price up to $1 55 per lb. The Rothschilds now have control of one hundred thousand flasks, and have run the price down to thirty-nine cents per pound.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Poor Cottonseed Meal.

JACKSON, TENN., February 8, 1883.

Editor OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER:

I have read with much interest the article in your issue of January 31st, on Poor Cottonseed Meal, and am heartily glad to see you taking up the matter. But as is usual in nearly all cases of this kind there are two sides to the question, and I think, in looking for a remedy for the evil, our New England friends have been too quick to see the mote in their neighbor's eye while neglecting the beam in their own. For doubtless, the mills sending out this carelessly ground and trashy meal of which you complain, are but following the ordinary instincts of trade and making and selling that product which they have found the most profitable. That this policy would not lead them in the direction of carefully handled and selected meal, made at additional cost and pains, the few mills that have tried it have learned, and that it will not do so, so long as the New England buyer continues to accept a ton of meal as "a ton of meal," without reference to grade or quality, and to call all meal not absolutely unfit for use "Prime," they are inclined to believe. I mail you a sample of "Bolted Meal" today which I would be glad to have you compare with the eight inferior samples you mention, and then tell me if you do not think this meal should have a value above the ordinary product. And yet in the market it has not been found so. Now when, reduced by just such sentiments as you express with regard to the average quality of the meal sent to New England, a mill has determined to make a meal concerning which there can be no complaint, and in this view has spent several hundred dollars in putting in improved grinding, screening and bolting apparatus, and has persistently kept its product up to a high standard. In the face of the increased cost of manufacture, it is but cold comfort to find its only reward in empty compliments from brokers and dealers, who are willing to pay no mare for the better meal, than for that which is confessedly inferior, on the ground that they can sell the one for quite as much as the other. Yet this I venture to say is the experience of every mill that has tried the experiment. So if New England feeders really want good meal let them encourage those mills that have shown a disposition to meet their wishes, by refusing to receive the inferior stuff except at a correspondingly low price, and pay the manufacturer whose prime meal is prime, in fact some portion of the additional cost of production, and within one season they will have more good meal, and less cause of complaint. If this is not done, I know at least one mill, that, having made an honest effort in this direction, without substantial reward, will next season, in disgust, dismantle bolting and screening apparatus, and take its chances on "poor meal" in the good old way. And your correspondent will be no longer a "bolting crusher," but a

CRUSHED BOLTER.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DRUGS.

Little Rock, Ark—Scarborough & Co. have dissolved and George W. Carruth continues.

Colturi, Cal—A D Bedford is going away.

Silver Cliff, Col—T S Smith has sold out to J A Merriam & Co.

Millbank, Dak—W W Wilson has made an assignment.

Carbondale, Ill—M E Spencer has given away to N G Parsons.

Chesterfield—Thos Towse has changed style to Towse & Creaser.

Chicago—J W Trimen has given a mortgage for $835.

Fairbury—Geo Frazer has been closed by the sheriff.

Watseka—A judgment for $164 has been obtained against L C Pulliam.

Des Moines, Ia—J H Parker has given a realty mortgage for $3,500.

Elkader—J C Tipton is advertising to sell out.

Esterville—W Mahlum has given a mortgage for $418.

Rock Rapids—F M Thompson has given a mortgage for $197.

Tama City—R M Coffin has given a mortgage for $600.

Atchison, Kan—James Yates & Co. have sold out to Taylor & Co.

Cain City—B G Jeffries has given a mortgage for $300.

Garnett—J M Craig has sold out.

Rocky Hill, Ky—D R Kinnaird & Co have dissolved.

Keedysville, Md—Thos Davis has left town.

Worcester, Mass—H S Locke has given a mortgage for $700.

Grand Rapids, Mich—Chas E Fish has given a mortgage for $400.

Rothsay, Minn—Z G Lindstrom has been closed by execution.

Minneapolis—J N Crow has given a mortgage for $400. C B Coe has given one for $265.

Benton, Miss—Henry Yandell has sold out.

Armstrong, Mo—W H Owens has given way to F W Weis.

Ellsberry—W L Pryor has changed to J W Bibb.

Gilliam—W A Morsehead has given away to Geo M Cheatham.

Stoutsville—Woodson & Crosswhite have sold out to T F Shortridge.

Clendinnen, Mon—E H Robinson has gone away.

Sun River—Steele & Co have been closed by attachment.

Fremont, Neb—L B Smith has given way to W J Davies.

Steele City—Chas Dodney has failed.

Wayne—Dearborn Bros have dissolved and L C Dearborn continues.

Trenton, N J—Chas Dickenshied has given a mortgage for $1,000. Geo W Woodward has given one for $1,500.

New York, N Y—Walter Adams & Co have had a slight fire. E H Kennedy has sold out.

Port Henry—H R Field has made an assignment.

Columbus, O—John Richards & Co have dissolved and John Richards continues under same style.

Dayton—J E Townsley & Son have failed.

Rochester Depot—J A Lowrie & Co have sold out.

Cottage Grove, Ore—Currin & Wright have dissolved and J P Currin continues.

Portland—J D Rush has given way to E L Hudgin.

Easton, Pa—H F Klein has been executed for $300.

Erie—Fischer & Co have dissolved and Wm Fischer continues.

Lebanon—A judgment for $2000 has been obtained against F A Matthes.

McAllisterville—A judgment for $138 has been obtained against S S Beaver.

Philadelphia—W D Elliott & Co have left the business.

Sharpsville—Wm Vogel has been closed by the sheriff.

Olneyville, R I—John U Hardman & Co have been attached.

Mason, Tenn—J E Wilson Sr is dead.

Jericho, Vt—Somers & Williams have dissolved.

Cheney, Wash T—Hendricks & Varker are reported to have had a fire.

Dayton—W J Straight has sold out to Richards & Co.

Lone Rock, Wis—R L Telfair has sold out.

PAINTS.

Little Rock, Ark—Hendricks & Abeles have dissolved and Chas T Abeles & Co continue.

Denver, Col—C M Schuyler & Co have dissolved, Chas A Treat retiring.

Lowell, Mass—C B Coburn & Co have given a realty mortgage for $6,800.

Bangor, Me—W S Nickerson is offering 20c.

Auburn, N Y—Horace B Fitch has made an assignment.

Jameston—E Schultz has had a fire; loss fully insured.

New York—W J Jones is dead. A judgment for $113 has been obtained against the Globe Varnish Company.

Alleghany City, Pa—Corbit & Glenn have dissolved and James A Corbit continues.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS.

Red Banks, N J—Thos F Morford has been burned out.

OILS.

Philadelphia, Pa—A judgment for $8,781 has been entered against C W Kreener.

CONFECTIONERS.

Philadelphia, Pa—A judgment for $6,198 has been entered against John Harkinson.

SOAPS.

Bradford, Mass—Geo L Kelley has given a realty mortgage for $1,600.

Cincinnati, O—Wm H Woods & Co have been burned out; loss fully insured.

Cleveland—Jos Stafford & Son have given a realty mortgage for $1,000.

PETROLEUM NOTES.

Pratt & Dimmick, on warrant 2,993, are fishing at 1,600 feet. They must drill to a depth of 2,000 feet for a proper test at this point.

The Standard people are just beginning to learn something about the Solar system. This may betoken for them the turn of the tide.—*Oil Report.*

The oil gauger's bill is causing general dissatisfaction among the gauging community. They say that it is impossible for a gauger to do his work properly, and furnish himself with the necessary implements, on $10 a day.

The Forest Oil Company's well, on the Cooper tract, is down and dry. It is located in the northwest corner of division 4, one location southeast of the Anchor well, and helps to further narrow down the producing limits of the Cooper tract.

The Logan Oil Company, which leased 6000 acres of land in the Alleghany field in 1881, in advance of developments, with the expectation of opening up a new prolific district, has given the scheme up as a bad job, and will throw up the lease.

The German oil fields are looking up. There are now three wells in the sand, the best one of which is flowing at a 15 barrel rate. It is the property of a company boasting of the very musical name of the "Deutsche Petrol Bohr Gesellschaft."—*Oil Report.*

Some of the brokers of the Petroleum Exchange wish to increase the minimum of a trade from 500 bbls to 1000 bbls, urging that a transaction in 500 bbls of petroleum, is almost too small to be given attention, though others think the contrary, conceding present prices.

The famous "Oil Spring" in the Hanover (Germany) district, has failed. It yielded 100 barrels of petroleum a day for over two years and did not decline gradually, but became exhausted without any premonition. This fact surprises the German oil operators, and will probably condemn a wide area of oil territory.

It is now almost universally admitted that the Porcupine is not going to be a well of any extraordinary producing capacity. Its owners, the Grandin Brothers, Kelly and Berry Brothers, have done their best to play it for a mystery, but now they will have to let it stand or fall upon its own merits, which will certainly not entitle it to affect prices.—*Oil Report.*

The Oil City *Blizzard* asks: "Now that the Roberts monopoly is apparently squelched and done for, how would it do for the people to rise up and ascertain when Rockefeller's patent or license to rob the people expires?" And the *Oil Report* adds that it would like to be quite sure of the death and burial of the Robert's patent monopoly, but it would be rather too confusing to the Legislature to ask them the second question at the same time.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Oil Report*, which is persistently bulling the market, thinks that the gradual but undoubted decline in the production of the oil region, points to considerably higher figures, unless some new and unexpected field is discovered. Our exports alone take 42,000 barrels a day and the present rate of production is only estimated at 56,000 barrels. Our home consumption for the current year is estimated at not less than 20,000 barrels, which will cause a drain on stocks of 6000 barrels per diem. If this does not cause a rise in prices, the *Oil Report* would like to know by what secret means the value of petroleum is determined.

The *Oil Report* suggests that after the producers have finished Roberts, the torpedo man, they should devote their energies to the destruction of the Standard Oil monopoly. The French king and his nobles, says our lively little contemporary, held more power than this institution, but the despised common people overthrew them at last. The producers and the public have a better remedy than that adopted by the ignorant boors, and by constant and persistent work in the various Legislatures, it 1 not at all im possible for them to gain their object and become once more free.

A foreign exchange says: The American oil company, engaged in having soundings effected to the depth of 2,000 feet, at Hoheneggelsen, about a dozen miles from Hildesheim, in Hanover, is still at work. The spot is supposed to be particularly rich in oil, which conjecture has been corroborated by the fact of distinct traces of the presence of petroleum having been met at a depth of no more than 100 feet below the level of the ground. The Americans have gone to work very much more rationally than the several German companies that have hitherto sought to strike oil in the Oelheim district. Not having very extensive means at their command, these companies were satisfied to carry their operations to a comparatively minor depth, while the Pennsylvania and Canadian companies unhesitatingly proceed straight to very low depths. This has made their progress more successful. Should it then turn out in the end what the promoters anticipate, and should more land be required for prosecuting the operations, the Americans will have to pay very stiff for such land; for, whereas, in the Oelheim and Luneburg districts land is to be had for about 13 l an acre, in the Hildesheim district it fetches from 45 to 50 l, and there is little doubt but in the contemplated event speculation will tend to considerably enhance the value of real property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Testimony of the Standard "Suspects."

(Continued from page 370.)

John D. Rockefeller, being duly sworn, was then interrogated and testified as follows:

By Mr. Chittenden—

Q. Where do you reside? A. Cleveland, Ohio.

Q. How long have you resided there? A. About twenty-eight years.

Q. Have you ever resided in New York within that time? A. I have often been in New York; I am here winters a portion of the time.

Q. Do you keep house here? A. No, sir.

Q. You have no household here then? A. No sir.

Q. An have not had at any time? No, sir.

Q. Have you any official connection with the Standard Oil Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it? A. President.

Q. How long have you been President? A. Since its organization.

Q. Are you also one of the directors or trustees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many trustees or directors has it?

The Witness (to Senator Boyd)—Is this a necessary question, Senator?

Senator Boyd—I think so; simply stating the condition and status of the company.

The Witness—I am ready and willing to answer all necessary questions in reference to the case.

Q. Will you please answer the question? A. I decline to answer it.

Q. Why? A. Because I think it is impertinent.

Q. What are the names of your associate trustees or directors of the Standard Oil Company?

Mr. S. C. Dodd states that he is counsel for the witness.

Mr. Chittenden—What is your official connection with the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Dodd?

Mr. Dodd—Solicitor.

Mr. Chittenden—Where is your office?

Mr. Dodd—44 Broadway.

Mr. Chittenden—At the office of the Standard Oil Company?

Mr. Dodd—The same building; yes, sir.

Mr. Chittenden—Are you employed by the company at a salary?

Mr. Dodd—By the Standard and other companies; yes, sir.

Mr. Chittenden—And you are in their permanent employ, are you?

Mr. Dodd—Yes, sir.

Mr. Chittenden—You do no other professional business?

Mr. Dodd—No, sir.

Mr. Chittenden—How long have you been their counsel?

Mr. Dodd—I believe I am not a witness. If the chairman will permit me, as counsel, I think these questions in relation to the Standard Oil Company, its organization, its offices, &c., while they are matters of record and easily obtainable, are not pertinent to the subject of investigation here, and as the witness has been instructed not to answer such questions, it may as well appear on the record now that he will decline to answer questions unless in his best judgment they relate to the questions concerning corners and futures.

Senator Boyd—

The object of the committee in making this investigation is to ascertain, if possible, as the resolution reads, the effect of making corners and dealing in futures upon the public welfare and upon our commerce, and it might be well when witnesses come before the committee to know their exact status in the community, whether they appear as private individuals or members of corporations, and if they appear as members of corporations it is our duty to ascertain the standing of the corporations. Now we take it as a committee, and I believe it, individually, that the Standard Oil Company is a highly influential, important and respectable company, and I do not see that there should be any objection to giving the names of the gentlemen who are engaged in the carrying on of that business so that we may avail ourselves of their extended information in instructing the public so far as we can as to the evil effects of dealing in futures and making corners. Therefore I think the question it a proper one.

Mr. Dodd—

So far as the object of the committee is concerned I have no doubt that you state it correctly but a statement was made by counsel representing the committee that he had an entirely different object in this investigation, and therefore we avail ourselves of what we deem our privileges more strictly than we otherwise would.

Mr. Chittenden—

I desire to say that the counsel for the committee has made no such statement. I stated exactly the bearings which in my judgment these questions had upon the question of the control held by this company of the oil trade, and I shall go into no discussion any further than to set myself right when such statements are made. We are here to get testimony and if the witnesses do not wish to answer they can decline.

Senator Boyd—I desire to state to the witness that this investigation is in the interest of the people of this State and is being conducted by their authority, and I hope that witnesses will respect the people of this State to such an extent as to answer as promptly as possible all questions which tend to effect the purposes which the people have in this investigation.

The witness—In answer to these remarks I want to repeat again that it is my desire to answer all questions in all fairness and with promptness that are pertinent to the inquiry before us. Of course I could desire that such questions would be put. I am a man of business with a great deal to attend to, and I of course would much prefer not to have time unduly wasted with questions that do not necessarily belong in this class.

Senator Boyd—The very fact that you are a man engaged in so much business renders your testimony to the people so much the more valuable, and the people expect you, both through their committee and through the press, to aid them in this investigation as much as possible.

Mr. Chittenden—Now, if the committe please, I think the relative positions of these gentlemen are pretty well understood, and I hope we shall not encumber the record by any further discussion.

Senator Boyd—The further examination of the witness will be by direct questions and categorical answers.

Q. What are the names of your associates trustees or directors of the Standard Oil Company? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Where do such trustees or directors respectively reside? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Have you any connection with the company spoken of by Mr. Brewster in his testimony as the National Transit Company or a similar name? A. I have not.

Q. What is the corporate name of that company of which Mr. Brewster is Vice-President? A. National Transit Company.

Q. Where is that company organized? A. It is a Pennsylvania Company.

Q. Who is the President of that company? A. Mr. Clement A. Griscom.

Q. Where does he live? A. Philadelphia.

Q. How many directors are there of that company? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know their names? A. I do not.

Q. Give the names of any of the directors known to you? A. I decline to answer that.

Q. Are any of the Directors connected officially or pecuniarily with the Standard Oil Company? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you know a concern called the Standard Trust? A. I do.

Q. Is that a corporation? A. It is a trusteeship, I suppose it would be called.

Q. Is it or not a corporation? A. I should say not.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to answer the following questions:

Who are the trustees? Are you one of them? Is Mr. Bostwick one of them? Is Mr. Flagler one of them? By what official or corporate name is that trust known among those interested? Has that trust, by whatever name it is known, issued certificates of stock, shares or interests? Has it issued such certificates representing a capital amounting to seventy million dollars? Has it paid dividends upon a capital of about seventy millions of dollars? Has it not paid dividends at the rate of six per cent per annum upon about seventy millions of dollars since its organization? Do you hold stock in that Trust? Do you hold stock in that Trust to the amount exceeding two and one-half millions of dollars? What is the present market value of stock in that Trust? What is the business of that Trust? Has not substantially the property of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, including shares of stock owned by it in other companies, been conveyed to, and is not such property now held by that Trust? Was not the property so conveyed to that Trust inventoried at about the sum of seventy millions of dollars?

Q. Where is that Trust located? A. Its office is 44 Broadway, New York City.

Q. Is that its principal place of business? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to answer the following:

Q. Does not that Trust hold stock in the National Transit Company? Has that Trust ever made, to your knowledge, any returns to the Comptroller of this State? Has that Trust to your knowledge paid any taxes in this State? Did not that Trust in the year 1881 divide about ten millions of dollars among its owners? Does or does not that Trust substantially control the property of the Standard Oil Company? Does that Trust own many oil wells, or interests in such wells? Does that Trust deal in crude oil—buy and sell it? What was the original capital of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio? Was not the stock of that company or its proceeds substantially issued and paid for property in which you were interested? What is the capital of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio now? Except the property that was purchased about the time of its organization, do you know that any money or other property has been contributed by its stockholders in payment or exchange for its stock? Do you know what dividends that company has actually made to its shareholders? Has not that company made annually in each year, about the first of January, an inventory of its property showing its value? Are you not able to show to the committee the property owned and held by that company on or about each first day of January since its organization? Is it true that there are now existing corporations by the name of the Standard Oil Company, in Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania? Is not the principal place of business of all these corporations at No. 44 Broadway, New York City? Was not the purpose of organizing these four companies under the same name to avoid taxation? Has the Standard Oil Company to your knowledge ever paid any taxes in the State of New

York? Does the Standard Oil Company or the Standard Trust Company pay taxes anywhere except in the State of Pennsylvania? At the time the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was organized were you engaged in the business of refining petroleum oil?

Q. Were you not at that time and are you not now familiar with the business of refining petroleum, the number of refineries in existence, and their repective products? A. Generally speaking, yes sir.

Q. How many such refineries were there at that time in the State of Ohio? A. I decline to answer.

H. How many refineries in the State of Ohio have since come under the control of the Standard Oil Company? A. I decline to answer.

Q. How many such refineries were in existence at the organization of the Standard Oil Company in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey? A. I am unable to answer as to the number.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to answer the following questions:

How many refineries at the organization of this company were you interested in? Were not yourself and your associates, Mr. Flager and Mr. Bostwick, at the organization of the Standard Oil Company, carrying on two refineries in or near the city of Cleveland! What was the capacity, the annual product of those two refineries in refined oil at that time? At that time did you and your associates collectively refine one-eighth of the annual product of petroleum in this country? How many refineries of petroleum have been absorbed by and brought under the control of the Standard Oil Company since its organization?

Q. How many refineries do you know of in this country running at the present time that are not owned or substantially controlled by the Standard Oil Company or the Standard Trust? A. I could not state exactly the number.

Q. Do you know of any? A. I do.

Q. Name them? A. It would be quite impossible for me to give the names of them all. I know that there are thirty or forty such refineries.

Q. Give the names of those you remember! A. I decline to.

Q. Do you remember of one! A. I decline to answer.

Q Is there one such refinery in the State of New York? A. Yes sir.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to answer the following questions:

Q. Where is it located? What is its name? What is its capacity for refining oil annually? Is it not true, in your judgment, that the Standard Oil Company, the Standard Trust, and the persons connected with these institutions, purchase, refine, and sell ninety per cent of the petroleum produced in this country at the present time?

Q. Is the Standard Oil Company of Ohio engaged in refining oil at the present time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where are those refineries situated? A. At Cleveland, Ohio.

Q. Anywhere else? A. No, sir; I think not

Q. Are there refineries at Hunter's Point? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who owns them? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Dodd—I would say that the refusal of the witness to answer is under the advice of counsel.

Q. Are they owned by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio? A. No, sir; they are not owned by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

Q. Are they owned by the Standard Trust? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Where is the principal part of the oil purchased by the concern with which you are connected, and which is shipped to the eastward, refined? A. In the neighborhood of New York and Philadelphia. I should say in and about these places.

Q. Is much the largest part of it refined in the neighborhood of New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that oil which is so refined in the neighborhood of New York purchased in the oil fields, or is it the product of wells owned by concerns with which you are connected? A. Purchased in the oil fields.

Q. Who is the purchaser of that oil? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Who makes the contracts for its shipments? A. I decline to answer.

Q. How is it shipped to New York, by pipe lines or by rail? A. By pipe lines and by railroads.

Q. Both. A. Yes, sir.

Q. From what point to what point by pipe lines? A. I am unable to give the names of the stations. I am not so familiar with the pipe line business.

Q. Well, is it shipped by the pipe lines from the oil fields to some place in Eastern Pennsylvania? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is shipped from there to New York by rail? A. By rail in part, sir.

Q. Are there any pipe lines that extend from the oil fields to New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those pipe lines substantially owned and controlled by the National Transit Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what proportion of the oil is shipped by railway coming east? A. I am unable to state.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to answer these questions.

Q. Who makes the contracts with the railroads for the freight upon that oil? Do you not know personally the terms of those contracts? Have you not access to those contracts so that you could if you chose give the committee copies of them? Will you give the committee copies of those contracts? Have you not had for the last eight years contracts with the principal railroad companies, special contracts for the transportation of the oil owned by the concerns with which you are connected? Under these contracts have not such concerns annually received payments by way of rebate? Have not these payments amounted in some years to as large a sum as one hundred thousand dollars annually? Have they not amounted to as much as two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually? Have they not amounted to half a million dollars annually? What sum of money net per barrel do the concerns with which you are associated now pay for the transportation of crude oil from the oil fields to New York? Is not that sum less by twenty-five per cent than shippers not connected with your concerns can obtain? Have you personally received dividends on the stock of the Standard Trust? Have you not personally received dividends equivalent to six per cent upon a capital of seventy millions of dollars in the Standard Trust ever since its organization? When was the last dividend declared by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio? Has that company declared any dividend since the organization of the Standard Trust? Have any of the corporations, the stock of which is held by the Standard Trust, paid dividends to you since the organization of the Standard Trust?

Q. Do you know what quantity of oil was exported by the different concerns with which you are connected, from the port of New York in the year 1881? A. I do not.

Q. How many millions of barrels of oil were refined by such concerns in the vicinity of New York in the year 1881? A. I don't know how much was refined.

Q. Did not the concern with which you were so connected, in the year 1881, purchase over eight million barrels of crude petroleum? A. I am unable to state.

Q. Do not the purchases of the concerns with which you are so connected exceed one-half the annual product of petroleum? A. I think they do, sir.

Q. Has the Standard Oil Company recently had a litigation in Pennsylvania concerning its taxes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you in your possession a printed copy of the case in which such litigation was involved? A. I have not.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to answer the following:

Are you interested in the Equitable Gas Company just organized in this city? Do not you and your immediate associates in the Standard Oil Company substantially control the Equitable Gas Company? Do not you and your immediate associates in the Standard Oil Company own three-quarters of the stock of the Equitable Gas Company?

Q. What is the capital of the company? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you not know that it is about twenty millions of dollars? A. I do not.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to answer these questions:

How much of its stock have you got? Have you paid anything for the stock which you own of that company? That company is organized for the purpose of manufacturing and furnishing gas, is it not?

Q. It has recently obtained a contract with the city to furnish gas due the city for $1 50, has it not? A. I don't know.

Q. Is it not so reported to you? A. It has not been reported to me.

Q. Have you not so heard? A. I have heard nothing about it except what I may have read in the newspapers. I read in the newspapers that some gas company had a contract of late; I am unable to say what company it was.

Q. You do not know whether it was the Equitable or not? A. I do not.

Q Do you think it was the Equitable? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Have you investigated the cost of making that gas? A. I have not.

Q. Has not its cost been represented to you? A. It has not.

Q. Has it not been made the subject of discussion in your presence? A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you know anything about it? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know Mr. Stern, the president of that company? A. I do not.

Q. Never saw him? A. I never did.

Q. Do you not know that that contract has been entered into with the knowledge on the part of yourself and associates that the gas they propose to furnish can be manufactured for thirty cents a thousand feet? A. I do not.

Q. Do you mean to have the committee understand that you do not know anything about the Equitable Gas Company? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you not know that the company has been organized by your associates in the Standard Oil Company? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you know the cost of making the kind of gas they propose to furnish? A. I do not.

Q. Did you sign the articles of incorporation of that company? A I decline to answer.

Q. Will you say that you did not sign such articles? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you not know that those articles represent a capital of twenty millions of dollars to be issued for certain gas patents? A. I do not.

Q. Has the Standard Oil Company recently gone into the business of raising cattle? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Has it not entered into leases for a large tract of grazing land in the Indian Territory? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you know whether it has or not? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you not know that the Secretary of the Interior has recently refused to approve those leases?

Mr. Dodd—I desire to have it appear that only one member of the committee is present.

Mr. Chittenden—If you raise that objection I will have Senator Browning sent for and have the questions repeated to the witness.

Mr Dodd—I will waive any objection to this examination having been taken during the temporary absence of Senator Browning, a member of this committee——

Benjamin Brewster recalled. Mr. Dodd also appears as counsel for Mr. Brewster.

By Mr. Chittenden:

Q. In your testimony the other day the following inquiries were put and answered: "Q. That is the benefit of the pipe line system? A. That is the benefit of having one line to do this business; now this company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. Q. Which company is that? A. The United Pipe Line. Q. You do not speak of the Standard Oil Company? A. No, this is a Standard interest—it is an adjunct of the Standard interest; perhaps I ought not to say adjunct of the Standard, but the Standard really controls this property and furnish the capital to take care of this production and really are the owners of this property." Now to what corporation did you refer in that testimony; what was its name? A. When I spoke of the Standard I spoke of the Standard in its general public sense. There are a great many of these matters that are called Standard, but I referred to the United Pipe Line's corporation.

Q. Is there a corporation called the United Pipe Line's Company? A. United Pipe Lines, not Pipe Line's Company; United Pipe Lines, I think, is the corporation.

Q. Where is that company incorporated? A. Pennsylvania.

Q. When was it incorporated? A. I think in 1876 or 1877, I may be wrong.

Q. Are you an officer of that company? A. I am not.

Q. What is its capital? A. I cannot state that.

Q. Your best impression? A. I cannot state it.

Q. Is it ten millions of dollars? A. I decline to give an impression.

Q. What pipe lines does that company own or control, from what place to what place do they extend! A. It owns and controls the tankage containing thirty millions of barrels of oil in round numbers; the small pipes leading to the twenty thousand wells with which it is connected and the pipes leading to certain delivery points where this tankage bunched, as I explained in my testimony the other day, Olean; and I am unable to give all the points.

Q. Give the extreme points to which it runs Eastward to the seaboard? My impression is that Olean is the eastern point, but I am not certain; but it is all within a hundred miles square of the oil territory.

Q. Does it substantially control what you call the tankage in the oil territory? A. It owns a very great majority of the tankage.

Q. Substantially all of it? I have made my answer.

Q. Is that all the answer you can give. A. That is my description of it; it owns a very great majority of the tankage there but not all of it by any means.

Q. Assuming that Olean if the eastern terminus, how is the oil transported from that point east to the seaboard? A. By rail and by pipes at the option of the shipper.

Q. By what pipes? A. The National Transit Company's pipes.

Q. And they run from Olean where? A. Bayonne.

Q. On New York Bay? A. On the New York Bay or Jersey coast; in New Jersey.

Q. Is the National Transit Company a corporation? A. It is.

Q. Where organized? A. In Pennsylvania.

Q. It has a charter? A. Yes sir; obtained from the Legislature.

Q When? A. I am unable to give the date; it is an old charter.

Q. Well, how old, fifteen years? A. It may be and it may not be more than ten; I don't know.

Q. Was it a charter expressing that it was for the construction of pipe lines for conveying oil? A. That I don't know.

Q. Have you a copy of that charter. A. I have not.

Q. Have you a copy in your office in this city? A. I presume there is one.

Q. Will you furnish it to the committee? A. I decline.

Q. Where is the principal place of business of that corporation? A. Perhaps New York. It has a line running to Cleveland, a line to Pittsburgh, a line to Buffalo and a line to Milton on the line to Philadelphia. Each one of those lines does its business and the Bayonne business; the official accounts are kept in New York.

Q. Where is the office at which the principal pecuniary affairs of the company are transacted? A. What do you mean by pecuniary affairs?

Q. Its business? A. There is more business done in New York, because this is the largest—the delivery at New Jersey is the largest delivery.

Q. Who is the president of that company? A. Clement A. Griscom.

Q. Where does he reside? A. Philadelphia.

Q. Engaged in any business there? A. He is.

Q. Is he engaged in business in New York? A. He is connected with the Red Star Line.

Q. How many directors has the company? A. It has six.

Q. Give their names? A. I decline.

Q. Why? A. Because it is not relevant to the subject under consideration and for the general reasons which I assigned here that were stricken out.

Q. How many of these directors live in New York? I decline to answer.

Q. Are you a director? A. I am; I live in New York.

Q. Are you the Vice-President? A. I am.

Q. Who is the managing superintendent of the business of that company? A. The General Manager is D. O'Day.

Q. Who has the general control of the business of that company, the superior officer? A. Perhaps I do as much as any one.

Q. Where does Mr. O'Day live! A. His home is at Buffalo: he is on the different lines the greater portion of the time.

Q. Is he a director? A. I decline to state.

Q. What is the capital of that company? A. $30,000,000.

Q. All paid in? A. All paid in.

Q. How? A. Lawfully paid in.

Mr. Brewster declined to answer the following questions:

Q. In money? Wasn't it all issued for property? Were you an original subscriber to any of the stock? Do you hold any stock now? How did you pay for your stock? Do you know how much of that stock is held by the Standard Trust?

Q. Do you decline to state whether you know that fact or not? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you not know that more than a majority is? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Do you not know that the Standard Trust controls that corporation? A. I know it does not.

Q. Does it own a majority of the stock? A. It does not.

Q. Do you know who owns the stock in that company? A. I decline to answer.

Q. How long have you been Vice-President of that company? A. Perhaps a year.

Q. Has it made dividends since you were Vice-President? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Are you an officer of the Standard Oil Company? A. I am not.

Q. Do you know that the Standard Oil Company was organized in this city in the month of August last? A. I do.

Q. Did you sign these articles of incorporation? A. I think I did. And here let me ask if you term a director an officer?

Q. I rather think I do. A. I beg your pardon; I had in my mind as officers the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, but I am a director of that company.

Q. You are a director in the Standard Oil Company of New York, are you? A. I think so.

Q. Are you a director in any of these other Standard Oil Companies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey or Ohio? A. No, sir.

Mr. Brewster declined to answer these questions:

What was the capital of the Standard Oil Company of New York? Was it not five millions of dollars? Do you know how it was paid in? Do you not know that half of it was paid in in property? Did you not make oath to the certificate that half of it was paid in in property?

Q. Was not the other half of that declared by its certificate to be intended to be issued for the purpose of other refineries? A. I decline to state. If that is so the certificate will show it. Are you a stockholder in the Standard Trust?

This question and the following Mr. Brewster declined to answer:

Q. Do you know what the capital of the Standard Trust is? Does the Standard Trust issue certificates of stock? Have you not got in your possession certificates of stock issued by the Standard Trust? Do you not know in those certificates its capital is stated at seventy millions of dollars? What was the purpose of organizing this Standard Oil Company of New York in August last?

Q. In your testimony the other day you spoke of the agressive policy of the Standard Oil Company; what did you mean by that? A. I mean the vigorous policy, that it creates business, that it sends its agents to the Eastern world, to Europe, and developes a market for this product.

Q. Did that include the absorption of other refineries? A. That includes the absorption of other refineries if that is in the line of developing this business.

Q. Do you not know that it has been the steady, aggressive policy of this company ever since you have known anything about it to absorb and obtain control of other refineries? A. I know that if a refiner wants to sell his business he comes to us and if his terms are agreeable we buy it the same as any other parties in the business would buy it; no other way.

Q. And as a preparation for that you endeavor to prevent his making a profit in this business don't you? A. We do not.

Q. How long have you been connected with the Standard Oil Company in any way? A. I have been a stockholder since 1870; since the formation of the company.

Q. Have you been an officer all the time? A. No, sir.

Q. In what capacity have you been connected with the company? A. I said as a stockholder.

Q. How many refineries were there running in 1870 when this company was organized? A. I have no knowledge on that subject; it was not

my business in 1870, and my general impression would be that of any man not in the oil business; I had no knowledge of any value on that subject.

Q. Do you not know that since it was organized it has absorbed and become possessed of the control of more than fifty such refineries? A. I do not.

Q. I understood you to state the other day that there were a number of refineries now running with which the Standard was not connected; did you so state? A. I state so now.

Q. How many in this State? A. I don't know;

Q. Do you know of one? A. I do.

Q. Where is that? A. I decline to locate it.

Q. Do you know of two? A. I do.

Q. Where are the two? A. I decline to locate them.

Q. Do you know of any such refineries in any other State? A. I do.

Q. How many? A. I decline to state definitely; I think there are thirty or forty or more.

Q. Where is one of them located? A. I decline to name any one of them.

Q. What percentage of the annual product of petroleum is purchased and handled by the Standard Oil Company and the various concerns which it controls; A. A very large proportion; I am unable to give the exact percenatage.

Q. Ninety per cent of it? A. My impression would be not so much as that; I should think perhaps eighty per cent, but I could not say that p sitively.

Q. Does not the Standard Oil Company substantially control the market for refined oils? A. The Standard Oil Company makes its prices, and other refineries make their prices The Standard Oil Company does not control the mar ket for refined oil.

Q. Does it not substantially control the market of refined oil for exporting to all other countries in the world? A. The Standard Oil Company has great weight in the making of prices, but that it controls it is not true.

Q. You do not think it does? A. I do not.

Q. In any respect? A. I say it has very great weight; it has influence and influence developed to a certain extent is control.

Q. You spoke about agents and correspondents which this Standard Oil Company had, to watch things in all parts of the world; where has it such agents? A. It has one in the East Indies one of its clerks who travels about from point to point and has opened several of the Eastern ports to cargo business.

Q. Tell us where they are? A. Then it has its correspondents in nearly all the important foreign markets.

Q. Well, has it agents in Australia? A. No.

Q. Has it correspondents there? A. No, I think not,

Q. It don't trade with Australia then? A. It sells goods to Australia.

Q. Where else is this large army you spoke about, where are they located? A. If you will find "large army" in my testimony—

Q. Well large number? A. If you will find large number I will have it stricken out.

Q. Do you mean to say that you did not state the other day that this company had a very large number of agents and correspondents in all parts of the world? A. I don't think that was my language.

Q. Well, did you not so state in substance? A. I stated that it had its correspondents and it spent a very considerable sum of money.

Q. I want to know where this concern has got any foreign agents or correspondents? A. I have stated before, in nearly all the important markets.

Q. Name them? A. I decline to do that: I decline to state who they are.

Q. You are not asked to state who they are? A. I anticipate a little; I thought that would be the next question and I could save time.

Q. You are asked to state the markets? A, That I decline, and rest on my general statement.

Q. Can you state such markets? A. I cannot.

Q. Is the business of exporting petroleum to foreign countries by the Standard Oil Company divided up into departments? A. No sir.

Q. There is no such arrangement, is there, that one set of men had charge of the business, for example in the East Indies, and another in Russia and another in Ireland, and another in Germany? A. No sir.

Q. You mentioned the other day that a running charge of twenty cents a barrel was paid on oil; what is that charge for, from what place to what place? A. I explained that in my testimoney and I will again explain it if you desire. The United Pipe Lines connect with the well tankage, that is to say the tankage built by the producers; it may be longer or a shorter distance; for that it makes no charge; the oil is taken from the wells into the Line, which means into this mass of thirty millions of barrels. The oil is made subject to a charge on its delivery to a purchaser from the line, of twenty cents a barrel which the purchaser pays on the delivery of the oil to him; and that considera. tion is for making these connections at the well. for pumping it a longer or a shorter distance, and for waiting, as you see it may for one year, it may be ten years for the pay; that is to say, these thirty millions of barrels of oil which has been five years accumulating has paid nothing for its connections to the well.

By Senator Boyd—

Q. The charge is twenty cents per barrel from the wells to the tankage? A. To the delivery point wherever it may be.

By Mr. Chittenden—

Q. What I want to get at is, whether that is the charge for transporting oil through these pipe lines from the wells to New York? A. No, sir; that is a separate corporation that is doing that business.

Q. Well, what is this twenty cents a barrel paid for? A. It is for making the connections with these wells; it is for sending our gauger there and gauging it, and receiving it, and loading it, and transporting it to the point of delivery wherever it may be, one of a dozen.

Q. You say this is for transferring it to the point of delivery, wherever that may be? A. I say it is for all these considerations.

Q. Suppose the point of delivery is New York? A. The line does not extend to New York

Q. Suppose it is Bayonne? A. It does not extend to Bayonne.

Q. Where does it extend? A. I explained that the limit of that is within this hundred miles square. It is a storage company; here are these twenty thousand wells producing oil, and men are going into the woods and finding new districts, and wherever they go, unless some pipe line comes they are perfectly helpless.

Q. Then you mean that this charge is for transporting the oil from the wells to the tanks, do you? A. I mean that this charge is for what I said it was, for making these connections; it is for taking the oil from the wells to the tankage and waiting for the money until the oil is delivered to the purchaser who takes it from the line; it covers all these considerations.

Q. It does not cover any transportation from the tanks to any other point. A. I wish to correct myself, it may include a very considerable transportation to some point of delivery and it may not—some point of delivery within this hundred miles radius.

Q. Now that is the charge when the oil has got into the tank? A. No, sir; when the oil is delivered from the tank and goes out of the line.

Q. That is the charge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the charge for storage? A. To the purchaser thirty days free, then one and one-fourth cents per barrel per month.

Q. What is the charge for transportation? A. Are you referring to this company now? That is all that company does.

Q. I want to get, if I can, the cost of bringing oil from the oil wells to Bayonne? A. The charge to the wells in New Jersey, including the terminal charge, is about forty ents.

Q. What is the terminal charge? A. That is for the use of the dock, and I think five cents a barrel.

Q. Well, do you store it at Bayonne? A. Not at Bayonne, but we have tankage at Communi paw if the shipper desires.

Q. What is the charge for storage there? A. That I don't know.

Q. What is the charge for taking it from Bayonne to Communipaw? A. It does not go from Bayonne to Communipaw; if it is destined for Bayonne it goes to Bayonne, and if it is destined for Communipaw it goes to Communipaw.

Q. Now please tell me the cost to a person having no connection with the Standard Oil Company of transporting his oil by the use of these lines from his wells to a place on New York Bay where he can ship it? A. Precisely the same, so far as I know.

Q. What will it be altogether? A. Whatever these figures foot up—that, that is the charge to any party.

Q. I want you to put them together and give me the aggregate amount? A. Well, it is about sixty cents.

Q. Well, is it sixty cents now or is it more or less? A. I am not up in this transportation but my impression is sixty cents.

Q. You are all the while making contracts for the transportation of oil over the National Transit line? A. All the time transporting oil.

Q. And making contracts? A. I want to say as to this National Transit Company and this Pipe Line that they are scarcely completed, they are scarcely in full running order.

Q. Have you carried any oil from Olean or whatever the place is to one of those shipping ports? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What have been your charges on that oil? A. I am unable to state that. My impression is that that would be done in this way; that a party would say, "What will you deliver me oil for at a certain point—."

Q. There are owners in the oil fields producing oil that are connected with the Standard Oil Company or these Pipe Lines, are there not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, suppose such an owner has got the quantity of oil in the tanks for which he has got to pay twenty cents a barrel, what will it cost him now as the rates of transportation are to-day to bring an equal number of barrels of oil to some point on New York Bay where he can ship it? A. The same as it costs the Standard Oil interest.

Q. What does it cost the Standard Oil interest A. I say sixty cents.

Q. What is oil worth to-day? A. Well, that depends upon the particular moment you look at the ticket: it is pretty lively to-day or was before I left down town; it is about 88 to 90 cents.

By Senator Browning:

Q. What is that for? A. United Pipe Line certificates; that is to say, oil in the custody of the Pipe Line; now to get it you have got to add twenty cents and forty cents to bring it to New York.

Q. What does that represent, what quantity A. Forty-two gallons of oil in bulk?

By Mr. Chittenden—

Q. Then the actual value of oil here to-day is the 88 cents plus the 60c is it not? A. Yes sir, that is the actual cost.

Q. Now what are the rates of transportation by rail? A. I imagine about the same; I can't say positively but I don't imagine they can get any more.

Q. How do the rates for transportation now compare with the rates of transportation a year ago; are they higher or lower? A. I think they are lower, but I am not certain.

Q. You used an expression something like this, that the Standard in 1881 ground through nineteen millions of barrels; what did you mean by "ground through"? A. I mean to say it transported and refined that amount.

Q. Do you know what the product was in 1881? A. I do not; I filed a statement here the other day of the United Pipe Lines which shows it approximately. Mr. Chairman, there is one thought that occurs to me, the counsel asked me the rate of storage for oil; there is a considerable shrinkage and wastage of oil, there is an accumulation of sediment, just what it costs to carry oil, just what the loss is from these causes we do not quite know, but our best estimates are that it costs from four to five per cent. to carry oil. We have bought within the last thirty days four hundred and fifty thousand barrels of oil. To preserve the integrity of this stock before the 10th of every month or on the 10th, we make affidavit as to this oil, where it is and that it is in our possession, and also the obligations against it; that is filed with the proper officer of the State and also posted in our offices. We are constantly making examinations; in cold weather this oil shrinks and we lose. I bought something over a half a million of barrels of oil which all is paid for out of this storage charge.

The Committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

An Important Essential Oil Suit Decided.

About a year ago Mr. August Giese, an importer of essential oils in this city, brought out from Germany several small lots of oil of lemon and bergamot which were made by a patented apparatus. The Custom House classed them as artificial oils, and levied a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem upon them. Mr. Giese claimed that the articles were purely essential oils, and as such dutiable at 50 cents per lb, and paid the 50 per cent duty under protest. He then brought suit against the Government to recover the excess of duty, and the case came up before Judge Cox and a jury in the United States Circuit Court a few days since. The amount involved was about $1,000.

Mr. Giese in his testimony before the Court stated that the articles on which he claimed an overcharge of duty had been made, were the essential oils of lemon, bergamot and orange, samples of which were offered in evidence. They were samples of the importations in dispute. The oils were received from Mr. Heinrich Haensal, of Pirna, in Saxony, Germany, who is a manufacturer of essential oils. These oils, Mr. Giese stated were much stronger than ordinary essential oils, and oils exactly of that strength are not produced by any other manufacturer than Mr. Haensel. These oils are known commercially as "oil of lemon," "oil of bergamot," and "oil of orange," and sold as such. They are used for perfumery, for liquors, for confectionery, for chemical preparations and in different ways. The question as to what was the difference between essences and essential oils was asked Mr. Giese and he replied that an essence is an alcoholic preparation, so generally understood "in the street," and is prepared by dissolving an essential oil in alcohol; it is then called an essence. There is no alcohol in essential oils, Mr. Giese said, and there was none in the samples offered in evidence.

Mr. Charles H. Phillips, on behalf of the plaintiff, testified that he was a manufacturing chemist, a resident of New York, and had been acquainted in his business for 30 years with essential oils. He was familiar with the oils made by Mr. Haensel and imported by Mr. Giese, which, he said, appeared to be concentrations of oils, orange and lemon, such as he had used, with the terebinthian properties removed. The terebinthian properties the witness explained are peculiar to the oils themselves in their natural manufacture. In consequence of the presence of a natural turpentine in the ordinary oil it is apt to oxidize, and smells like turpentine in the oil of orange, in perhaps three weeks if the temperature should be a little high. It would become almost like spirits of turpentine. The best oils, the witness said, do that. This peculiarity is confined principally to the oil of lemon and orange, but Mr. Phillips said it was shown more in orange than in lemon oil. It destroys the taste and odor. The witness never had occasion to use this oil of bergamot as he was not in the perfumery business. As a chemist of thirty years standing he believed the importation in controversy to be the essential oils of orange and lemon. He had never used the oil of bergamot at all, but he knew that essential oil of bergamot is an essential oil. The witness was handed a sample of both, and being asked if he could tell what it was, replied that he could not as he had never used it. When asked what he understood to be the difference in New York commercial circles between essences and essential oils, Mr. Phillips replied that an essence, as he understood it, is an essential oil disolved in alcohol. That, he said, was always understood in a drug store as an essence. Pure essential oils do not contain alcohol. Neither that oil of lemon or orange in its present condition could be used as a dentifrice or cosmetic. The practical difference between these oils and ordinary oils is that the former are of greater strength; and not only that, but they do not decompose. They can be kept for any length of time, while the other oils, if kept two or three weeks, depreciate in value for the purposes for which they are used. In his opinion, as a chemist of thirty years standing, he thought there was no foreign substance in the essential oil exhibited. It differed from the others in having the terebinthian properties removed. These terebinthian properties were universal in different kinds of oils. He wished to be understood as stating that ordinary essential oils are not an admixture of spirits of turpentine, as spirits of turpentine are known. It is a terebinthin product which is natural to the oil, substantially that same product is natural to different oils, so that it does not go to the essence of lemon as lemon, or to the orange as orange. In his cross-examination Mr. Phillips stated that he had bought and sold oil of lemon in the market. The oil of lemon offered in evidence has a finer taste than the ordinary oil of lemon. It has a cleaner taste, being free from turpentine. The various essential oils in trade and commerce are generally tested by specific gravity. That is the way some chemists do it; others do not, and others judge by its general flavor and appearance. He could not tell what others judge by or what are the tests of the trade. He knew what his own tests are. His test was the scientific test, but he supposed the commercial test would be by flavor and smell. Flavor would indicate smell. In reply to a question by the Court Mr. Phillips said that he had some experience as to how the oil in dispute is made; that is to say it is made by fractional distillation. For instance take the oil of lemon—Sanderson's oil of lemon could be taken as an example, which is standard, and was the first oil known prior to this; at any rate, the witness said, it was the favorite oil in the market. By fractional distillation you can remove the turpentine. The first process is by distilling it—heating it, Sanderson's oil of lemon, which is made from the fruit of the lemon; from the fruit itself. The fruit is cut up—broken up—and then distilled and rectified. The essence is made merely by dissolving any part of this or any other oil in alcohol; that would be an essence as sold in the drug stores, or known. This oil (Haensel's oil) is so much stronger than the ordinary oil that, of course, less would be used in making an essence. The witness could not say what proportion would be used to a given amount of alcohol to produce an essence, because the essences vary in strength. One person can make a very strong essence of peppermint, for instance, and another a weak one. Mr. Phillips was then handed a bottle and asked to tell if he knew what its contents was. He replied that he should call it oil of orange, but not Haensel's oil of orange. He did not know whether the sample shown was Sanderson's or some other oil of orange. He would know it was oil of orange from the smell. "It is a peculiar property of all essential oils that when reduced, the odor is much stronger than when they are in their concentrated form," said the witness, "that is universal." The Court asked if that was so to an unlimited extent and Mr. Phillips replied that it was to a certain extent. Cologne water is merely a dissolving of of essential oils in water. Another bottle was handed the witness and he was asked to tell what it contained. He stated that it smelled very much like spirits of turpentine. He should say it was some very poor oil that had either been kept for some length of time or that it had turpentine mixed with it, which is very often the case, to make the oil cheaper. He should say off hand that it was a degenerate oil of lemon, but not by the smell, as it smells more like turpentine than anything else. He should say that it was a very poor oil. There are a number of essential oils of different makers, and in ordering any kind of oil he would naturally call for "Jones'" or Brown's" or "Smith's" oil. Sanderson's oil, the witness said, stands very high in the market, and, he believes, generally stood the highest before this (Haensel's) came out. Mr. Phillips replied, in answer to the question if these oils were all of equal strength, that they were not.

Mr. William Rupp, for the plaintiff, testified that he was, by profession, a chemist. He began the study of chemistry at school fourteen years ago; entered the School of Mines at Columbia College in 1871; studied there until the middle of 1874, and spent the balance of that year and 1875 at Freiberg, in Germany, studying chemistry and engineering. He then spent four years at the School of Mines here as an assistant in chemistry to Professor Chandler. Since he left the School of Mines he was two years chemist to a tobacco works in this city, and during the past two years he has been in business for himself as an analytical chemist. As such he had occasion to examine these oils. He had examined Haensel's oils of lemon and bergamot but not the orange. From the examination he made of these oils he should think that they are essential oils of the bergamot, the same as the ordinary bergamot oil, and the orange oil the same as the ordinary orange oil with the lighter distilling portions removed. He found that by submitting the ordinary oil of orange, or the ordinary oil of bergamot, as it is sold here, to fractional distillation, he could divide it up into several parts which are altogether different in odor; they differ in their specific gravity, and seem to be different in many respects. He found that by carrying on the distillation to a

high degree it gets fractions which are very strong in odor—very much stronger than the ordinary oil. It was the theory proposed by the eminent German chemist, Professor Liebig, as much as 40 years ago, that the essential odoriferous principle of the essential oil is oxygenized oil, and in order to prove that, Professor Liebig at the time distilled these lighter portions of essential oils over lime or potash, and he found by removing all the last traces of oxygen from the oils that the oils were perfectly odorless, or at any rate very nearly so. From that it appeared that the oxygenized part of the oil was the part that carried the essence. That is the generally accepted theory among chemists. The process of distilling away these lighter portions is carried on in an ordinary still. In distilling *in vacuo*, the witness supposed that all the product would be distilled over at lower temperatures, and the result as product—that is to say the final product—from the distillation would probably be much finer, or, perhaps, stronger in odor than those he obtained in the process he used. He carried his experiments far enough to produce oil free from turpentine, and which was much stronger in the essential qualities of the orange or lemon, and approximately in this other oil in the odor. Pure essential oils do not contain alcohol though the ordinary essential oils of commerce often do. They are supposed not to if they are supposed to be pure. Alcohol is sometimes added as a preservative. The oils of Haensel do not contain any trace of alcohol at all. In Mr. Rupp's opinion, as a chemist, the difference between Haensel's and Sanderson's oil seemed to him to be that the lighter portions are removed and that the so-called concentrated oils are higher boiling fractions, because the ordinary oil begins to boil at about 175 degrees to 185 degrees, while these concentrated oils do not boil until the temperature rises above 200. In his opinion there is no foreign substance introduced into these Haensel oils. These Haensel oils are produced simply by redistillation or refinement of the common oil, in addition any foreign substance. There are a variety of ways of making essential oil. Mr. Rupp thought this Haensel oil or something similar to it could be made from the Sanderson oil by distillation.

Mr. Joseph J. Quetting, in behalf of the defendant, testified that he was a distiller and importer of essential oils. He distinguished oil of lemon by its smell and taste. That is the test adopted generally in the trade. The witness was handled a sample bottle of the plaintiff's oil, and was asked to state if he knew what it was. He replied that if he had not seen on the bottle what it was he would not know what it was. Nobody, he said, would take it as oil of lemon. He was acquainted with the oil of orange as known in the trade and dealt in it. He had known it since he had been in the business. It was tested in the trade in the same way as oil of lemon. He would not have recognized a sample of the plaintiff's oil of orange which was handed him if it had not been called orange by the counsel. He was acquainted with the oil of bergamot—had known it for the same length of time as the others. He knew how it was tested in the trade. He was shown a sample of the plaintiff's oil and was asked if that would be accepted as oil of bergamot in the trade. He replied that it would not. He knew how these oils were made. Ordinary lemon oil he had seen made. They take and slice the lemons up, peel and press them against a sponge, the sponge is squeezed into a jar and afterward the impurities are separated from the oil. They call it hand pressed oil of lemon. That is the oil of lemon of commerce. Of course they adulterate it in Sicily—mix it with turpentine. That is pure oil. Oil of orange is made in the same way. Oil of bergamot is made in a somewhat different manner. They have two drums. Bergamot is a different shaped fruit. They peel the bergamot and squeeze it out afterwards. The oil is obtained by compression—squeezing it. These oils have their peculiarities—they decrease in odor if they are exposed a long time in the air, or a change in temperature. All these oils have very little oxygen, and as soon as they are exposed to the air they take up oxygen and turn into turpentine. The witness was asked if the concentrated essential oils smell less than the ordinary oil of commerce. He stated in reply that it is only concentrated. They claim a certain process for that which counsel for the plantiff gave in opening his case, in saying that they do it by fractional distillation. He (Mr. Quetting) had tried it at his factory, but never came to any result. He always found that redistillation of these oils makes them to his smell, inferior instead of better. The witness produced samples of hand-pressed pure oils of lemon and orange made in Sicily. These oils he stated could not be manufactured here. They are only manufactured where the fruit grows. He was last in Sicily two years ago. I saw the process of manufacture there, but he had seen it before. There is only one true way of making these oils, the witness stated. He was asked if he knew there are four different ways of making oil of lemon and orange, and replied that that is the only process for making oil of lemon—what is called commercial oil of lemon—what other process counsel referred to he did not know of. The process he referred to was that of pressing out with the hand against a sponge. He did not know that they were made by distillation. He had never seen them distilled. He had often heard so, but on inquiring he always found that this was the only way they were made. They could not be made here, witnes stated because we haven't the fruit. The latter is expensive. It takes about 1,100 lemons to make one pound of oil of lemon, so that it would'n't pay. In reply to a juror, Mr. Quetting said he did not call himself a chemist. He had a factory and imports essential oils. The witness, when asked to tell what, in his opinion, was the difference between an essential oil and an essence, stated that Mr. Phillips' (a previous witness) definition was perfectly correct. He agreed with him. An essence, as understood in commerce, is nothing but a solution of essential oil in alcohol, just used for cooking or any other purpose. An essential oil, Mr. Quttting said, is a flavor of medicinal properties—chiefly is a flavor—the ethereal part of any wood, or seed or fruit, drawn out by distillation, generally if he should put it it so to make it popular. In reply the question at what particlar paint distillation would have to cease to make it something other than an essential oil—how far could it be carried, Mr. Quetting said, "Well you, just yesterday, gave your opinion as to fractional distillation. By re-distilling oils over and over again, impurities can be drawn from the oil; for example, in this country, with oil of peppermint." The witness was shown a sample which, in reply to the question, he stated was not Sanderson's oil. He called it pure essential oil. Messina oils could not be improved by re-distillation, because the more they are exposed to the air, they decrease in value, to his taste. He was asked if these oils were made in Pirna Saxony, not in Messina, and replied that he only knew them by advertisement. He would not give any opinion on whether the essential part of the essential oil—that is the real essence is contained in what is called the oxygenized components rather than in the turpentine. When pressed to give an opinion, Mr. Quetting said that he differed with Mr. Phillips. He should say that these oils by re-distillation will lose their fine flavors; that is, they will be decreased in quality. They lose their pungency. These essential oils beside being used in perfumery are used by confectioners and soap men. Supposing that the essential quality is contained in this oil and is released by mixing it with alcohol oil, or some thing else, it would then be an essential oil—would be useful then. Supposing for one moment, counsel said, that these oils of Haensel's are produced from an essential oil, substantially like those of Mr. Quetting, by a continual process of re distillation, and that they are twenty times as strong, would the witness consider that they ceased to be essential oils. Mr. Quetting replied, that they certainly would not. They are essential oils; they would not be anything else. But if they claim, for example, that this oil is thirty times stronger, the witness would make a test; would take certain parts of oil which he considered pure, and one part of the plaintiff's oil, and see whether it was as strong, because there is no opportunity of doing this here (in court). He did not know anything about these oils. He believed he first saw them three or four years ago, in a casual visit made to Mr. Giese. He smelled them—that was all he did. He hardly thought he could tell anything about them by the taste. He had heard the other testimony in this case, but did not listen exactly to the chemist. He heard Mr. Phillips' testimony. He was astonished to hear that witness say that he used them; that he dilutes it nearly thirty times in alcohol and that it produces the same effect, or a better effect, than the other essential oils. He was astonished, because Mr. Phillips is the first man that he had ever heard had used it. Mr. Quetting was asked if that was not an essential oil what is it, and replied that it cannot be anything else but essential oil according to the statement given by counsel. As an expert for the Government he could not say that it was not an essential oil unless he tested it. On the statement of counsel he took it be esential oil. He would like to know if counsel had not told him what it was. There are quite a number of essential oils of lemon that come into this market, and they vary most decidedly. Some are quite pure and others are adulterated. His are all pure—the very best. He could not say how much difference existed in the relative quality of the best oil he had seen and the poorest. The Messina oils can only be tested by comparison. He considered hand pressed oil the best. There is a standard brand in this market called Sanderson's. He (Sanderson) is not the manufacturer, but he sends a good brand always. There are other oils very much inferior to them that are sold as essential oils. He considers Sanderson's oil twice as good as some of these inferior oils that he had seen. They are both essential oils. If an essential oil should come in here that was twice as good as Sanderson's it would still be an essential oil. If it is oil of lemon it would be oil of lemon. He did not believe that an essential oil twenty or thirty times as strong as Sanderson's could be produced by an artificial process; though if what is claimed for this oil be true, he would believe it to be an essential oil.

Mr. George F. Kernaghan, in behalf of the defendant, testified that he had been in the essential oil business sixteen or eighteen years with Dodge & Olcott. He always supposed he knew what oil of lemon is. He had had to buy and sell it a great deal. He has been acquainted with it all the time he has been in business. It is tested in the trade by smell and taste. Witness was shown a sample of plaintiff's oil of lemon and asked to state what it was. He stated that he should not recognize it as the oil of lemon of commerce. He was acquainted with oil of orange, had bought and sold it largely. Dodge & Olcott have the reputation of doing a very large business. The witness said he should not recognize a sample shown him as oil of orange. He was acquainted with oil of bergamot, but the sample of plaintiff's oil of bergamot neither looked like it nor smelt like it to witness. Other samples shown Mr. Kernaghan he pronounced oils of lemon and orange, as he understood them to be known in commerce. His house does not make oils of lemon, orange or bergamot. Most of the lemon and orange oils come from Messina. He did not know that he had seen any of these German oils before, He was in Mr. Giese's office about two years ago and was shown a bottle which Mr. Giese said was the lemon. He smelled it. He had never seen oil of orange or lemon made. He pretended to be a chemist only so far as his experience had led him to investigate it. His business with his firm to a great extent had been until within two or three years, more in selling than in super. intending the manufacture of oils. He had had charge more of the buying and selling. He considered that an essential oil is the essential property of the fruit or whatever it is made from—the volatile portion which comes over in distillation. Mr. Kernaghan was asked if an essential oil, in which the process of distillation was carried to a greater extent than ordinarily, would cease to be an essential oil, and replied by asking the question: "When you get through distilling what would you have? His experience had been that when they got through they were at the end of the process. He had never distilled these oils. He did not believe that he had any clearly defined opinion on whether it was possible by some synthetical process, as putting together different and foreign ingredients, to produce an oil which would be thirty times stronger than the ordinary essential oil, and which would be adapted to the purposes of ordinary essential oil. He was a great believer in the possibility of things. He thought it was within the bounds of possibility of things. From what we see of the performances of science, he should say that they could produce most anything. He would not, just then, know how to go to work about it. He did not know anything about those things that are essential oils. He knew that there have been submitted to him three bottles containing something, the contents of which he only knew from the labels. He had no opportunity to examine them. All he knew was what he had seen in court, that day, and what he testified to a minute ago—having seen a sample at Mr. Giese's office two years ago. He thought he took the cork out of the bottle and smelled it, and handed the bottle back. That is, the test he gave it then, They are generally a little more critical than that. They don't grab up a bottle and smell it at random. If he ordered some oil of lemon of Mr. Giese and he was sent this, he would smell it and send it back without making any further examination—refuse to take it at the ordinary price, if it was tendered him as the ordinary oil of lemon. He should say that was not the stuff. From what he had heard then (in court) he should investigate from curiosity, if nothing else. If he knew nothing of it until it was presented to him as a delivery, upon smelling it he should return it and say "that is not what I want." If he was told it was oil of lemon thirty times as strong as the ordinary oil, it would excite his curiosity, and he would probably investigate. He did not know that he had been called as an expert by the Government.

In his charge to the jury Judge Cox said that the issue in this case was a very narrow and a very simple on. The importer insists that the articles imported by him were essential oils of orange, lemon and bergamot. The Government says he is wrong; that the importations were not as he stated. The issue was for them to determine. If it was found that he was correct, and that these importations were as he stated in his protest, then he is entitled to a verdict. If it was found that they were not as he stated, no matter what they were found to be, the defendant is entitled to a verdict, no matter whether the appraiser is correct in putting them under some other section of the statute or not. The judge then read the statute providing for duties on oils essential or essence." The importer in the case insists that he should pay a specific duty of 50 cents per pound and the Government says that he should pay an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. If it was found that these were oils of lemon, and so on, they should pay a specific duty, if they were other essential oils not provided for in the statute, then they should pay ad valorem. If these articles are essential oils then they are provided for by the section of the statute and should pay a specific duty. It does not make much difference by what process these oils are produced. If, in effect, they are pure and simple distillations from the various plants and fruits which they represent, they would come under this designation of the statute no matter what process it was by which they were produced; but, of course, they should be what they purport to be. If they are compounds or the general original nature has been changed in any way, then they would not be pure and simple oils. Two practical chemists were produced as witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, men of scientific knowledge, one of them having made various tests with regard to this oil and they say that the articles imported in this case were what the importer claims them to be, though thirty times stronger than the original oils known to commerce. One of the witnesses says that they lack certain properties which have been taken from them by the process of distillation. On the other hand, two other witnesses engaged in the business, state that from a casual examination, they would not recognize these importations as the oils which they purport to be. One of them would hesitate to receive it if this oil was presented to him as oil of lemon. There was nothing about it to indicate to him that it was what it purported to be. The jury should bear in mind that this case is to be determined by the general use and meaning of the word as applied to commerce. If it was found by the evidence that these oils are what the importer says they are, the verdict should be for the plaintiff, if not, for the defendant. The verdict in either case should be a general one, the amount is not in dispute. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Lakes of Vegetable or Animal Origin.

(Continued from page 373.)

Having become satisfied by removing the pigment and alumina, in case the latter was present, with potash or soda lye, that no vermilion is contained in it, the residue may simply be calcined by an admission of air, for the purpose of ascertaining the substratum, so that only the mineral base of the lake remains, which is finally to be subjected to further investigations concerning its immediate constituents. The alumina, in case any was extracted, would precipitate, when sal-ammoniac is added to the alkaline fluid, and can be quantitatively determined by filtering off, washing and calcining.

If a small quantity of starch was contained in the lake, it is difficult to ascertain its presence. Larger quantities, however, betray themselves if the finely ground powder swells to a paste in a little boiling water. If starch-containing lakes are boiled for a short time with dilute sulphuric acid in excess, and the filtrate, after cooling, is mixed with much alcohol, dextrine is thrown down in the shape of a starchflour-like powder. If the analysis is conducted with exactness, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol poured in, the dextrine may also be ascertained quantitatively by filtering off, washing with alcohol, and drying. If pigment has been separated at the same time by hydrochloric acid, or a part, for instance, cochineal pigment is dissolved in such acid, then the former may be filtered off before precipitating with alcohol, while the latter dissolved pigment is not thrown down at the time of precipitating the dextrine in such a manner. If gypsum was dissolved by the hydrochloric acid, and thrown down by the alcohol together with the dextrine, it may be ascertained by calcining the latter in a crucible, whereby gypsum alone remains, which can then be weighed. Its weight is to be deducted from the total dextrine precipitate, and the remainder computed as pure dextrine or starch flour addition.

If both redwood and cochineal pigments occur together in a lake, the latter, however, not in such a shape as it is contained in carmine, but that it may be precipitated upon other substances from an aqueous solution, it may be recognized qualitatively, but there is no method by which to ascertain the weight proportions of the two pigments. The pigment and the alumina present may be dissolved with alcoholic hydrochloric acid, whereby starch and gypsum remain. The fluid then is high red to scarlet, the latter color predominates if cochineal pigment was in excess. If it becomes much more yellow upon diluting, the redwood pigment is in excess If the same solution is mixed with so much pot ash lye that the alumina at first precipitated is dissolved again, the purple color of the fluid will increase in intensity in proportion with the quantity of the cochineal pigment contained, while the color will be yellowish red in case little or no such pigment is present.

The alkaline solutions of aluminous redwood lakes color gypsum, when added, crimson, without a tinge into violet, while that of cochineal lakes colors the gypsum a pronounced violet and the fluid itself is entirely bleached upon continued standing and a sufficient quantity of gypsum having been added. If, therefore, a solution of the lakes in alcoholic hydrochloric acid is oversaturated with potash or soda, adding gypsum at the same time, it may be known, first, whether much or little redwood pigment is present from the red color imparted to the latter and, second, from the pure violet color of the gypsum and an ensuing decolorization it can be ascertained that no redwood pigment, but simply cochineal is present. If the latter is contained in the lake as carmine both the alkalies and ammoniac will extract it, as has been stated above, and although acids do not completely precipitate it, as already said, still it will for the larger part be of a carmine color, so that the redwood color will remain dissolved together with a little carmine. A great excess of acids must not be employed, else more carmine dissolves.

For distinguishing the three red pigments, cochineal, madder and red wood, neither their behavior toward chlorine or hypochlorous acid, nor that toward nitric acid can practically be made use of, since these reagents not alone destroy the color, but also give rise to decomposition products unsuitable for closer investigation.

Hydric sulphide gas decolorizes the dissolved redwood pigment, it does not influence cochineal and madder. If, therefore, the color of a lake solution were to be deteriorated by hydric sulphide, it can be concluded that redwood pigment is present. Otherwise, I have found that pigment extracted by acids from redwood lakes after it had been decolorised with hydric sulphide gas, at

once reassumed a deep red color with ammonia, which became carmine by traversing, and purple red by reflected light, and if the acid solution contained alumina, a handsome crimson lake resulted. It would appear hereby that hydric sulphide gas is only loosely bound with the pigment, so that the former is easily reunited to the alkalies, whereby the original pigment with its natural properties is restored. The bleached solution, exposed to air, gradually reassumes its color, since, as it appears, all the hydric sulphide gas escapes again little by little. The extract of a lake, which only contained both cochineal and redwood pigment, would, as already stated, lose in intensity, while one solely containing redwood pigment, would be decolorized entirely.

PIGMENTS YIELDING LAKES OF DIFFERENT COLORS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REAGENTS OPERATING UPON THEM.

1. LOGWOOD, AND ITS PIGMENTS.

Logwood, or Campeachy wood, is the trunk of the tree *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, freed from its sapwood, and growing in Mexico and the West Indies. It is specifically heavier than water, of a color passing from red brown into orange; and the wood, after having been reduced by rasping, &c., is extensively employed in dye houses.

The coloring matter of logwood appears to lie chiefly in a crystallizable substance, the hæmatoxyline, to be described hereafter, which is a so-called chromogens, originally contains no coloring property, but assumes the capacity of coloring only after several chemical manipulations to which it is subjected. The latter are partly effected by an appropriate treatment of the logwood itself before it enters commerce. This consists in moistening the ground wood with water, in which condition it is left to undergo a kind of fermentation, and repeatedly turned around, to prevent too strong a heating. By this process, continued for a length of time, the dyeing capacity is augmented to such a degree that an old logwood, prepared in this manner, even if it contain 50 per cent. of water, is rendered capable of furnishing a greater yield than a dry and young one, worked up in a fresh state.

The decoction of the logwood with water is light or dark brownish yellow, according to the depth of the fluid when evaporated in vacuum, a black, tough, resinous residue remains, which is at present found in commerce, consisting of different brands, as Campeachy and logwood extract. These extract factories also furnish another one, evaporated to 20 degrees B., in form of a thick syrup, and known by the name of Campeachy carmine. The brands differ from each other by the amount of residue they eave when dissolved in water, and which appears to consist of finely ground wood. The fluid extract, the Campeachy carmine, however, leaves no sediment whatever when dissolved in water.

(To be continued.)

Ancient Glass-Makers.

It is certain that the glass houses of Alexandria were celebrated among the ancients for the skill and ingenuity of their workmen; and from thence the Romans, who did not acquire a knowledge of the art till a later period, procured all their glassware. Most of the large greenish glass cinerary vases in the British Museum found in Roman barrows which contained bones and bone ashes, are probably the production of extensive Egyptian or Roman works; they are large and of excellent form and workmanship; but the glass is somewhat impure, of a greenish tint has numerous globules and *striæ*, and is not unlike the modern common crown or sheet glass in quality. Strabo relates that a glassmaker of Alexandria informed him, that an earth (probably manganese) was found in Egypt, without which the valuable colored glass could not be made. It is also related that the Emperor Hadrian received as a present from an Egyptian priest several glass cups sparkling with every color; these, as costly wares, were ordered to be used only on grand festivals.—*Glassware Reporter*

Spontaneous Combustion of Oils and Varnish.

Factory fires occur almost daily, and in many cases the origin of the trouble is unknown, and "spontaneous combustion" shoulders the responsibility. Yesterday was chronicled the loss of $175,000 in a billiard factory, and the fire is said to have "originated in the varnish room" from some unknown cause. It is a well known fact in chemistry that sawdust, cotton waste, lint, rags, dust, or any other similar material, soaked with oil will ignite spontaneously with the utmost ease. The oil has an affinity for oxygen, and the spongy nature of the sawdust, lint, &c., affords it a vast surface for contact with the air, combination follows, and the chemical action is rapid enough to develop sufficient heat to ignite the mass. Even sperm oil has been known to ignite spontaneously when under these conditions, and varnish, linseed oil and turpentine, and many other hydrocarbons used in various manufactures are almost certain to create trouble when similarly treated. There can be no doubt that many a destructive fire has originated in the oil soaked waste used in cleaning machinery, which a little wise precaution would have averted and the penalty for like ignorance or carelessness has been paid over and over again by oil, varnish and paint dealers throughout the country.—*New York Times*, Feb. 16th.

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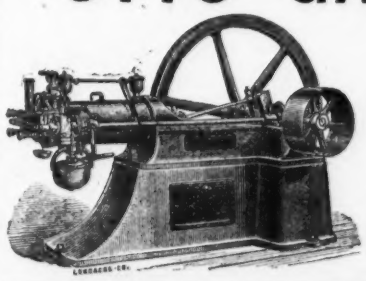
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("ATLANTIC")

RED LEAD, LITHARGE,

For Painters and Glassmakers,

LINSEED OIL,

RAW, BOILED, AND REFINED,

In Casks or Barrels.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,

287 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

SALEM LEAD CO.,

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS,

BOSTON OFFICE, - - - - - - - - 21 PEARL STREET.

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

Pure White Lead,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD from 5-8 to 8Inches in Width.

All goods warranted to be equal to those of any other Manufacturer.

JOSIAH GEBHART & CO. — WHITE LEAD — G — TRADE MARK. — PERFECTLY PURE. — DAYTON, O.

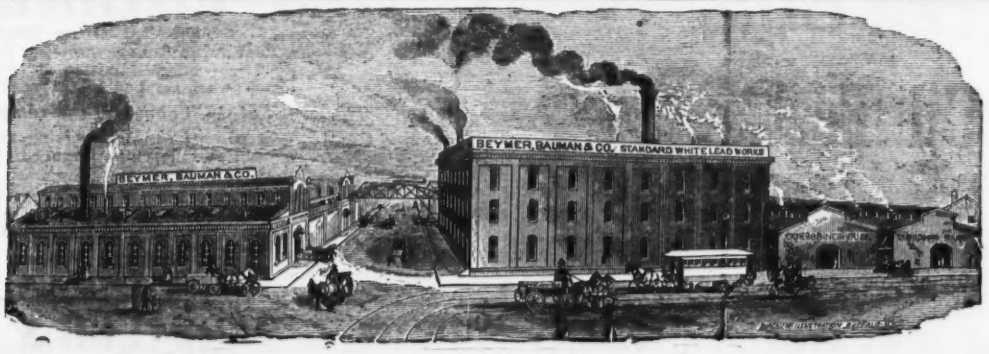
JOSIAH GEBHART and Co.

CORRODERS OF

PERFECTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

DAYTON, OHIO



BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. Office, 39 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge & Orange Mineral.

BERGEN POINT ZINC COMPANY

MINES: Lehigh Valley, Pa. WORKS & FURNACES: Bergen Port, N. J.

The only Miners and Manufacturers of

PURE LEHIGH

SPELTER

From Lehigh Ore.

Especially adapted for Cartridge Metal and German silver. Also Manufacturers of

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OXIDE ZINC.

Superior for LIQUID PAINT, on account of its body and wearing properties.

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Collier White Lead & Oil Co.'s

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Raw, Boiled and Refined.

Linseed Oil.

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Mill Machinery, and Paint Mixers, of all Kinds

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE LEAD PUTTY AND COLORS.

W. C. PEALE & BRO. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN PLATE AND SHEET WINDOW GLASS.

PAINT MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1883.

Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise especially stated and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

Pig lead is dull and rather easy. We hear of no important transactions. Common can be bought at 4 60c and refined at 4 65c.

The white lead market presents few new features of interest. The demand is slow and almost wholly from local buyers. The inquiry for future deliveries continues but buyers' views are so low that corroders are seldom willing to accept their orders. Some sales are making at 6¾c less 1½% but this is an exceptional price, the general quotation being 6¾c net. The Western trade is very dull, the floods checking business completely. It is said that some of the corroding factories at Cincinnati and other points are under water but only in one or two instances have these reports been confirmed. Offerings of Western lead at low prices continue to be made throughout this State and in the East, but just at present there appears to be few buyers. The sales reported are at prices ranging from $6 05 to $6 15 delivered.

American oxide of zinc shows no improvement in the demand but prices are steady and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of 4¼c for best and 3¾@4c for the off grades. French zincs are without change under a moderate jobbing demand.

American Dry White Lead	5¾@	6
" Pure White Lead, in oil	6½@	6¾
English White Lead, in oil	9 @	9½
Zinc White, Paris, G S, 50 bbls.	@	8¾
" " " G S, 10 bbls.	@	8⅞
" " " G S, Less	@	9⅛
" " " R S, 50 bbls.	@	6⅞
" " " R S, 10 bbls.	@	7
" " " R S, Less	@	7⅛
Antwp R S, 50 bbls.	@	6¾
" " R S, 10 bbls.	@	6⅞
" " R S, Less	@	7
V M Co. grinding in poppy oil, Green Seal	10¾@	11¼
Zinc White, V M Co. grinding in poppy oil, Red Seal	8¾@	9¼
Zinc White, Fr., in varnish	16 @	20
" " Am. ex. dry	4½@	
" " off color	3½@	4
" " in oil	6½@	7
" " in varnish	14 @	18
L. Z. O. German Zinc	@	6⅝
China White	14 @	16¾
Flake "	13 @	15
Kremnitz White	6 @	20

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Red lead and litharge are dull, though the jobbing demand has been somewhat restricted by the closing of some of the rubber works. The former is quoted at 6@6½c as to quantity. The latter is still held at 5¾@6c.

Orange mineral is without change, the demand being only of a jobbing nature. We still quote 7½@8c for English and German and 8½@8¾c for domestic as to brand and quantity, and 12@13c for French spot and 11@11½c to arrive.

Quicksilver vermilion is steady with a good demand reported at present quotations, which are 45c for bulk lots in 100 lb kegs, 46c for lots in bags and 50c for bags less than 30 lbs. Artificial vermilion is steady, with prices ranging from 10@30c as to brand and quantity.

American vermilion is without change at present quotations, which range from 11½@12¾c as to quantity and brand.

Carmine is meeting with an improved demand. We get sales of 150 lbs within the range of present quotations, which are $3 40@3 60 per lb in bulk and pound packages, less the usual discount.

American venetian red is dull and only wanted in a small way at $1 20@1 30 as to brand and quantity.

English venetian red is steady, though the demand is light. We get sales of 150 bbls from store at $1 45@1 50, and 200 bbls to arrive at $1 40@1 45. Other brands are without change, the spot quotation being $1 25@1 40, while to arrive it can be obtained at $1 12½@1 40, as to brand and make.

Carmine, No. 40	3 40 @	3 60
Crocus Martus, Imported	@	
" " American	@	
Colcothar	5½@	10
Indian Red, American	3½@	6
" " Standard American	2 @	3½
" " English	5 @	15
Tuscan " "	12½@	15
Turkey " "	12 @	13
Litharge, English Flake	10 @	10½
" American Powdered	6½@	7
Red Lead, English	9 @	9¼
" American	6½@	7
Orange Mineral, English	7½@	8¼
" " French	11 @	13
" " German	7½@	8
" " American	7 @	7⅛
Rose Pink, English	9½@	10
" American	8½@	9
Vermilion, Imported English	65 @	70
" Am. Quicksilver, blk.	45 @	
" " " bgs.	46 @	50
" Chinese	65 @	70
" Trieste	70 @	72½
" American	12 @	12¾
" Artificial	10 @	30
Venetian Red, Cookson's	1 50 @	1 60
" " H. R. & Co	1 15 @	1 75
" Bell Brand	1 40 @	1 45
" Diamond H	@	1 25
" B O W	@	1 30
" V V R	@	1 60
" American	1 20 @	1 30

YELLOWS.

The demand for ochres and other yellow pigments is light, being mostly of a light character. We got sales of 200 bbls G M B Rochelle ochre from store at $1 40 and 100 bbls to arrive at $1 30. N M B is without change. We are reported sales of 100 cks to arrive at $1 30 and 20 cks from store at $1 45. Domestic ochres are steady, though the demand is light.

Chrome Yellow	10 @	30
Ochre, Rochelle	1 35 @	1 45
" Washed Dutch	6½@	6¾
" " French	5 @	6½
" " Nat Oxford, lmp	6½@	6¾
" " " pow	7 @	7¼
" Golden	5 @	6
" Domestic	¾@	1½

BLUES.

The demand for blue pigments is generally of a jobbing nature, though prices are firmly maintained. Prussian blue is still quoted at 40@45c as to brand and quantity. Chinese blue is without change, the quotations being 50@60c as to brand and size of order. Ultramarines are meeting with an improved demand at present quotations.

At the close the following were the current quotations:

Chinese Blue	50 @	60
Prussian " pure	45 @	50
" " low grades	30 @	40
Soluble "	50 @	55
Ultramarine Blue	13 @	26
Celestial "	5½@	8
Blue Verditer	25 @	30
" Refiners	60 @	70

GREENS.

The demand for Paris green has in a measure been checked during the past week by the storms and unfavorable weather. Even with these drawbacks manufacturers are talking of advancing prices, though at present they are unchanged. We quote 16c for 5 ton lots and over, and 19½c for smaller quantities, with sales reported of 30 tons within the range.

The following were the quotations at the close:

Chrome Green, Chem. Pure	28 @	32
" " Extra	12 @	13
" " Super	9 @	11
" " Common	5 @	8
Paris Green, Pure	16 @	19½
" " Lower Grades	14 @	15
" " In Pulp	12 @	13
French Verdigris	@	

BLACKS.

The demand for black pigments is mostly of a jobbing nature. Prices, however, are steady and unchanged.

The following were the current quotations at the close:

English Drop Black	14 @	18
American " "	9½@	14
Frankfort " "	25 @	30
American Ivory	2¾@	3¾
Lmpblk, prime	27½@	33
" Medium	19½@	26
" 2d quality	13 @	19
" Low grade	6½@	10
Naphtha, black	60 @	
Fine calcined velvet black	16 @	25
Medium "	12 @	15

BROWNS.

There is an improved demand to be noted for brown pigments, though for the present prices are without change.

The following were the current quotations at the close:

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powd.	6 @	7½
" " " lumps	3½@	5
" " raw powd.	7 @	7¼
" " " lumps	4½@	5
" American, burnt & powd	1¾@	2
" " raw	1¾@	2

THE JEWETT WHITE LEAD CO.,

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

181 Front Street,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Linseed Oil and Linseed Cake,

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EDWARD LEAVITT, President. J. A. DEAN, Vice Prest.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

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RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,

SUGAR OF LEAD.

Office, 182 Front Street. - - - NEW YORK.

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John T. Lewis & Bros.,

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Pure White Lead

Red Lead, Litharge,

ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL,

AND

Painters' Colors.

The Bradley White Lead Co.

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RED LEAD,

LITHARGE.

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Perfectly

Pure White Lead,

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Liquid Paints,

AND SUPERFINE COLORS,

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STANDARD METALLIC PAINT. 72 Lbs METAL IN THE 100. LBS TRADE MARK N.Y. Lbs.

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WHITE LEAD,

LITHARGE, Etc.

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AGENTS FOR

Sissons Brothers & Co

HULL, ENG.,

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GOLDEN OCHRE, PARIS WHITE, PATENT DRYER, INDIAN RED, VENETIAN RED AND COLORS

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Ochres, Umbers, Siennas, China Clay & English White Lead.

Refiners of Pure Beeswax.

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INDIAN AND VENETIAN RED, PURPLE AND RED OXIDE,

Vermilionette, Yellow and Brown Ochre, Paris White, Ultramarine, &c.

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White Lead and Zinc Paints,

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Fine Colors Dry, Ground in Oil, Japan, and Water.

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READY-MIXED AND PASTE

HOUSE, BARREL, SHIP, ROOF & CAR PAINTS.

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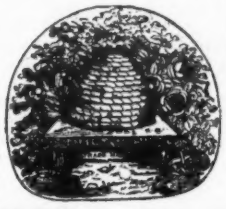

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H. M. JOHNSTON, Patentee.

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None Genuine without our TRADE MARK.

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BRANDON MINING CO.,

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AND

Paper Clays.

WORKS AT BRANDON, VT. OFFICE 17 PLATT ST., N.Y.

H. R. CONKLIN, Treasurer.

Umber, Turkey	burnt & powd.		3¼@		4
" "	" lumps...		3 @		
" "	raw & powd..		3½@		4
" "	" lumps....		1½@		2½
" "	Am. burnt....		1½@		1¾
" "	" raw.....		1¼@		1¾
Vandyke Brown,	English.....		6 @		12
"	American.....		3 @		4
Spanish Brown	....		1 @		1½

Colors in Oil.

There has been an improved demand during the past week for colors in oil for this season of the year. With the return of settled weather prices may be further advanced, though for the present they are unchanged.

Coach Black in Japan	20	@	40
" " in Oil.....	12	@	16
Drop Black.....		@	
Ivory Black...	14	@	20
Lamp Black.....	12	@	14
Chinese Blue.....	35	@	55
Pruss.	20	@	45
Ultramarine Blue	12	@	21
Burnt Sienna...		@	14
Raw "	7	@	14
Burnt Umber	7	@	13
" "	7	@	13
Van Dyke Brown....	7	@	14
Chrome Green.....	8	@	14
Paris Green.....	16	@	24
English Permanent Green.....	30	@	40
Narbonne Verdigris	30	@	45
Indian Red.....	10	@	18
Venetian Red	7	@	10
Flat Brick Red.....	8	@	10
Tuscan Red.....		@	22

Metallic Paints.

The improvement noticed in our last for metallic paints continues, it being largely for the California trade, some 500 bbls being taken. With the opening of spring a further improvement may be looked for. The present prices are unchanged.

Yellow.....per lb	1¾@		2
Red.... .... "	1¾@		2
Brown..... ...per ton	1¾@		2

Miscellaneous.

Sulphate of barytes continue to meet with an improved demand. We quote $18@20 for prime white as to brand and quantity, $14@16 for off color and $30 for extra floated.

English china clay is without change. We are reported sales of 150 tons to arrive at $17@19 and 75 tons spot at $15@18, also 100 tons extra brands at $22. Domestic is meeting with an improved demand. We get sales of 50 tons at $11@11 50.

French terra alba is steady with more demand for both spot and future shipments, though for the present holders are not disposed to press sales. We get sales of 100 cks to arrive at 80@90c. Domestic is in more request. Sales are reported of 50 cks No 1 at 70@75c and 30 cks No 2 at 45@50c.

French talc is in light stock and prices are held firm at $1 50@1 75 for extra grades and $1 35@1 40 for common as to quality and quantity. Domestic is in more request and is quoted at 65@75c per 100 lbs.

Cobalt oxide is without change at present quotations of $2 55 cash in 10 days, for large lots and $2 65@2 75 for small lots.

Whiting continues dull and is only wanted in a jobbing way. Sales are reported of 200 bbls common at 42½@45c and 75 bbls gliders' at 65@80c.

Paris white is in more demand for future delivery. We are reported sales of 200 tons at $1 20, while for smaller quantities $1 25 is demanded.

Putty is steady, though for the present, prices are unchanged. We quote 1¾@2c for bulk and 2¼c for bladders.

Chalk is steady, with sales reported of 200 tons at $1 50@1 60.

Plumbago is quiet for the moment, consumers being well supplied by previous purchases, the cargo per Ella, just arrived, having been placed previous to receipt. We quote large lumps at 4¼@4½c, ordinary lump at 3¼@3½c, chips 2 65@3¾c, dust 1 90@2½c.

Barytes, prime white	22	50	@24	50
foreign floated	28	00	@30	00
domestic floated.....	32	00	@32	50
" off color	15	00	@20	00
Chalk.....per ton	2	75	@	
" kiln dried....per 100 lbs		40		
" air dried..... " " "		30	@	35
China clay..... ....per ton	15	00	@18	50
Whiting, Commercial..... ..		45	@	47½
" Gliders'.....		70	@	80
Paris White, English Cliffstone.	1	15	@	1 30
" American....		80	@	1 00
French Talc.....		1½@		1¾
Terra Alba.....		75	@	1 00
English " "			@	1 00
Blanc fix.....			@	3½
Dentists' Plaster ..... per bbl			@	1 75
Calcined " ..... "	1	15	@	1 25
Marble Dust.....per ton	5	00	@	7 00
Pumice Stone, original cks.....		1½@		1¾
" " selected lumps, in bbls		2¾@		4
" " powdered pure, in bbls.....		2½@		3
Rotten " original cks.....			@	4
" " selected lumps..		6	@	15
" " pow'd, in bbls...		3½@		3½
Rubbing Stone.....		5	@	7
Smalts, German Blue.....		13	@	15
" Super Black.....		8	@	10
Putty, in bulk		2	@	2¼
" in bladders.....			@	2½
" in tins.....			@	2½
Plumbago, large lump.....		4½@		4½
" ordinary lump.....		3½@		3½
" chips	2	65	@	3¾
" dust.....	1	90	@	2½

Glues.

There has been an improved demand for glues since we last wrote, though there has been no change in prices which are steadily maintained as manufacturers are looking for an improved demand with the opening of spring.

Extra white	24	@	32
Medium white.....	14	@	18
Medium.....	13	@	16
Low grades	9	@	10
Irish.....	15½	@	16
French	10	@	24
English	11	@	16

NATIONAL WHITE LEAD WORKS.
F. W. GERDES & BRO.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, Etc.,
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FOR THE SPECIAL MANUFACTURE OF ALL COLORS OF
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Best White Shellac,
26 CRUTCHED FRIARS,
LONDON, ENGLAND

TREMONT PAINT WORKS
111 BATTERYMARCH ST. BOSTON, MASS.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
JOHN BRIGGS & CO.,
Proprietors of the Celebrated
DOLSON WHITE LEAD.
Manufacturers of
PUTTY,
HOUSE, SHIP AND COACH COLORS,
READY MIXED PAINT
TINTED WHITE LEAD.
Agents for
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French & American Zincs.
WHITING, OCHRES, &c., &c.

Standard Metallic Paint.
Made from same vein and quality of ore formerly mined by Prince's Metallic Paint Co., for
Roofs, Buildings, all kinds of Iron & Tin Work, &c.
Send for Price and Sample to
Standard Metallic Paint Co.,
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CHAS A. EDWARDS, Gen'l. Agt.
Northern and Western Shipments made direct from our Works, Lehigh Valley, Pa. at a saving of freight to purchasers.

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AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS
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ULTRAMARINE,
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Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, Oil Refiners and Merchants,
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White Lead, Red Lead, Drop Black, Coloured Paints, Dryers, Venetian Red, Putty, Varnishes, Lamp Black, Oils, Brushes, Vegetable Blacks, Glues, Cements &

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IMPORTERS OF
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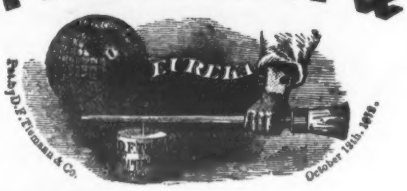
Siennas, Umbers, Orange Mineral Ultramarine Blue, China Clay, &c.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
IMPERIAL GOLDEN OCHRE.
AGENTS FOR
DAVID STORER & SONS,
GLASGOW,
London. Liverpool.
MAKERS OF
FINEST DOUBLE WASHED FRENCH OCHRES. ROCHELLE OCHRE
IMPERIAL DROP BLACKS, Fineness, Strength of Body & Depth of Color.
SUPERFINE INDIAN & TUSCAN REDS,
"BELL BRAND" VENETIAN RED.
Oxides of Iron, Turkey Red, Colors, &c.
THE PAINTS we furnish to GRINDERS ARE ALWAYS OF THE BEST QUALITY, MOST CAREFULLY PREPARED, AND PERFECTLY FINE

LIQUID DRYERS A SPECIALTY.
Paint manufacturers and consumers will find it to their interest to send for samples and prices of our EAGLE LIQUID DRYERS (Turpentine and Benzine), they contain no rosin, set very quickly, and in strength and drying qualities are unsurpassed.
Eagle Paint and Varnish Works.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Varnishes, Japans, Metallic Paints, Asphaltum Varnishes, &c.
P. O. Box 30.
Pittsburgh.
PENNA.

Established 1807.

D. F. TIEMANN & CO.



Columbian Red,
(Vermilion Substitute.)
Chinese and Pure Prussian Blues,
Frankfort and Permanent Greens,
Artists' and Venetian Yellows,
Blacks, Reds and Ochres.
Specially Manufactured for Grinders of Paints and Colors.

Office, { *16 MURRAY ST., 19 PARK PLACE.* | Factories, { *MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.*

Richard Foster, Wharf & Canal Sts., Ancoats, Manchester, England,
Manufacturer of White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Lead, Dryers, Varnish, & Paint of every description
Burner of Venetian Red, Indian Red, Oxides, Mineral, Blue and Drop Black.
COLOUR MANUFACTURER.
VERMILIONETTE, Chromes. Blues, Raw and Burnt Sienna, Emerald and Brunswick Greens; Persian, Derby and Chinese Reds.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

L. MARTIN & CO.,

226 WALNUT STREET
Second Floor Front,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAMPBLACK

From the Lowest to the Highest Grades.

SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; *Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston*, 1860; *American Institute, New York*, 1867; *and Franklin Institute, November*, 1874; *also Diploma and Medal by International Exhibition, Philadelphia*, 1876.

☞ We particularly caution the trade against unprincipled parties who are seeking to palmoff an nferior quality of Lampblack by appropriating the names of our well-known brands, familiar to dealers and consumers throughout the country for the past thirty years.

☞ The great reputation our goods have obtained presents a strong temptation for small manufacturers to imitate, not only the language of our price lists, but the title of our labels, inorder to make a market for the spurious stuff they put up.

JAMES P. BARNETT,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

COLORS,

PULP, DRY, AND IN OIL.
Specialties for Large Consumers.

FULTON WHITE.

Non-Poisonous, whiter than White Lead, has 25 per cent. more body and covering power.

RUBOIDE VERMILION.

Far cheaper and more Brilliant than the best English; will wear well and not turn dark.

GERANIUM LAKES, PIGMENTS FOR COTTON CLOTHS, Etc., Etc.
Sole Agent For the
Coal Tar Products of Chas. Lowe & Co., Manchester, England.
CARBOLIC ACID, CRYSTAL AND LIQUID, In bulk and bottles.
Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,
Carbolic Laundry Soap,
Carbolic Urinal Soap,
Carbolic Toilet Soap,
Carbolic Sheep Ointment,
And other Carbolic goods constantly on hand.

J. P. BARNETT. EDW. MORE, Special
Office, 235 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
Factories, NEWARK, N. J., and BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Quicksilver Vermilion.

Paris Green — Carmines

MANUFACTURED BY
Sondheim, Alsberg & Co
54 Maiden Lane
—AND—
29 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.
FACTORY,
Bridge and Plymouth Streets,
BROOKLYN.

Chrome Greens and Yellows. — Prussian and Celestial Blues.

Soluble Blue — Chinese Blue

SOLE AGENTS
For Arons' Liquid
GOLD.

COLORS AND PAINTS

OF EVERY KIND.
In Oil, Water Dry or Ready Mixed.
Unexceptionably the Best
GREENS,
Swiss and Imperial French.

JOHN LUCAS & CO.,
Offices 141 and 143 North Fourth Street, - - - PHILADELPHIA
WM. E. LUCAS,
89 Maiden Lane - - - - - NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1852.

A. B. ANSBACHER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VERMILION, CARMINE,
STRICTLY PURE
Chrome Greens,
Chrome Yellows,
Soluble Chinese and Prussian Blues,
PARIS GREEN.
PULP COLORS A SPECIALTY.
Office, 43 John Street, New York.
Factories Brooklyn, E. D.

HENRY WOOD'S SON & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1837,)

Manufacturers of

COLORS and CHEMICALS

BOSTON. - - - MASS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF TH
CELEBRATED
MARSEILLES GREEN
OR
Paris Green Substitute for Painting.
ALSO
Chrome Greens,
Chrome Yellows, Parisian Vermilion, a Substitute for English, and
ULTRAMARINE BLUES
All Grades and Qualities.

Indianapolis Glue Co.,

Manufacturers of all grades of GLUE and dealers in MOSS SAND PAPER Etc.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Varnish.

The trade in varnishes is rather light, purchases being confined to small lots for present want Prices, however, are steadily maintained. We quote:

Med Drying Body	"	3 00	@3 50
No. 1 Coach	"	1 25	@1 50
Lt Coach, No. 1	"	1 25	@1 75
Ex "	"	1 75	@2 50
One Coat Coach	"	3 00	@4 00
Hd Rubbing Body	"	3 50	@4 50
Quick "	"	3 00	@4 00
Blk Japan "	"	2 75	@3 00
Ex Coach Japan	"	1 15	@1 25
Furniture, Extra No. 1, Kowrie	"	1 15	@1 50
" No. 1 Manila	"	1 00	@1 25
White Copal	"	2 50	@3 00
" Damar	"	1 35	@1 75
" Shellac	"	3 25	@4 00
Orange Shellac	"	3 00	@3 50
Brown Shellac	"	2 90	@3 25
Graining	"	1 50	@2 00
Black Asphaltum Turpentine	"	80	@1 00
Black Baking Japan	"	90	@1 24
Finishing Baking	"	1 25	@1 50
Brown Japan, No. 1 Turpentine	"	80	@1 00

Varnish Gums.

There is an improved demand for varnish gums, though there has been no large transactions closed. Some goods are held higher in anticipation of a better demand soon as the spring opens. We are reported sales of 800 cs within our range. For shellac report see drug market.

The following were the closing quotatations.

Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned	@	45
" Zanzibar bold	1 00 @	1 10
" " medium	95 @	1 00
" " small	45 @	50
" Manila	8 @	15
Damar, Singapore	17 @	18
" Batavia	18 @	19
Kauri, Coated	12 @	14
" Hard Scraped	15 @	18
" " Pale	20 @	27
" Fine Selected	35 @	50
Mastic	@	1 20
Sandrac	29½@	30
Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	8 @	9
" " sandy	5 @	6
Egyptian	9½@	10

Window Glass.

WINDOW GLASS.

The past week has been one of extreme dullness in all branches of the glass trade, caused in a measure by the recent floods West which have brought all Western business to a stand still, as in many cases it has been impossible to ship the goods and quite a number of dealers West have their stores flooded, from ten to twenty feet of water being in them. French sheet abroad continues firm, with no prospect of a let up for some time to come. Stocks are still poor and it is almost impossible to get good assortments of sizes even at full quotations. American window glass is without change, and while the demand is light there has been more inquiry for future delivery at full card rates; these, however, have been declined as manufacturers are of the opinion that better prices will be obtained in April and May. Advices from Pittsburgh report trade as improving, many dealers having recommenced making contracts the general impression being that the proposed tariff amendment will fail of passage when the bill comes to be considered as a whole.

PLATE GLASS.

There has been very little of interest transpiring in plate glass since our last. The demand continues light, but with the advent of clear weather, a better business may be expected. There is some talk of advancing prices for both French and English, should the news be confirmed of the destruction of the New Albany and Louisville Works, as it would be many months before they could be in operation again. While the French is in light stock, the English is ample for all requirements. German looking glass plate is without change.

FRENCH—SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
25. 6x8 to 10x15	$10 00	$9 25	$9 00	$8 50
40.11x14 to 16x24	11 50	10 75	10 25	9 50
50.18x22 to 20x30	14 75	13 75	12 50	11 50
54.15x36 to 24x30	16 50	14 75	13 00	
60.26x28 to 24x36	17 50	16 00	14 00	
70.26x36 to 26x44	18 75	17 25	14 50	
80.26x46 to 30x50	20 50	19 25	16 50	
84.30x52 to 30x54	22 75	21 00	18 00	
90.30x56 to 34x56	24 00	22 00	19 75	
94.34x58 to 34x60	25 25	23 75	21 50	
00.36x60 to 40x60	28 50	26 00	23 75	

DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
25. 6x8 to 10x15	$13 00	$12 25	$11 75	$11 00
40.11x14 to 16x24	15 75	14 75	14 00	
50.18x22 to 20x30	20 00	18 50	17 00	
54.15x36 to 24x30	22 00	20 00	17 75	
60.26x28 to 24x36	24 00	22 50	19 25	
70.26x36 to 26x44	25 00	23 50	20 00	
80.26x46 to 30x50	27 00	25 25	22 00	
84.30x52 to 30x54	30 00	28 00	24 00	
90.30x56 to 34x56	31 50	29 00	26 25	
94.34x58 to 34x60	33 00	31 50	28 50	
109.36x60 to 40x60	37 00	34 00	32 00	

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x8 to 10x15	$8 25	$7 50	$7 00	50
11x14 to 15x24	9 25	8 50	8 00	7 25
16x24 to 20x28	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x34 to 24x30	12 25	10 75	9 00	8 50
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	11 50	9 75	9 00
26x36 to 26x44	14 50	13 25	10 75	9 50
26x46 to 30x50	15 00	14 00	11 25	10 50
30x52 to 30x54	16 00	14 50	12 00	
30x56 to 34x56	17 25	15 50	13 50	
34x58 to 34x60	18 25	17 25	15 00	
36x60 to 40x60	20 75	18 75	17 25	

PHOTOGRAPH SIZES.

6½x8½ to 8x10.... $11 00
Discounts 60&20

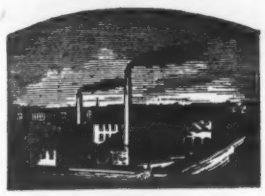
AMERICAN—SINGLE.

Discounts 60&15@60&10&5% S. 70%D.

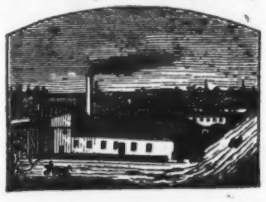
PLATE GLASS.

French	discounts	40 & 10&5&5
English	"	50 & 5%
American	"	50 & 10%
Looking glass	"	35 & 5

Quotations on glass makers materials may be found in the various price currents.



W. E. CUTTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Red
AND
COPPERAS,
Office & Works, Worcester, Mass.



BREIDBACH & SON'S CARMINE NEW YORK.
MOTT AVE. & 144th ST.

W. S. PRATT.
Manufacturer of
WHITING,
197 to 203 Maverick St.,
EAST BOSTON MASS.
WHITING, GILDERS' WHITING, PARIS WHITE, PREPARED CHALK, BLOCK CHALK.
Etc. Correspondence Solicited.

Gabriel & Schall,
205 Pearl St., New York.
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN BARYTES (Crude & Powdered)
DRY COLORS, BORATE OF MANGANESE, CHEMICALS, BRUNSWICK ASPHALT MASTIC, VOERWOHLER PORTLAND CEMENT ETC.

T. M. DUCHÉ & SONS,
82 Broad Street, New York.

Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, GELATINES, GLUES, Gums, Hide Cuttings, Ultramarines, White Lac, &c.

PROPRIETORS OF
STAR GOLD MEDAL
STAR AND ANCHOR } GLUES.
CROWN

SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. S. POLIMENI,
MESSINA,
ESSENTIAL OILS.

Manufacturers of and Sole Agents for
Crosby's Patent Lozenge Machine,
82 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
T. M. DUCHÉ & SONS.
F. de BUSSIÈRES, Manager.

THOS. R. B. BINDLEY & SON.
Smethwick, near Birmingham, England.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUES AND GELATINES.

J. & G. COX,
Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.
BEST SCOTCH
GLUE,
Made by the Manufacturers of
COX'S GELATINE.
Each cake bears the Makers name and mark.

GLUE John Legat & Company, Musselburgh, Scotland.
AND SIZE MANUFACTURERS.

Wilson, Walker & Co.
Leeds, England,
MANUFACTURERS, OF
Glue, Gelatine and Glue Powder.

The Banner Pulverized Glues,
UNIFORMITY OF STRENGTH AND QUALITY OF EACH GRADE GUARANTEED.

AAA. *This is a very superior article, suitable for merry Belts, Veneering, and in all cases where extraordinary strength and tenacity is required. Price per lb., - - - 25 cts.*

AA. *This is a strong sweet Glue, suitable for Cabinet Makers, Moulding Mfgs., and general wood work; it will compare favorably with the best French and Irish Glues. Price per lb., - 20 cts.*

A. *This is a good common Glue, suitable for Carpenters' use, sizing &c., &c., &c. Price per lb., - - - 15 cts.*

While all consumers admit the great advantage and economy of Pulverized Glues, from the short time necessary to prepare these for use, a still greater advantage is that only enough Glue need be prepared at one time for the immediate wants, thereby avoiding the common practice of boiling and cooling down the same pot of Glue several times, which detracts and injures its qualities very much.

TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GENERAL TRADE, the BANNER GLUES are put up in uniform boxes of 25 and 50 lbs., and for large consumers we carry a stock of the three grades packed in barrels, and each package bears our Trade Mark.

Manufactured by MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit, Mich.
DEMING JARVES, President JOSEPH B. MOORE, Sec'y and Treas

Varnish Makers' Supplies.

Kauri, North Coast, Manila, Damar, Zanzibar, Benguela, Angola, Asphaltum and all other Varnish Gums.

W. C. POPE & CO.,

No. 174 High Street, Boston.

New York: - - - - - No. 28 Liberty Street.

MANGANESE

For Varnish Makers, Oil Boilers, Steel Manufacturers, Potters and the Trade generally—Powdered, Bolted or Granulated in any size.

ALSO, BORATE OF MANGANESE.

W. C. POPE & CO.,

No. 174 High St., Boston.

NEW YORK, 28 Liberty Street.

MINES; KINGS CO., NEW BRUNSWICK.

F.O. PIERCE & CO.,

Paint and Varnish Manufacturers,

169 & 170 FULTON STREET,

FINE VARNISHES.
COACH COLORS, in Japan.
FINE COLORS, in oil.
TINTING AND GRAINING COLORS.
DISTEMPER COLORS.
PURE HOUSE PAINTS, ready for use.
MARINE PAINTS, ready for use.
PALACE CAR COLORS, paste form.
KNICKERBOCKER WOOD PROTECTOR.
KNICKERBOCKER SPAR COMPOSITION.
FLAT BRICK RED, in oil and japan.
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

Factory, 20 to 34 TIFFANY PLACE, BROOKLYN, L. I.

REFINED

WOOD ALCOHOL

—AND—

DIAMOND METHAL,

A perfect substitute for grain alcohol for mechanical purposes. As a solvent for shellac making varnishes, and for burning, cutting oils, etc., it has no equal.

Pure Shellac Varnishes.

BURCEY CHEMICAL COMPANY, - - Binghamton, NEW YORK

For prices, samples, etc., apply to the company or to

WILLIAMS. CRAY, - 103 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
M. L. BARRETT, - - 38 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

VARNISH MAKERS.
PRATT & LAMBERT
PRATT'S LIQUID DRYER. 110 JOHN ST. NEW YORK.

SPAR VARNISH

This composition is especially recommended as a wood preservative for inside and outside work, and is not affected by either salt or fresh water. For front doors, store fronts, bath-rooms, hard and soft woods, spars, masts and doors has not an equal.

See that each Label bears our Trade Mark.

TRADE P.L. MARK.

NEW YORK.

SPANISH BROWN,

SUPERIOR LAMP BLACKS,

JAPAN LIGHTNING DRYER, &c.

Manufactured by

J. A. McCREARY & CO.

Office 27 So. Charles St.. BALTIMORE, MD.

Varnish Makers

will do well to examine samples of

GUMS

from the London Market, offered by

BIM. M. JORDAN.

170 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1882.

VALENTINE & COMPANY,

MAKERS OF

Fine Coach and Car Varnishes,

NEW YORK:

245 BROADWAY.

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO: 68 Lake Street.
BOSTON: 153 Milk Street.
PARIS: 91 Champs Elysees.

EDWARD HILL,

25 & 27 Cedar St., N. Y.,

Varnish Gums and Shellac.

Kauri, Zanzibar, Manila, Damar, North Coast, Sierre Leone, Benguela, Asphaltum, Sandarac.

PATERSON, DOWNING & Co.,

154 FRONT ST., Cor. Maiden Lane,

IMPORTERS OF

VARNISH GUMS,

KAURI "VOWEL BRANDS,"
MANILA, "BEST HARD CHISELED"
AND OTHER SORTS.

SHELLAC.

Manganese,

ASPHALTUM,

VARNISH GUMS, &C.

JOHN S. LAMSON & BRO.,

77 Maiden Lane, New York.

The Austrian Glass Manufacture.

According to a recent statement in the *Glas hutte*, the condition of the above industry is not ourishing, this circumstance being attributed in a less degree to the influence of any external circumstances than to the want of due organization and combination amongst the producers as to matters affecting the joint interests of the trade. Instead of showing a due appreciation of this principle, it is said that an Austrian glass manufacturer (whether a good or a bad maker) goes his own way, and thinks of nothing but conquering his opponents to his own ultimate injury. It is evident that the quality of the goods must suffer; but even beyond the limits of possible depreciation of quality, it is evident that the customers are the greatest gainers by the low scale of prices.

There seems to be no uniformity of tariffs amongst the various establishments, and even each factory is said to have three or four tariffs —one for Prague, another for Vienna, a third for Hungary, and so on. The result of this state of things is that the glass merchants, paying no attention to any tariffs, simply dictate the prices, alleging that they can get the goods elsewhere at the rates offered, in case they are refused by the producer to whom they are submitted. A large factory is anxious not to lose an important customer, and thus, instead of putting on a bold front, contracts of an almost unprofitable nature are accepted, so as not to let the buyers go elsewhere.

As a instance of the results of this gradual depreciation, it is stated that the production of really good work, fit for being exhibited, has been found to be attended with considerable difficulty in cases where certain establishments were almost bound to send exhibits to various industrial displays.—*Glassware Reporter.*

Revising the Tariff.

The Senate last week perfected the free list which does not much enlarge the old one, nor are the additions very important. The following are such as relate to our lines of trade:

Albumen in any form or condition; lactarine; annatto, roncon, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of; archil, or archil liquid; blood, dried; bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed; bone-dust and bone-ash, for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers; carbon, animal, fit for fertilizing only cochineal; dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; fish-skins; hide-cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all glue stock; isinglass, or fish-glue; argal, or argol, or crude tartar; camphor, crude; charcoal; cudbear, cutch, divi divi, dragon's blood; gambier; indigo and artificial indigo; la; dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell; lac spirits; madder and munjeet or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and extracts of; myrobolan; oils, aniline, crude, palm and cocoanut, poppy; storax or styrax, tumeric; turpentine, Venice; vegetable and mineral wax; wood ashes and lye of, and beet root ashes; acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; alizarine, natural or artificial; arsenic; antimony ore, crude sulphide of; arsenic, sulphide of, or orpiment; arseniate of aniline: baryta, carbonate of witherite; bauxite; aniline or black salts and black tares: cobalt, as metallic arsenic; coloothar, dry, or oxide of iron, but not including any article or substance in condition for or capable of use as a paint or painter's color; chalk and cliff-stone, unmanufactured; feldspar; cryolite or kryolith, kieserite; kyanite or cyanite and kainite; lime, borate of, chloride of, or bleaching powder; magnesium; magnesite, or native mineral of carbonate of magnesia; manganese, oxide and ore of; oxidizing paste; paraffine; phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes; potash, muriate of; plaster of paris, or sulphate of lime unground; soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate; strontia, oxide of, and proto-oxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia; sulphur, or brimstone, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; sulphur lac or precipitated; tincal, or crude borax; uranium, oxide of, verdigris or subacetate of copper; aluminum; barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum, and returned empty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without the requiring the filing a declaration at the time of export of intent to return the same empty; cork wood, or cork bash, unmanufactured; glaziers diamonds; gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins, gold size grease for use as soap stock only, not specially enumerated or provided for; oil cake; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; plumbago; pumice, and pumice stone; soap stocks; terra alba, aluminous; terra japonica.

Advices from Washington and the proceedings on Monday show that the House Committee of Ways and Means have abandoned all hope of perfecting their bill. In the Senate, too, Senator Edmunds declared that, in his opinion, "The passage of any tariff bill was utterly hopeless." A motion in the Senate to strike out all the schedules and insert a provision that after July 1, 1883, tariff duties shall be reduced 15 per cent. and after July 1, 1884, there shall be a further reduction of 10 per cent., was also voted down, showing that neither revision nor reduction is to be accomplished this session.

THE
Revolving Beater Pulverizer.
NEW AND IMPROVED.

For Pulverizing
Quartz, Iron Ore,
Phosphate Rock,
Ochres,
Minerals,
and Fertilizing
Stocks of all kinds
Correspondence
Solicited

F. W. KRAUS, Sole Manufacturer,
76 W. Washington Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ENAMEL PAINT CO.,
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.
132--134 RIVER ST., CLEVELAND, O.

SAMUEL LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRIDE, Treas.
BOSTON LEAD MFG. CO.
Office, 24 & 25 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS
BOSTON STAR BRAND
Pure White Lead!
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE.
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
Tin and Tin-Lined Pipe, Pumps, Solder, &c
GOLD MEDAL awarded by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association in 1881.
Correspondence Solicited.

THOMSON, TOWNSEND & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PREPARED HORN PITH AND **GLUE**
New Chester Road, Birkenhead, England.

Established 1810.
J. R. Turner **GLUE MANUFACTURER** Bristol England

WM. McCULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Window Glass, Druggists' Glassware, Black Bottles, and Demijohns
PITTSBURGH, - - PENNA.

Established 1859.
WOLFE, HOWARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINEST AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
ALSO
Picture, Show Case and Car Glass.
LARGE SIZE DOUBLE STRENGTH A SPECIALTY.
No. 4 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Price Lists and Discounts on Application.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO.,
Importers & Manufacturers of French, English & American
Plate and Sheet Glass,
10 & 12 COLLEGE PLACE and 66 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
A Complete Assortment of Ornamental Glass carried in stock.

J. T. & A. HAMILTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASS,
PRESCRIPTION VIALS,
Bottles and Flasks,
OFFICE AND FACTORY:
TWENTY-SIXTH ST., and A. V. R. R.
Pittsburgh, - Pa.

BURGESS & NEWTON
NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST QUALITY
Pure Sulphate Barytes.
Would call the attention of Buyers to the
SUPERIOR QUALITY OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

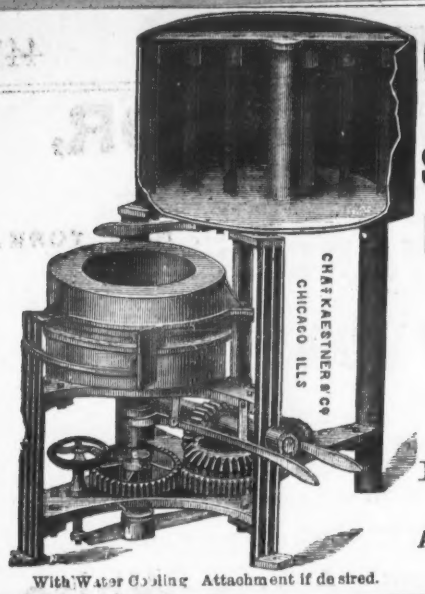
St. Louis Chem'l. & Zinc Works

OXIDE OF ZINC.
REFINED AND FLOATED
Barytes.
YELLOW OCHRE
MANUFACTURED BY
PAGE & KRAUSSE,
410 Almond Street, St. Louis, Mo.
We are the only Parties in the United states who make
FLOATED BARYTES.

MANUFACTURED BY DE GOLYER & BRO. **DE GOLYER VARNISHES** CHICAGO AND TROY, N.Y.

Charles Kaestner & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.



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PAINT, COLOR,

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White Lead Mills,

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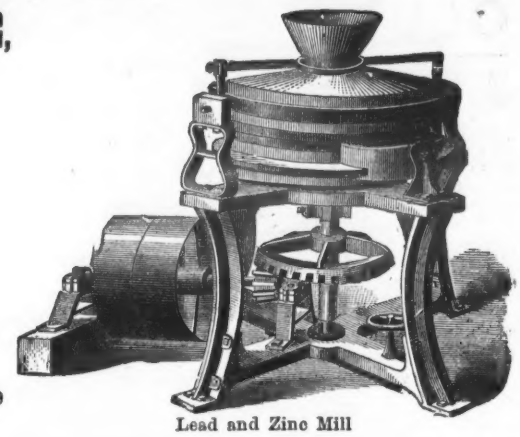
Prices and Circulars on Application.

All Mills and Machinery Guaranteed to give Entire Satisfaction.


Lead and Zinc Mill

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Office & Works, 55 Atlantic St., Brooklyn N. Y.

MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PATENTED SPECIALTIES FOR

Paint, Color and Whiting Manufacturers,

Lightning Stainers, Lead and Color Mixers and Coolers, Kalsomining Machines,

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White Metal Mills and Machines for Dressing all kinds of Metal Mills. All kinds of Machinery for Liquid Paints.

Also Sole Manufacturer IMPROVED PATENTED LIQUID PAINT COCKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

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PORTLAND, MAINE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

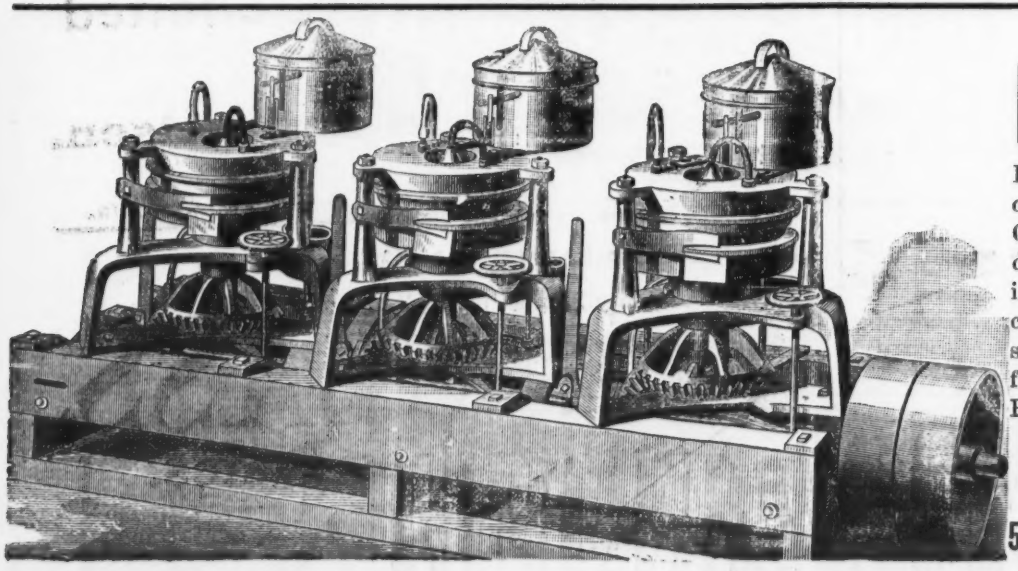
Fine Grades of Paint, Varnish, Whitewash Brushes, Etc.

☞ In issuing our Catalogue we offer several new features important to buyers not familiar with our brushes, whereby they may order understandingly, without seeing our goods or samples.

☞ We give full descriptions of our prominent lines, and in the engraved cuts show the *actual* length and diameter of a medium-size Paint or Varnish brush, and also give the lengths and widths of our flat brushes, Whitewash, Wall Paint, etc, etc.

☞ We respectfully invite attention to our *double strapped* metal bound flat goods, which have gained such high favor with the trade, and also to our new centre-ring Paint brushes—an improvement which prevents the brush from spreading out in the centre or wearing "swallow tail," as the inside ring or ferrule holds the centre portion of bristles in place, and also causes the brush to wear up in wedge form. These brushes are giving great satisfaction to the trade, and is undoubtedly the greatest improvement ever made in round and oval paint brushes.

OUR CATALOGUE WILL BE MAILED UPON APPLICATION.



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Constantly on hand. Powdering done at Short Notice.
Jersey City White Lead and Color Works,
JERSEY CITY, N. J. C. A. WOOLSEY Proprietor.

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"Westminster" Paris White
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The BEST in the market, and always of uniform quality, in any quantity. Orders can now be promptly filled

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Washed French Ochre, F A R, No. 1, Double Washed French Ochre F A R No. 2
Double Washed French Ochre, Sup. No. 4. French Orange Mineral,
Mottets Prize Medal Brand Olive Oil.
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OCH[illegible]S — MEPHAM'S — SILVER WHITE WOOD FILLER.
OF FINEST QUALITY. BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ST. LOUIS PAINT MANUFACTURING CO. — 1868 TRADE MARK REG'D 1882 — MINERS & MANF'R'S — ST. LOUIS MO

WE MANUFACTURE NO OXIDE ZINC FROM ORES CONTAINING SULPHUR.
LEHIGH ZINC AND IRON COMPANY, Limited
Proprietors of the Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Oxide of Zinc, Spelter, Sheet Zinc and Spiegel-eisen.
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GENERAL DEPOT OF
FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
Polished Plate Glass. Looking-Glass Plates.
MIGUEL ALEO,
SOLE AGENT,
22, 24 & 26 Howard and 5 Crosby Sts., New York.

OIL MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1883.

Our prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed oil remains very firm, with a fair jobbing demand, but not much business doing in large lots either for prompt or future delivery. The sales making bring 55@56c, most of them being at the outside price. The sales of Western oil on the spot are small, and though 53½c has been accepted for some lots, holders are now unwilling to accept less than 54@55c, owing to the small available supply here. It is reported that many of the Western mills have been compelled to shut down both on account of the floods and the high cost of seed. It is thought that the supply of seed will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of both Eastern and Western crushers, and that the latter will need all the oil made by them during the remainder of the season for their own trade. It is stated that city crushers have ceased to rely upon the domestic crop for their spring and summer supply of seed, and have recently ordered largely both Calcutta and Bombay seed to arrive.

Mustardseed oil receives very little attention, but as stocks are light prices are firmly maintained. The nominal quotations are 68@70c as to quality and quantity.

Rapeseed oil is selling to a moderate extent in a retail way. There is no change in prices, and we continue to quote 85@90c as to quality.

Crude cottonseed oil has been somewhat irregular in price during the past week, and transactions on spot have been limited. The sales reported include 160 bbls at 42½@45c for fair to choice grades. Other kinds in the market are offered at irregular prices, according to quality. Some further business is reported at the mills, and though the figures are not given they are supposed to not vary materially from those given in our last report.

Summer yellow cottonseed oil has been quite active since our last, and though some holders quote higher prices, there are others who are not so confident. Prices range from 50 to 52½c for fair to best, but we understand that offers have been made to sell prime at less than the inside price above quoted, without effecting a sale. There are all sorts of conflicting stories floating about the market and it is difficult to form a correct opinion as to the position. A strong "bull" feeling, however, is the most noticeable feature, though the "bear" element is not lacking. The bears assert that the recent purchases were almost entirely of a speculative character, the oil being put into store to await the higher prices which the bulls confidently expect, and it is stated that one dealer has at present between 2000 and 3000 bbls in store here. On the other hand it is claimed that the demand is to supply regular trade requirements. Although at the close the principal holders were firm at the advanced prices, doubts were expressed that present figures would be maintained, in view of the large stock believed to be still in the hands of refiners. Some, however, think that the rapidly extending consumption of cottonseed oil in this country will probably more than make up for the almost total cessation of exportation this year.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York by countries:

To	For week ending Feb. 19, 1883. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1882. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Australia			60
Brazil			40
British West Indies		35	b
British Guiana		1	
Central America		3	1
Chili		17	1
Cuba		1	
Danish West Indies		11	
Dutch W I		1	
England		120	174
France		210	
French W I	65	2126	570
Germany	20	130	183
Hayti		1	
Mexico		2	
Netherlands		16	
North America		2	
Peru		2	
Porto Rico		4	
U S of Col	3	4	
Venezuela		1	
Total	88	2687	1042

Exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans, by countries;

To	For week ending Feb. 17, 1883. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1882. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
England			500
France			100
Gibraltar		1864	2605
Italy			200
Total		1864	3405

Exports of soap stock from New Orleans by countries:

	For week ending Feb. 17,	Since Sept. 1,	Same time last

To	1883. Bbls.	1882. Bbls.	year. Bbls
Cuba		1228	863
England			1200
Total		1208	2063

Ceylon Cocoanut Oil—The recent arrivals have in a measure restricted business, though holders are not disposed to shade prices. While they are quoting 7⅛@7¾c though for round lots, the inside figure would probably be shaded. The Ella with 130 tons and the Atossa with 200 tons arrived to-day. We are reported sales of 10 tons in a jobbing way from store at 7¾c.

Cochin oil is without change, the demand is only limited. We still quote 9¼c from store and 9c to arrive.

Prime high colored palm oil is in more request, and we get sales of 15 tons at 8c. Second quality is without change and is jobbing at 6½@6¾c as to quantity.

Olive oil is meeting with the usual jobbing demand and we are reported sales of 20 bbls at 92½c and 20 bbls at 95@97½c.

Castor oil No 2 is firmer, though the demand is limited. We still quote 13c for bbls and 14c for cases. For report on No. 1 castor oil, see drug market:

Linseed, domestic raw, in bbls	55	@	56
" " boiled in bbls	58	@	59
Calcutta, raw in bbls	60	@	62
" " boiled, in bbls		@	
" Western on spot	54	@	55
" " process	54	@	55
Mustard Seed, per gal	70	@	72
Rapeseed, in bbls	85	@	90
Cotton Seed, crude prime	44	@	45
" " " No, 1		@	42½
" " Yellow Summer, prime	52	@	52½
" " Yellow Summer, off quality	49	@	50
" " Yellow Winter	53	@	55
" " White Winter	54	@	56

J. H. DUGGAN,
Late Secretary Crescent City Oil Co.
Present Sec. & Treas. Cotton Seed Crushers' Asso'n
BROKER IN
COTTON SEED OIL,
CAKE, MEAL, SOAP STOCK AND LINTERS,
Orders filled for Mill Supplies.
No. 180 Common St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

CHARLESTON OIL M'F'G. CO.,
CHARLESTON. S. C.
Crude Cottonseed Oil
Meal, Cake and Linters.
In quantities to suit purchasers, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Samples Sent When Required.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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BUYS AND SELLS
COTTONSEED OIL AND CAKE
On Commission.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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COTTONSEED MEAL,
Oil Cake, Regins, Soap Stock,
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Regins, Soap Stock, Ashes, &c.
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MEMPHIS, TENN.
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS,
Crude & Refined Oils,
Miners' Oils.
Winter Yellow.
Summer Yellow.
Summer White, &
Cooking Oil.
Meal and Cake.
SOAP STOCKS.
Correspondence solicited. *Samples sent on application.*

Planters' Crescent Oil Co.,
New Orleans, La.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cottonseed Oil, Oil Cake,
MEAL, LINT AND SOAP STOCK.
Refined Cottonseed Oil a Specialty.
Correspondence Solicited, and Prices on Application.

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Manufacturers' Agent & General Broker,
Cotton Seed Oil, Oil Cake, Meal and Soap Stock,
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J. E. SOPER & CO.,
2 & 3 India St., - - Boston, Mass.,
Manufacturers' Agents and Wholesale Dealers in
Royal Salad Cooking Oil,
REFINED FROM COTTONSEED.
Cottonseed Meal by the car load a specialty.
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PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, Incorporated A. D., 1856.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE WINTER (ODORLESS), AND YELLOW WINTER—EXTRA QUALITY.
COTTONSEED OILS,
COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE, FULLING AND SCOURING SOAPS,
Superior quality, and warranted of uniform strength. The only manufacturers and exclusive proprietors of the well-known brands
Pure Salad Oil, Olive Flavored Oil,
Salad Oil in Bottles—Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.
Crude Oil Department,—Cretna Mills, New Orleans, La.
Refinery,—Providence, Rhode Island
For Quotations, Circulars and further information, address **LYMAN KLAPP, Agent.**
203 and 205 India Street, - - - - - Providence, Rhode Islan

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CHICAGO, ILL.
OIL BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cottonseed Oil and its Products
A SPECIALTY. Correspondence solicited

Francis Gordon Brown
55 and 57 Pine Street, New York.
MANUFACTURER OF
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL AND SOAP STOCK
And Dealer in
Cocoanut and Palm Oils and Chemicals

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,

Engineers and Constructors of General Machinery.

COTTON-SEED AND LINSEED OIL MILLS

A SPECIALTY.

IMPROVED TWENTY-BOX HYDRAULIC PRESS, WITH DOUBLE PUMPS AND PATENT HEATER

Our Hydraulic Presses and other Special Machinery, consisting of Seed Rollers, Cotlonseed Hullers, &c., have been specially designed and prepared for the Manufacture ofCotton-Seed Oil, and having made them a study with a view to perfecting them in all their details, we take pleasure in offering them to those contemplating the manufacture ofCotton-Seed Oil, as being thoroughly reliable and efficient in every particular. We refer to all the leading Cotton-Seed Oil manufacturers in the Southern States. Circulars and information promptly furnished; also plans, specifications and estimatesaon application.

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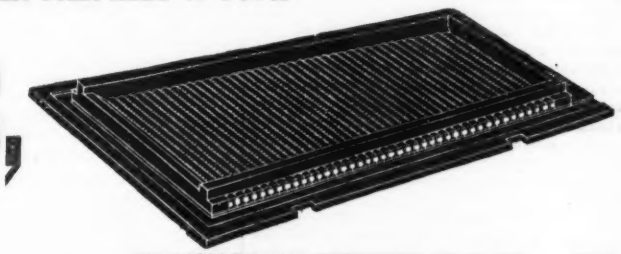
G. H. BUSHNELL & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers of Bushnell's Improved Knuckle Joint Hand or Power

TIFFANY'S PATENT LINSEED OIL PLATE.

PRESSES,

FOR



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LINSEED, LARD, COTTONSEED, CASTOR, FISH AND PARAFFINE OILS.

Our Largest Presses will work a pressure of 500 tons.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on application. **Correspondence Solicited.**

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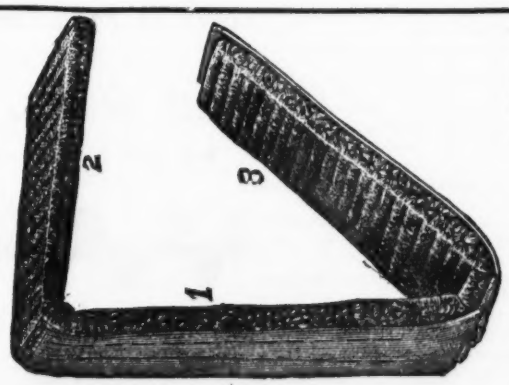
DOUBLE CAKE



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REFERENCE BY PERMISSION

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF

Cottonseed Crushers' Association,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

State Rights

AND

Royalties

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Correspondence Solicited. **J. J. GREEN,** Patentee, **Jackson Miss., U. S. A**

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CONSULTING ENGINEER And CONTRACTOR,

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Construction of Oil Mills of Every Description

A Specialty.

Old Mills Remodeled and Improved.

Largest Corps of Expert Assistants in the Country.

Correspondence Solicited.

Olive, Sicily	90	@	95
" Spanish	95	@	97½
" Soap Stock	6½	@	7
Palm, prime, ₩ D	8	@	8¼
" Off quality	6¼	@	6¾
Cocoanut, Cuban	7½	@	7¾
" Ceylon	7¾	@	7¾
" Coohin	9	@	9½
" Honolulu		@	
" Domestic		@	
Castor, No 2	13½	@	14
" 3	13	@	13½
Rosin Oil, first run		@	14
" second run		@	17
" third run		@	19
" fourth run		@	22
" deodorized	15	@	22

Animal and Fish Oils.

Lard oil again advanced early in the week owing to an upward turn of the market for raw material. Pressers have not attempted to force sales, and though the demand is moderate and entirely from home consumers, they have refused to shade quotations. The sales made have been mostly in small lots at 92c, but it is doubtful if less would be accepted on a large order. The inquiry for the lower grade lard oils continues good, and with some slight shadings of quotations, particularly those for No 2, a very fair business could be done. Manufacturers, however, are not inclined to make concessions even to induce purchases, owing to the scarcity of oil and the high cost of raw stock. We quote 83@85 for extra No 1, 75@78c for No 1, and 65@68c for No 2. At the close to-night pressers were quoting 92½@93, and the market was still tending upward.

Neatsfoot oils are in the same position as when we last wrote. There is a moderate inquiry for prime and small sales are making at 80@85, as to brand. Fancy brands are held up to $1. Low grades are not in stock and are nominally quoted at 75c for No. 1 and 70c for No 2.

Tallow oil is inquired for, but we hear of none offering. Prices are nominal and unchanged.

Western saponified red oil is firmer and holders now demand 52½c for spot, with some small sales at the advance. City is firm and unchanged.

Elaine red oil continues in limited demand, but there is no change to be noted in quotations, the prices previously named being steadily maintained.

Manufactured sperm oil is unchanged. Prices are very firm at $1 20 for natural and $1 25 for bleached winter. There is a moderate jobbing trade in progress.

Manufactured whale oil is unchanged. A firm feeling prevails, though the demand is only moderate and of a jobbing character. We repeat our quotations of 61@62c for natural winter, 64@65c for bleached winter, 68c for double b eached Northern and 66c for double bleached Southern.

Crude menhaden oil has not sold since our last. There is some inquiry, but dealers are not yet in so much need of stock as to be compelled to pay what they consider to be the high prices demanded by manufacturers. The latter are evidently in no hurry to dispose of their small holdings and resolutely refuse to grant any concession. They expect to realize 45@46c, if not more, before the new catch of oil begins to arrive, and are consequently indifferent sellers now. At the close we hear of a sale of 100 bbls at 43c.

Manufactured menhaden oils are not meeting with much demand, though there are some fair sized sales made occasionally. Pressers are firmer in their views, as they cannot possibly replace stocks at present figures. They now demand 49@50c for light pressed, 47@48c for dark pressed, 48@49c for straits, 47c for bank and 51@52c for bleached. Sales of 45 bbls light pressed are reported at 50c.

Cod oil is wanted to a moderate extent, the sales being for the most part in small lots to supply current requirements. Prices are steady and unchanged at 52@55c for English and 49@52c for domestic.

Sod oil is not in demand. Prices are nominal and unchanged at 55c for English and 48@50c for domestic.

Degras is quotable at 9@11c for French and 3¾@4c for English. We hear of no important transactions in either.

Whale, natural winter	61	@	62
" bleached winter	64	@	65
" double bleached, North'n	68	@	
" double bleached, South'n		@	66
" present make, natural		@	
" present make, bleached		@	
Elephant, bleached winter		@	
" natural winter		@	
Seal, bleached winter		@	
Sperm, natural winter	1 20	@	1 22
" bleached winter	1 25	@	1 27
" present make, natural		@	
" bleached		@	
Lard Oil, prime City, winter	90	@	91
" " weath'r made		@	
" " prime winter, Western		@	90
" " weather made "		@	
" " No. 1	75	@	78
" " No. 1, Extra	83	@	85
" " No. 2	65	@	66
Menhaden, prime crude		@	45
" off quality	43	@	
" brown strained	46	@	47
" light strained	47	@	48
" Bleached Winter	51	@	52
" " Seasonable		@	
Bank		@	46
Straits Oil		@	47
Sod Oil, English	55	@	60
" American	48	@	50
Cod Oil, Domestic	50	@	53
" Newfoundland	53	@	55
Black Fish, crude		@	
" " natural		@	
" " bleached		@	85
Degras, English	3¾	@	4
" French	9	@	10
Neatsfoot, prime	80	@	1 00
" No. 1	75	@	
" No. 2	70	@	
Tallow Oil, City (repressed)		@	
" " No. 1		@	
" " Western		@	
Saponified Red	50	@	55
Elaine Red	55	@	57

Mineral Oils.

Paraffine oils are offered more freely and prices are again irregular. Twenty-five gravity strictly prime quality is held at 18@19c but there are quite liberal offers of off grades, ranging between 26 and 28 gravity, that can be bought at 16@17½c as to quality. There is a good deal of inquiry for prime oil which is scarce, but the off grades do not receive much attention. For 28 gravity of prime quality some holders now demand 15c and 14c is about the lowest price that will buy any brand. We hear, however, of offers to sell off 28 gravity at 12½c@13c, and though there are buyers willing to pay these prices for good oil, we learn of no important transactions.

Black oils are still demoralized owing to liberal offerings. Offers to sell 15 cold test at 10@10½c do not bring out the buyers, the season being almost too far advanced for any considerable business in this grade. The demand for 26 and 30 cold test is increasing, but the sales do not amount to much as yet. The nominal quotations are 8½@9c, but these figures seem to be above most buyers' views. The supply of summer reduced black oil is more liberal, but a good deal of the stock seems to be of inferior quality and is offered down to 5½c. For good oil 6¼@6½c is demanded and small sales are making at these figures.

Cylinder stocks are unchanged. Light filtered are offered at 22@25c, as to quality and brand, but it is thought that less will buy some grades. The demand is light and principally for small lots the larger buyers being still pretty well supplied. The offerings of steam refined are still liberal and with few buyers in the market prices are very irregular and weak. It is stated that for some kinds almost any price would be accepted, but for really good oil it is doubtful if less than 14@16c would be shaded, and some sellers want as high as 18@19c in a small way.

Neutral oils are in demand. White, 34 gravity, free from tinge has sold largely for future delivery at 35c. Off grades with petroleum bloom are procurable at 15@ 20c.

The following were the closing quotations:

Paraffine Gas Oil	9	@	10
Paraffine Oil, 23@24 gravity	20	@	22
" " 28 gravity	12½	@	15
" " 25 gravity	16	@	19
Mineral Lardine		@	25
Neutral Filtered, 34 g. bloomless	30	@	35
" " 34 g. not "	16	@	20
" " 37 g. bloomless	21	@	23
" " 37 g. not "	15	@	18
West Virginia, natural, 29 grav.	18	@	20
Smith's Ferry, 30 grav	17	@	17
" " 34 grav	15½	@	16½
Franklin natural, 32 gravity		@	19
Black reduced, 29 g. 25@30 c. t.	8½	@	10
" 29 g. 15 cold test	10	@	11½
" " 29 g. zero	15	@	18
" " Summer	5½	@	6¼
Cylinder, light filtered	22	@	25
" " cold test filtered	40	@	50
" " dark steam refined	10	@	18

OIL CAKE.

The past week has witnessed a larger movement in oil cake than we have been called upon to chronicle for several months. The transactions were mostly in State cake, the sales being principally for future delivery. Prices have become firmer, particularly those on city cake, which is now held higher, and is practically out of the market. The sales reported were 900 tons State, from domestic seed, at $27 50, and 600 tons, from Calcutta seed, at $30, all for March-April delivery. Of Western broad thin in bags there have been sales of 200 tons at $27 25 and 100 tons at $27 50. For city cake crushers want about $28 50, and are not anxious sellers at that. The improved tone here is due to advancing markets abroad, which allow shippers to increase their bids to some extent. Cottonseed cake is not offered to any extent on the spot, and prices are somewhat nominal at $25 50 @26 50 per long ton on the spot here. We get a

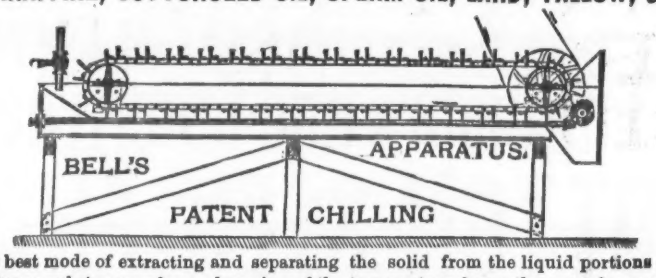
(For New Bedford oil market see page 452.)

PHILADELPHIA LUBRIC. CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Cylinder Oils,
Cylnder Stock,
Cold Test Oils,
Quality always uniform, and of high grade.
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Works, Moore & Swanson Sts.

CAROLINA OIL COMPANY,
HANSEN & SMITH, Proprietors.
Manufacturers of Pine Wood Cresote Oil,
Pine Tar Oil, Wood Spirits,
Pyroligneous Acid and Pine Tar,
all manufactured direct from the Pine Tree.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Correspondence solicited.

JOHN JUDGE,
BROKER IN
SPIRITS TURPENTINE
—AND—
ROSIN,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Orders executed at lowest prices in either market

Bell's Patent Chilling Apparatus
FOR
PARAFFINE, COTTONSEED OIL, SPERM OIL, LARD, TALLOW, &c.

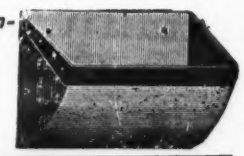


is the best mode of extracting and separating the solid from the liquid portions of all oleaginous substances where a lowering of the temperature forms the crystals or scales.
FOR CHILLING
COTTONSEED OIL
We have made a special adaptation of the above apparatus which is so constructed as to do away entirely with the tedious and expensive pressing.
For Circulars and further Information send to
WILLIAM BELL & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers. 57 Broadway, NEW YORK.

J. T. BRONSON,
156 State St., - - Boston, Mass.
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT FOR
Cottonseed Cooking Oil
OF THE BEST BRANDS.
A Specialty made of COTTONSEED MEAL by the Cargo or Car Load.
Correspondence Solicited.

Thornburgh & Gessener,
41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 West Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.
MANUFACTURERS OF A SPECIAL LINE OF MACHINERY FOR
Linseed Oil Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills, Chemical Works,
White Lead Works, Sugar Refineries, Drug Mills, Rice Mills, Fertilizing Works, Plaster and Cement Works, Glue Factories, Glucose Works. &c., &c.

Elevator Buckets,
Eelvator Bol Elevator Boots, Patent Iron Conveyers, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Journal Boxes, Gearing, Belting, &c., &c.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



NORTON & MANNING
New Orleans, La.,
BUYERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Cottonseed Products,
Cottonseed Oils, Meal, Cake, Soap Stock and Reginningss,
BY CAR OR CARGO.
Special Attention Paid to Quality and Condition.
Shipments Prompt.
Cable Address, NOMAN. Correspondence Solicited.

SIMMONDS & GILDEMEISTER,
53 Beaver Street, NEW YORK.
Cash Advances made on Consignments of
LINSEED CAKE, FLAXSEED, COTTONSEED CAKE
COTTONSEED OILS,
And other Western and Southern Produce, for sale here or shipped to London Liverpool, to their friends, Messrs. SIMMONDS, HUNT & CO.

PINE TAR;
PINE PITCH,
ROSIN,
SPTS. TURPT.

By the Carload or Cargo.

S. P. SHOTTER & CO.,

SAVANNAH GA,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FINE ROSIN for SOAP
Manufacturers a SPECIALTY.

We are prepared at any time to make FIRM OFFERS of SPIRITS TURPENTINE delivered in any part of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

We have in stock and can offer F. O. B. Savannah or delivered,

1000 bbls. Extra No. 2 Rosin.

Selected clean---especially suitable for Paper Makers or the Wholesale Drug Trade.

500 Bbls. K, Low Pale Rosin
500 Bbls. M, Pale Rosin
500 Bbls. N, Extra Pale Rosin
500 Bbls. W. G. Window Glass Rosin
200 Bbls. W. W. Water White Rosin

Strict Standard Grading.
Large Iron-bound Cooperage.

P. S. SHOTTER & CO.,

Correspondence Solicited. Principal Office; SAVANNAH, GA.

ROBERT B. BROWN OIL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COTTONSEED OIL,

White and Yellow, Winter and Summer;

J. J. POWERS OIL COMPANY,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Crushers, Manufacturers and Refiners Of

COTTONSEED OIL,

Crude and Refined, Summer Yellow Cooking Oil a Specialty

Oil Meal, Cake Reginnings and Soap Stocks. Prices upon application, Correspondence solicited.

LAKE SHORE OIL CO-, Cleveland, O.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COLD TEST DARK OILS OF ALL GRADES AND COLD TESTS, AND
LIGHT FILTERED CYLINDER OILS.
JOHN W. GILLERMAN, Manager.

sale of 100 tons at $26 50. The following were the closing quotations:

City, Thin Oblong, domestic	28 50	@	
State, " "	27 50	@	
Western Thick Oblong in bags		@	
" broad thin " "	27 25	@	27 50
Cottonseed decorticated	25 50	@	26 50

OIL MEAL.

The demand for oil meal is increasing, supplies being wanted particularly for cattle-feeding purposes. Linseed meal on the spot is quotable at $29@30 in bulk, and we hear of sales of 40 tons at these figures. Of cottonseed meal there have been sales of 3 cars, about 25 tons, reported at $26 50. Prices on the spot are $24 50 @26 50 for bolted and $23 50@25 for not bolted but decorticated. In the East there is a good demand which is supplied at $26@27 for prime, but we hear that sales of dark colored meal, fit only for fertilizing, have been made as low as $21 50.

SEEDS.

The Chicago flaxseed market has recovered from the temporary depression noted in our last and has again taken an upward turn. On the day following our last the market stood at $1 28 for No. 1 on track, with no sales to speak of, but an improved demand set in on Thursday and continued until the close, prices advancing on Saturday to $1 29½@1 30 for No. 1, and from that point to $1 31 at which the market closed firm. Calcutta linseed is not selling to any extent on the spot, but we understand that there has recently been sold a considerable quantity to arrive. The spot price is firmer in sympathy with the markets abroad. The nominal spot quotation is $1 85.

WAX, CANDLES, LARD, TALLOW &c

Crude paraffine wax is dull but firm owing to scarcity. Refined is also quiet, but nothing is obtainable below 16c and very little at that. We quote:

Paraffine wax, crude	8½@ 9
" refined	16 @17

Candles are in fair demand and prices remain steady in sympathy with raw material.

Lard continued to advance until to-night when a reaction set in, the market dropping back again to $11 75 after reaching $11 80. Speculation has been active, but the transactions in spot lard have not been very large.

Stearine is higher again owing to the large advance in lard, and city is now held at 11⅜c.

Tallow is in moderate demand, but is held at steadily under small offerings. We quote:

Lard	@11	75
Stearine	@	11⅜
Tallow	8⅜@	8¾

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

The day following our last the market opened fairly steady on light trading, with sales of 50 bbls. merchantable order at 53½c. Friday there was more doing and the market had a steadier support. Sales ware made of 400 merchantable and New York bbls. at 53½@54c. There was no change on Saturday, the demand being for small lots in a jobbing way at 53½c. Monday's market was only a repetition of the previous day. Merchantable order being quoted at at 53½c. To-day the tone of the market is more in favor of buyers as the demand is light, merchantable order being quoted at 53@53½c, with sales reported at 53c.

ROSINS.

Rosins are very strong on low grades also, especially strained, which continues in active demand for export. The fine grades are quiet but indifferently offered except at steady figures.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SAVANNAH, GA.

Harding Johnson & Co.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in the

Products of the Pine Tree,

Spirits Turpentine, Tar, Brewers' Pitch, Rosin, Navy Pitch, Brush Makers' Pitch, Tar and Rosin Oils, Etc.

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Lock Box 744, New Orleans, La.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Summer Yellow and White Cotton Seed Oil,

OIL CAKE, SOAP AND COTTON BATTING.

PRIZE MEDALS WORLD EXHIBITIONS VIENNA AND PARIS.

Cottonseed Oil, Oil Cake, Meal, Soapstuff and Fertilizer.

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Meriam & Morgan Paraffine Co.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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COLD PRESSED

PARAFFINE OIL,

PARAGON AXLE GREASE

Refined Paraffine Wax, Axle Grease,

And a full line of Railway, Machinery, Signal & Miners' Oils.

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All Grades of West Virginia Oils for Export or Domestic Trade.

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J. PARKHURST, Jr. & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paraffine, Machinery & Lubricating Oils,

Also Wax and Axle Grease,

78 South Street, BALTIMORE.

J. N. FALLS, President. N. B. JOHNSTON, Sec'y and Treas.

J. D. MURTAGH, Manager.

Chickasaw Refining Co.

Successors to

Memphis AND Panola Refineries

Refiners of the

BEST BRANDS OF

COOKING OILS,

ALSO OF

Miner's White and Yellow Oils, Soap Stock and all other products of

Cottonseed Oils.

Proprietors of the following well-known and popular brands of COOKING OILS:

"Panola,"

"Favorite,"

"Excelsior,"

"Chickasaw."

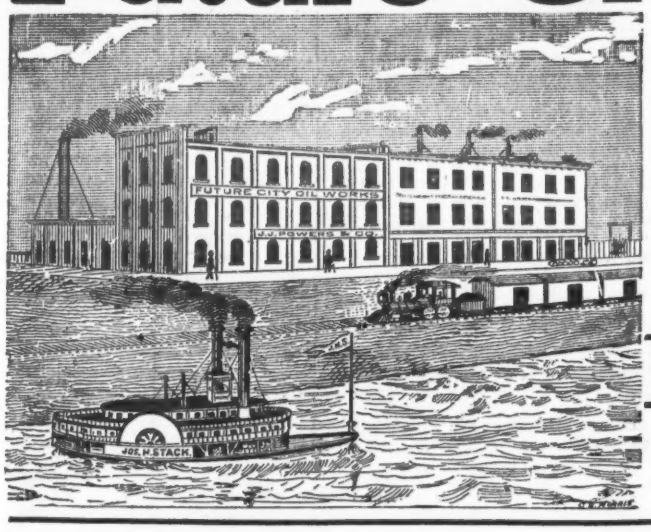
Correspondence solicited and Quotations given on all Cottonseed Products.

Office and Works,

Cor. Exchange & Promenade Sts,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Future City Oil Works.



J. J. POWERS & CO., Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
REFINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Crude, Refined and Bleached
COTTONSEED OILS.
Pure Winter Pressed Miners Oils, White and Yellow, the best BURNING Oil ever prepared for Miners' use, superior to LARD OIL and at LESS COST.
OF **Salad Oils,**
Paragon (TRADE MARK.) Cooking Oils
PURELY VEGETABLE.
COTTONSEED OIL CAKE AND MEAL REGINNINGS AND SOAP STOCK.
Correspondence solicited.

E. H. FERGUSON, President. S. B. CHURCHILL, Jr., Sec. and Treas. G. H. BECKER, Supt
ARCTIC TEST OIL REFINERY,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
REFINERS OF
Pure Cottonseed Oils.
Quality and Quantity Guaranteed.
Our Yellow Winter, Warranted Liquid at 22 deg. Freezing Test.
YELLOW MINERS, COOKING (DELMONICO BRAND.) AND SALAD OILS.

ARCTIC TEST OIL REFINERY.
LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1882.
GENTLEMEN: Having subjected the sample of Refined Cottonseed Oil to chemical analysis, I find it to be perfectly free from Acids, Alkalies, Protein and mucilage or substances, and free from all other *impurities*, and I can safely recommend it as a PURE and Bland Vegetable Oil, suitable FOR CULINARY PURPOSES.
Respectfully Yours, L. D. KASTENBINE, M. D.,
Professor Chemistry, Louisville Medical College, and Professor Chemistry Louisville College of Pharmacy.
Samples on Application. **Correspondence Solicited.**

ESTABLISHED 1870. CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS PER WEEK
Empire Oil Works.
MANUFACTURER OF
D. P. REIGHARD, SNOW WHITE **ASTROLINE,** BURNING TEST, 150° OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Cor. Ninth St. & Duquesne Way
CARBON, GASOLINE & PARAFFINE OILS, Pittsburg, Pa.

SEABOARD OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF
PARAFFINE WAX,
WOOL AND NEUTRAL OILS, also Cylinder, Spindle, Engine, Railroad, Axle, Headlight, and Burning Oils.
PARAFFINE WAX A SPECIALTY. Quality Guaranteed Equal to any in the Marke
Works at Thurlow, Pa. Office 114 Arch Street,
W. E. COTTER, General Manager. PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

CREW, LEVICK & CO. PURE SENECA LUBRICATING OIL PHILA. U.S.
CREW, LEVICK & CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE RED LETTER BRANDS OF HIGH FIRE TEST
CREW, LEVICK & CO. PERFECTION CYLINDER OIL PHILA. U.S.
MINERAL LUBRICATING OILS, 350° to 600° Fire Test Fah.
STEAM REFINED CYLINDER OIL, 500° to 750° Fire Test Fah.
CREW, LEVICK & CO. PURE OLEINE LUBRICATING OIL PHILA. U.S.
MERINO AND CASHMERE WOOL OILS.
CREW, LEVICK & CO. ECONOMY CYLINDER OIL PHILA. U.S.
Agents of the **Globe Red A West Va. Oils.**
Kept on Storage at Principal Ports. Correspondence solicited and Samples sent when written for.

FRANKLIN OIL WORKS, Manufacturers of **Mineral Oils,**
FRANKLIN, PA. (Limited) CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

W. & F. WALKER, OIL BROKERS.
Buyers of NEATSFOOT, LARD, WOOL, AND MACHINERY OILS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1883.

The market has been rather a tame one during the past week. The Porcupine well excitement had entirely died out early in the week, and no news of a disturbing nature has been received since. Until Friday the market had an upward inclination with occasional relapses, but following this the tendency has been downward, though the "bulls" have made several efforts to put the dollar mark at a safe distance to the rear. On Wednesday evidences of the activity of the previous evening were manifested in the firmness with which the market opened. Sales, to realize, however, caused an early decline from $1 01⅛ to 99½c. During the morning the price fluctuated between 99½c and $1, but in the afternoon more weakness was shown until 98¼c was reached, when an advance set in, which carried the market up to 99⅝c bid, this being the closing figure. There was a sharp decline from 98½c, the opening price on Thursday, to 96⅞c, with large transactions. After this the market hung around 97¼c for a time, and then suddenly went up to 99¾c, dropping back to 98⅝ at the close of the morning session. In the afternoon the market advanced from 99 to 99⅝c, fell back to 99c, which was held for some time, and closed firm at 99¼c bid. Trading was very light. On Friday there was some excitement at the opening, the price jumping from $1 00⅝ to $1 01⅛, but some of the weaker holders came in, causing a drop to $1 00⅝. Later on the excitement was renewed and the market quickly advanced to $1 02⅞, with heavy transactions. Early in the afternoon $1 03¼ was touched but the market soon fell back to $1 02 at which it held steady for a time and then declined to $1 01¾, closing at this. There was very little trading on Saturday, the market hanging around the dollar mark most of the day. The highest point touched was $1 01⅝ and the lowest $1 00¼, the close being at $1 00¾ bid. Yesterday the market was dull and uninteresting. The opening was at $1 and after an advance of 5/8c there was a steady decline to 99¾c, the market fluctuating between this point and $1 during the remainder of the morning. In the afternoon there was an advance to $1 00⅞, the close being steady at $1 00⅝. To-day the market opened quiet at $1 01¼, and with some increased trading began to advance early, touching $1 01⅝. During the afternoon business was slack and the market weaker, the close being at $1 00⅝ bid, the same figure at which it closed last Tuesday night.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wednesday	1 01⅛	1 01½	98¼	98¾
Thursday	98½	99¾	96⅞	99¼
Friday	1 00⅛	1 03¼	1 00⅛	1 01¾
Saturday	1 01⅝	1 01⅝	1 00¼	1 00¾
Monday	1 00	1 00⅞	99¾	1 00⅝
Tuesday	1 00⅛	1 01⅝	1 00¼	1 00⅝

SALES.

	New York.	Oil City.	Bradford
Tues	2,086,000	4,205,000	1,656,000
Wed	1,649,000	2,129,000	1,414,000
Thurs	1,466,000	3,665,000	1,682,000
Friday	1,354,000	2,892,000	1,742,000
Sat	1,582,000	3,250,000	526,000
Mon	1,073,000	1,481,000	804,000
Totals	9,210,000	17,622,000	7,824,000
Grand total			34,656,000

Refined petroleum is dull. The charter list is still kept down to a very small limit, the demand from shippers being very light. The home trade is moderate. Prices declined 1/16c on Thursday, but recovered the following day and remained steady up to the close.

The high test oils have shown little change. Transactions have been confined principally to sales of small lots of 150 at 11¾@12c, but a large purchase could probably have been made a shade below the inside price.

Empty barrels continue in liberal supply on the spot and trading is almost entirely suspended, most buyers being fully stocked up. Prices are rather easy $1 29 for domestic, $1 30 for spot ship and $1 33 for futures.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CRUDE.

United Certificates, ₱ bbl	@1 00⅝
Tidewater " "	@1 00⅝
In bulk, ₱ gal	4½@ 5
In bbls	7 @ 7⅛
Residuum, in bbls.	6¾@ 7

REFINED, IN BBLS.

Cargo lots, ₱ gal, Abel test	7¾@
Cargo lots 110 test	7¾@
100 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	7¾@ 8
50 " "	8¼@
5 to 10 " "	8¼@

REFINED IN CASES, 110 FIRE TEST:

Two-five, low screw, 10,000 lots	10¼@
5,000 to 10,000	10⅝@
" 1,000 to 5 000	10⅞@
" 200 to 1,000	11¼@
under 200	11¾@

HIGH TEST OILS—JOBBING LOTS.

	Water white	Standard white
110 fire test	7¾@ 8	
120 "	10½ 9¼	
130 "	11 10 @	
State test	11 9¼@ 10	
150 "	11½@12¼	

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha, crude	70°,	7¼	7	7
" sweet	62°,	9	8¼	8
" "	70°,	9	8¼	8
" "	76°,	11¼	10½	10
Gasoline	86°,	15	15	
	88°,	17	17	
	90°,	19	19	

EMPTY PETROLEUM BARRELS.

Cargoes spot	1 30@1 31
futures	1 33@1 34
Domestic lots (subject to inspect'n).	@1'29
" as they run)	@1 25

FOREIGN REFINED QUOTATIONS.

	Antwerp.	Bremen	London.
Wednesday	19 @19¼	7.45	6¼@ 6⅝
Thursday	19 @	7.40	6¼@ 6⅝
Friday	18¾@19	7.35	6⅛@ 6⅛
Saturday	19 @19¼	7.40	6¼@ 6⅝
Monday	@19¼	7.40	6⅛@ 6⅝
Tuesday	19 @19¼	7.40	6⅛@ 6⅛

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

Refined, bbls	41,700
cases	156,000
Crude bbls	19,567
cases	5,000
Naphtha, and resid. bls	5,000
Total crude equivalent, bbls	137,869

Cleveland Oil Market.

February 19, 1883.

Quotations are for cash. We quote refined oil in car lots as follows:

Standard White 112°	8c
Prime White 150°	9½c
Water White 150°	12½c
Headlight 175°	14c
Wisconsin State Test	8¾c
Wisconsin Water White	11⅞c
Ohio State Test	9c
Ohio Water White	12c
Indiana State Test	9c
Indiana Water White	12c
Michigan State Test	9½c
Michigan Water White	12½c
Minnesota State Test	9⅝c
Minnesota Water White	12¾c

The following vessels are in charter and loading or to load here:

		Bbls. Rfd.
Br bk Furness Abbe, Japan	cs	40,000
Br bk Falmouth, Bilboa	cr	17,000
Am shp Caravan, London		9,000
Br bk Terentia, Liverpool		2,000
Nor bk Royal, Java	cs	22,000
Ger bk Tusko, Conti		4,500
Ger bk Sophie, Conti		8,000
Ger ship Comet, Conti		7,500
Ger bk Hampton Court, Conti		6,000
Ger bk Marie Siedenberg, U K or Conti		7,500
Ger bk Senator Iken, U K or Conti		7,500
Ger ship Atlantic, U K or Conti		7,500
Nor bk Asta, to ar, U K or Cont		3,000
Ger bk Columbia, Baltic		2,500
Ger bk Marie Stahl, Baltic		1,700
Mex bk Matilde, Bordeaux, crude		4,000
Aus sh New World, Trieste		8,500
Nor bk Agno, Baltic		2,500
Am bk E Sanchez, Havre	cs	15,500
Nor bk Ariadne, Baltic		3,000
Br bk J C Williams, U K	nap	5,500
Ger bk Antoinette, Cont		5,000
Ger bk Betty, Hull		6,000
Ger bk Lorely, Java	cs	25,000
Am bk Electra, Plymouth	nap	4,000
Nor bk Sarah, Dutch port		5,000
Ger bk Mary Jane, Cork		4,000
Br bk Torryburn, Cette	nap	2,700
Am bg Beatrice, Androssa	resid	1,80
Nor bk Patent, Bremen	nap	2,300
Am bg Jno H Crandon, Gottenburg		3,000
Am ship Goodwin, Bilbao,	cs crude	12,000
Port bg Fortuna, Lisbon		1,000
Br ship Ruby, London, Antwerp		9,000
Gov. Wilmot, Japan	cs	50,000
Br sp Callixene, Continent		9,000
Am sh Abner Coburn, Japan	cs	60,000
Br bk Queen of the East, Lond, Ant. Bre		7,500
Am bk Syren, China or Japan	cs	27.000
Dtch bk Jan Peterzon Koen, to ar, U K or Cont		4,500
Gr bk Admiral, do " "		4,700
Gr bk Deutschland do Cont		7,000
Gr bk Adorna, do "		9.400
Gr bk Adolph, do "		7,000
Gr bk Astronom, do "		5,700
Br bk Truro do Havre	cr	6,000
Br shp Leandro do Trieste		4,300
It bk Perseverant, do Levante	cs	15,000
It bk Filippino, do Mediterranean,	cs	36,000
Gr shp Cleopatra, do Ant. or Brem		8,000
Gr shp Bremerhaven do U. K. or Cont		7,000
Gr shp Bertha, do " "		8,000
Gr shp Jenny, do " "		4,500
Gr bk Fidelio, do " "		8,000
Br shp Renown, do " "		8,000
Gr bk Marie, do " "		7,000
Gr bk Western Chief, do " "		4,500
Gr bk Castine do " "		7,000
Gr bk Lima, Java	cs	25,000
Gr bk Yeochragne, Java	cs	25,000
Aust bk Sofia B, Cette		4,500
Am shp St David, Japan	cs	55,000
It bk Cecilia, Adriatic		2,500
Gr bg Catherine, Svenborg		2,500
Br ship Princeport, Antwerp		8,000
Ital bg Armida, Leghorn		2,00
Gr shp Terpsichore, to ar, Cont		8,000
Gr shp Zaritza, to ar, Cont		6,000
Nor bk Hevelius, U K		2,500
Gr bk Hedwig, Bremen		7,000
Nor shp St Petersburg, Cork, U K or Cont		4,500
Nor shp Helene, Cork		6,000
Nor bk Golden Horn, U K or Cont		7,000
Am shp Wachusett, Cork	cs	50,000
Nor bk Louise, Blaye	naphtha 1,500 cr	5,000
Br sh Gov Goodwin, Japan	cs	50,000
Am bk Veronica, to ar, U K or Cont		4,000
Aust sh Dora, Trieste		7,000
Am ship Ice King, China or Japan	cs	40,000
Am ship Paul Jones, China or Japan	cs	40,000
Nor bg Antzez, Copenhagen		1,006
Am ship Annie H Smith, China	cs	5,000
Nor bk Grid, U K		2,500
Am shp Wm H Lincoln, Japan	cs	50,000
Am shp W J Rotch, Japan	cs	60 000
Br bg Lily, U K		2,200
Br bk Edith, Antwerp		6,00

Exports of Petroleum from New York.

REFINED.

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously, 1883. Gals.	Same time 1882. Gals.
Africa	36,800	129,370	231,830
Algiers	63,800	209,000	147,740
Argentine Republic		258,250	131,250
Australia	74,880	373,444	436,210
Austria		911,208	563,767
Belgium	1,315,514	4,959,907	1,466,053
Brazil	111,426	873,741	552,270
British East Indies		224,000	1,847,240
British Guiana		80,500	26,000
Br. West Indies	7,020	198,767	117,907
Canary Islands		7,000	12,695
Central America		14,426	29,903
Chili		280,840	75,600
China	275,280		2,490,780
Cuba	1,200	129,446	128,514
Danish West Indies		9,033	4,800
Denmark	309,168	444,519	296,485
Dutch East Indies		3,886,800	1,863,180
Dutch West Indies		10,959	9,009
Dutch Guiana		5,000	
Ecuador		46,011	21,750
England	506,145	6,403,322	4,329,376
Egypt		131,120	598,600
France		261,738	43,350
French Guiana		2,000	
French West Indies	5,000	18,300	45,500
Germany	902,776	6,990,081	5,601,799
Gibraltar		110,800	32,000
Greece			101,260
Hawaiian Islands			
Hayti, &c	18,350	43,369	48,503
Ireland	181,330	786,804	535,926
Italy		337,815	314,537
Japan		3,134,710	440,760
Mexico	32,513	150,212	145,381
Malta		170,170	120,000
Mauritius Island			
Netherlands	253,077	1,624,225	937,920
North America	7,883	125,036	34,901
Norway and Sweden	65,487	73,090	86,023
Peru		79,000	
Porto Rico		11,100	31,050
Philippine Islands			
Portugal	118,700	278,172	597,816
Reunion			47,000
Russia			
Scotland			
Siam			
Spain		20,770	
Turkey		147,180	1,466,480
U S of Col	2,840	31,223	14,234
Uruguay		160,900	430,100
Venezuela		81,005	60,252
Total	4,289,259	34,216,363	26,525,751

CRUDE

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously. 1883. Gals.	Same time 1882. Gals.
Australia			
Belgium			
Brazil			
British West Indies			
Cuba		28,824	407,651
Danish West Indies			
Dutch West Indies			516
France	828,335	2,843,267	1,670,546
Germany		380,398	
Ireland			
Mexico		10,000	1,046
Portugal			
Spain		540,156	1,831,890
Norway and Sweden			
U S of Col			
Total	828,335	3,802,645	3,911,649

NAPHTHA

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously. 1883. Gals.	Same time 1882. Gals.
Africa			
Argentine Republic			
Belgium			162,668
Brazil		9,550	21,375
British West Indies			
Central America			
Chili			
Denmark			
England	353,956	418,219	515,153
France	51,810	477,264	
Germany	174,194	152,510	151,803
Hayti			
Ireland		12,000	
Italy			
Mexico		5,000	
North America		500	1,380
Norway and Sweden			
Porto Rico			
Portugal			
Russia			
Spain			
Uruguay			
Total	579,960	1,075,033	852,379

RESIDUUM.

Countries.	For the week. Gals.	Previously 1883. Gals.	Same time 1882. Gals.
Belgium			
Denmark			
England	139,235	664,241	128,449
France			
Russia			
Scotland			
Total	139,235	664,241	128,449

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Br bk Harvey, Bremen		8,500
Br bk Wellington, U K		7,000
Am ship Exporter, Bombay	cs	50,000
Am bk Electra, Java	cs	30,000
Br ship Argomena, Far East	cs	5,000
Br ship John Bunyan, Marseilles	cr	4,000
Ger ship August, Bremen		10,000
Ger bk Senator, Calcutta	cs	62,000
Am bk Oakland, Bombay	cs	40,000
Br shp J V Troop, Japan	cs	50,000
Am shp L L Sturgess, Calcutta	cs	50,000
Gr shp Paulina, Hamburg		7,000
Am shp Tecumseh, Japan	cs	45,000
Br shp Fred E Scammel, Antwerp		8,000
Nor bk Royal Visitor, Liverpool		8,000
Am bk Lindesnaes, Havre	cr	4,600
Br shp Livingstone, Cork	cr	4,000
Br bk Flash Light, Seville	cs	18,000
Br shp Greenock, Java	cs	20,000
Br bk Lady of the Loke, Dublin		3,000
Nor bk Messina, Lisbon		1,200
Gr shp Doris, Conti		7,000
Br bk Rapid, Alicante	cr	2,000
Ger bk Ferdinand, Brumm, Cont		4,000
Ital bk Madawaska, Malaga	cs cr	4,500
Gr shp Derby, Bremen		7,000
Ital bk Giacamo Brunetto, Java	cs	18,000
Am shp Normandy China	cs	40,000
Am bk Beta, Cont		5,000
Ger shp Doland McKay, Bremen		15,000
Br bk Christina, Amsterdam		6 000
Br shp Mary Frazer, U K or Cont		7,000
Br bk Emily Lowtha, Dunkirk	cr	5,000
Br bk Mistletoe, St. Loubes	cr	5,000
Br shp British America, Havre	resid	1,000
Br shp British America, Havre	cr	5.000
Am bk Wallace, Dunkirk	resid	4,000
Br shp Breadalbane, London		8,800
Br bk Alice Cooper, Hamburg		5,500
Br sh Martha Cobb, Antwerp		7,500
Br bk King's County, Hamburg		5,500
Br bk Artemis, Barcelona, cr		2,000
Br bk Sherwood, Hamburg		6 000
Br bk Wave Queen, U K, res		5,000
Br bk Nimbus, Antwerp		7,5 0
Nor bk Oani, Baltic		3,200
Nor bk Haavund, U K or Cont		4,000
Br bk Stillwater, Japan	cs	30,000
Br bg Rothsay, Conti		4,000
Aust bk Antonio, Gibraltar	cs	18,000
Belg sh Don Juan, Bremen, cr		7,500
Nor bk Botvid, Bremen, cr		3,500
Ital bk Steffano Repetto, U K or Cont		4,000
Am bk Enoch, Alexandria	cs	16,000
Am bk Wildwood, Japan	cs	40,000
Am sh Alex McNeil, Japan	cs	40,000
Aust bk Toni C, Algiers	cs	13,000
Br bk William, Dunkirk, cr		4,000
Br bk Beaconsfield, Barcelona, cr		2,567
Br bk Beaconsfield, Barcelona	cs	5,000

Clearances of Petroleum Cargoes from New York.

February 13.

Br bk Lizzie Wright, Rouen, 5590 bbls.
Br bg Letitia, Pt-au-Prince, 870 cs.
Nor bk Hebe, Elsinore, 2748 bbls.
Hay schr Elise and Lucie, Cape Hayti, 150 cs.
" " Lozama, Hayti, 100 cs.
Ger bk Fritz Vonder Lancken, Hamburg, 1500 cs

February 14.

Ger bk M Blanca, Cork, 3463 bbls.
Nor bk Tormo, Bremen, 3435 bbls.
Am bg D Trowbridge, Bridgetown, 200 cs.
Aus bk Ibar Dunedin, 7800 cs.
Br sh T H Rand, London, 7348 bbls.
" bk Trevannion, Liverpool, 2925 bbls.
" bg Mary Lester, Oran, 6387 cs.
" bk Kitty Clyde, St Pierre, 500 cs.
" " Jessey, Capetown, 3700 cs.

February 15.

Br bk Gloire, Antwerp, 7474 bbls.
" bg Raven, Bahia, 6350 cs.
" str Alene, Savanilla, 200 cs.
" " Br Empire, Vera Cruz, 1292 cs.
Dan bg C Bernard, Oporto, 5000 cs.
Am schr M Munroe, Manzanilla, 50 cs.
" str Niagara, Havana, 50 cs.

February 16.

Am str Colon, Aspinwall, 74 cs.
Br sh Lizzie Ross, Antwerp, 7680 bbls.
Br sch Bessie Curry, Halifax, 200 cs, 82 bbls.
Br sch Dauphin, St John, N B, 35 bbls.
Nor bg Kong Sverre, Stockholm, 1285 bbls.
Nor bk Ragnhild, Elsinore, 3175 bbls.
Am sh C H Marshall, Antwerp, 10264 bbls.
Am bg, L Zittlosen, Avonmouth, 1800 bbls.
Aust bk Peleg, Bristol, 4154 bbls,
Ger bk Leocadia, Hamburg, 4804 bbls.

February 17.

Am bg J Sherwood, Rio, 2800 cs, 200 bbls.
Am bk J Baker, Laguna, 2210 cs.
Ger sh Duisburg, Hamburg, 6255 bbls.
Port bg Marianna II, Lisbon, 1169 bbls, 1000 cs.
Nor bk Schweigaard, Bristol, 3750 bbls.
Br str Bermuda, St Kitts, 502 cs.

February 19.

Ger bk Johannes, Bremen, 6490 bbls.
Br " Exile, Havre, 5806 bbls.
" " Harald, Bordeaux, 5972 bbls.
" " Alvo, Hayti, 515 cs.
Nor sh J Bertram, Rotterdam, 4872 cs.
Am bk Obed Baxter, Shanghai, 27528 cs.
" schr H Prescott, Macoris, 200 cs.
Dan bg M Katrine, Pt Alegro, 1000 cs.

On the 10th of January, 1881, Mr. F. P. Reed, the well-known oil manufacturer and dealer of Platt and Gold streets, sustained a serious injury, in the breaking of one of his legs, by falling on the ice, while walking in Gold street. He shortly after brought suit for $10,000 damages against the city. The case was tried before Judge Larremore and a jury in the Supreme Court and a verdict for $5,000 rendered a few days since.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 19, 1883.

The crude sperm oil market has been quite active during the past week and sales have been made of 1550 bbls, in parcels for manufacture, reported at 98c, and there are further inquiries for both manufacture and export, but holders are firm at $1 which checks business for the moment. Most of the available lots have been purchased and what is left is in the hands of strong holders.

The crude whale oil market has been also quite active during the past week and sales have been made of 1000 bbls northern for manufacture on private terms.

The Standard Conspiracy Case.

[Special Dispatch to OIL, PAINT, & DRUG REPORTER.]

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.—The hearing on the injunction restraining John Satterfield, Thomas S. McFarland, and David B. Stewart from taking control and acting as officers of the Tide-water Pipe Company, came up before Judge Church in the Court of Common Pleas to-day. The case was set down for two o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was postponed until to-day, on the representations of the Taylor party that their counsel, ex-Senator Hall, was ill and had been unable to consult with the local counsel, Mr. Brawley, and on the ground that Wayne MacVeagh was expected, but was prevented also by illness. The case was opened this morning with a strong array of counsel on either side, the leading counsel for the Taylor (Standard) party being Ex-Senator Hall and Mr. Browley. Rodger Sherman was also present, but Wayne MacVeagh did not appear. The Tide-water party were represented by Mr. F B Gowen and Mr. Dixon, of Philadelphia, Mr. Guthrie, of Titusville, and others. The morning session was consumed by the reading of the Tide-water affidavits, which were very strong and voluminous, the most important showing the irregularity and trickery of the alleged election. It claimed, in fact, that there had been no election. All the evidence tended to show that a conspiracy, in which the late secretary of the company was a most active participant, had been entered into to injure the Tidewater Company. Mr. James R. Keene, of New York, swore that D. B. Stewart had communicated, to parties in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, every private detail of the Tide-water's business, of which he, as a trusted employee, was possessed. Mr. David McKelvy charged and said he expected to prove that Stewart, while holding a position of trust, was in communication with the Standard Oil Company. Affidavits were read from nearly two-thirds of the stockholders of the Tide-water Company, approving the action of the old Board of Managers and opposing the attempt to take the control of the company out of their hands. Both Stewart and Patterson, (who was another tool in the hands of the Standard in its effort to get control of the Tidewater), are beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania, though the former is a party to the suit.

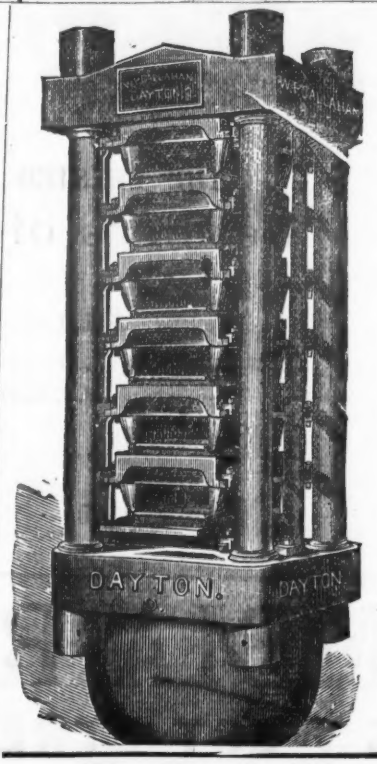
The affidavits of the Taylor faction were presented this afternoon and denied that any conspiracy had existed. These affidavits contained liberal charges of mismanagement, and set forth what the Tide-water Company might have been under other parties. George A. Berry accused the management of buying oil and charging the losses to the Tide-water. H. L. Taylor swore that Mr. Benson offered to sell a controlling interest in the Tide-water to the Standard, which statement Mr. Benson promptly contradicted. D. B. Stewart, whose affidavit was made at Buffalo, also denies the charge of conspiracy which was entered against the Standard party. John D. Archbold, denied that the Standard had any part in the election, and swore that it had refused to buy any of the Tide-water stock. John D. Williams, Benj. Brewster, Chas. Pratt, J. A. Bostwick and H. L. Flagler joined in an affidavit denying that the Standard had conspired against the Tide-water, or that they furnished any money to Patterson for that purpose.

The argument on the case was opened by Mr. Gowan, who spoke with great earnestness, but his address was legal rather than oratorical. He claimed that the Tidewater Company was a limited copartnership and not a corporation. Mr. Gowan made a speech against cumulative voting, upon which the Taylor party relied to elect their Board of Managers.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Gowan will resume his address.

The Report on "Futures" and "Corners."

Senator Boyd, the most active member of the State Senate Committee, appointed to investigate into speculative dealings in various staples, seems determined to force the legislative body of which he is a member, to take prompt action in remedying the trade abuses brought to light by the committee. On Tuesday he offered in the Senate a long preamble and resolution to the effect that John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Benj. Brewster, and other witnesses sworn and examined before the investigating committee refused to answer questions material to the investigation. The resolution provided that the committee be instructed immediately to report to the Senate all the testimony taken by it before February 20th. Senator Boyd explained that the committee failed to get the information it was after, opinions being plentifully offered by the witnesses but no facts. The committee had before it the president, secretary and one of the directors of the Standatd Oil Company, and they all declined to answer questions put to them. The other members of the committee, Messrs. Pitts and Browning, seem interested for some reason in keeping the matter from being laid before the Senate. An active discussion between these gentlemen and Senator Boyd followed the presentation of the resolution and some little feeling was exhibited. Senator Wood offered as an amendment to the resolutions that the committee report to the Senate all the testimony taken during the course of its investigation, with such recommendations as it may desire and to make its report by March 20th. This amendment was carried on a close vote.



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OF ALL GRADES,
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DYE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1883.

The drug market as a whole is no exception to the general rule which prevails as to all branches of trade: Quiet is the almost universal response to the question. "How is trade?" As we wrote last week, business is checked by the untoward conditions which we then stated. Businessmen await with some impatience the adjournment of Congress. The same confident tone in view of the future however prevails, and prices are well sustained.

Indigo. Since our last about 450 chests of Bengals have arrived which like the former invoices are largely on account of consumers. Sales have been made in small lots aggregating some 40 chests, at $1 10@1 50. Guatemalas are quiet. Sales of 25 ceroons for consumption are reported at 70@90c, and 75 ceroons at 70@80c; considerable lots of new crop still remain in first hands. Market closes steady.

Cutch is firmer, a speculative demand having sprung up, and considerale sales have been made. We note sale of 6,000 packages spot and to arrive, bales at 6c and boxes at 6¼c. Later, 400 bales were sold at 7c. Round lots also sold in Boston at 6½c. The market closes firm at 6¼@7c for prime.

Gambier. Advices from Singapore and London report the market firmer, $7 being the quotation at the former, 28s 6d at the latter, and quotations for lots to arrive closely approximate to the price here for spot lots. The latter are offered at 5¾c and lots by the Andrew Jackson, near at hand, are held at 5¾@6c. We note sale of 300 bags spot at 5¾c. The shipments at Singapore for the fortnight ending the 17th instant, were 300 tons; and since January, the shipments aggregate 1,050 tons.

Sumac is without material change. The demand is moderate and quotations for lots from store range from $80 to $85 for standard brands Sicily, firsts, as to quantity. In a jobbing way it is sold for $87 50. Prime Virginia is sold from store at $50@55, as to quantity.

Turmeric is selling in a small way at 5½c for Allepey. There is no inquiry for round lots. The quotations range from 4¾@5¼c, as to quality and quantity.

Bichromate of potash is selling at 15¼@15¾c as to quantity for both Scotch and American.

Prussiate of potosh is selling in a jobbing way at 23¾@24c for yellow and 50@51c for red, both domestic and foreign.

Starch—The market for corn remains quiet. The demand for home trade is moderate and in a small way only, while for export there is little or no inquiry. The quotations are 3¾c for barrels, 4c for boxes. Potato 4¾@5c for domestic; foreign is quoted nominally at 4½c.

Dyewoods—The market is exceptionally quiet. There is little or no inquiry for spot lots and the one arrival of last week was delivered on contract. Prices, are however, steady, both holders and buyers being inclined to wait the further developments in business. Hayti wood is quoted at $19@23. Good Jamaica is quoted at $22@23. For Fustic there is little inquiry just at present, and we hear of no sales.

Aniline oils and salts are in moderate demand. Quotations are unchanged. Oils 50@60c. Crystals 60@80c, for ordinary, others of exceptional quality are held at 90c@$1. Salt cake, as to quality, 40@50c. Of aniline colors it may be said that they are in fair demand for the season. Print and dyeworks are as yet hesitating to make contracts for the coming season.

Extracts are selling in a small way in supply of present wants, with prices unchanged. We quote the staples: Logwood solid 8@8½c; liquid 51 deg 6¼@7¼c; 42 deg 5½@6¼c; fustic sold 13@14c; liquid 51 deg 10@12c; sumac liquid 5@7c, indigo 10@18c.

Cochineal is firmer, with more inquiry and fair sales, without any change in quotations. Much of the late arrivals has been delivered on prior contracts. The following are the quotations: Black 25@26c, grays 27@30c, silvers 23@25c.

Acid Picric, best crystal	36	@	40
Albumen, prime egg	75	@	80
imported blood	18	@	20
domestic "	14	@	15
No. 1⅓ "	12	@	14
Aniline Oil	50	@	60
Salt, crystals	60	@	80
cake	40	@	50
Annatto	20	@	30
seed	4	@	10
Aronil Weed	7	@	9
Aurene	65	@	75
Barbary Root, cut	5	@	5¼
Bibhromate of Potash. Scotch	15½	@	15¾
American	15½	@	15¾
Carmine of Indigo	75	@	1 00
Cochineal, Honduras Silver	28	@	32
Black	28	@	34
Teneriffe Silver	23	@	25
Black	25	@	26
Grays	27	@	30
Mexican	18	@	29
Ammoniac	1 50	@	2 00
Cudbear, French	12	@	18
high grades	20	@	30
English	15	@	20
Cutch	6½	@	7¼
Divi Divi	50 00	@	60 00
CHIPPED DYEWOODS, ETC:			
Barwood per lb	2	@	2¼
Camwood "	4½	@	8½
Fustic, com "	1½	@	1¾
Cub "	1⅞	@	2¼
Green Ebony "	3½	@	4
Hypernic "	3½	@	4
Logwood, Campeachy "	1½	@	1⅞
Laguna "	1⅞	@	2
Nicwood "		@	2
Peachwood "		@	3
Quercitron "		@	1¼
Redwood "		@	2¼
Red Sanders "		@	3

EXTRACTS:			
Archil	12	@	16
Concentrated	17	@	12
Logwood, solid	8	@	8½
liquid 61 deg	6½	@	7½
42 deg	5½	@	6¼
Safflower, French	3 50	@	4 00
Sumac, English	5	@	6
French	5½	@	7
Persian Berries, French	32	@	36
Sapan, French	21	@	22
Barberry. French	28	@	30
Chestnut	5½	@	7
Fustic, solid	12	@	14
liquid 51 deg	10	@	12
Indigo Extract	10	@	18
Quercitron, French	15	@	18
Madder		@	50
Tamarack		@	8
Fuller's Earth, lump	1	@	1¼
powdered		@	2¼
Flavine	24	@	30
Fustic	19 00	@	28 00
Gambier	5¾	@	6½
Garancine	7	@	14
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	85	@	1 10
medium	1 10	@	1 35
high grade	1 40	@	1 75
Caracas		@	
Kuqrahs	80	@	1 30
Guatemala	60	@	90
Manila	55	@	75
Madras	50	@	60
Indigotiue. German	4 00	@	5 00
French	4 50	@	5 50
Lac Dye	9	@	15

NOTICE!

Acid Magenta,

Patented Nov. 29th, 1881.

No. 250,247.

The Hon. Judge Blatchford, sitting as Circuit Judge of the U. S., having on the 11th ay of March, 1882, rendered a decision sustaining the above patent, we, the owners thereof, hereby warn any and all persons manufacturing, selling, or using this product, without our license, ehat they will be prosecuted.

Read Holliday & Sons,
22 Platt street, N. Y.

N. B.—Any person furnishing proof of infringement. will be suitably rewarded.

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P. O. Box 1103, 58 Pine Street, NEW YORK

Logwood	18 00	@24	00
Madder, Dutch			
" French			
Myrabolanes			
Muriate of Tin	6	@	10
Nitrate of Iron, commercial	2½	@	3
" " " true	5	@	7
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppy	16	@	16¼
" Chinese	30	@	31
Oxymuriate of Antimony	5½	@	7
Persian Berries	16	@	19
Prussiate of Potash, Am. yellow	23½	@	24
" " " " red	50	@	51
" " " Scotch yel'w	23½	@	24
" " " " red	50	@	51
Saffower		@	28
Sago Flour	3½	@	4
Salts of Tartar	7½	@	8
Sumac, Sicily prime	80 00	@ 85	00
" " other grades	65 00	@ 75	00
" Virginia	50 00	@55	00
Starch, Corn	3¾	@	4
" Potato	4½	@	5
" Wheat			
Stannate of Soda single	9	@	10
" " double	13	@	18
Tin Crystals	17	@	19
Turmeric, root	4¾	@	5½
" powdered	6½	@	7½
Ultramarine, Imported	18	@	30
" American	12	@	26
Vanadiate, Ammonium		@ 2	75
Woad English	5½	@	10

Attempt to Prolong the Alizarine Monopoly.

A curious effort to prolong beyond its allotted term the monopoly created by a patent right has just come to an abortive end. In the year 1869 Messrs. Graebe and Liebermann discovered that alizarine, one of the constituents of madder root yielding a beautiful red color, might be artificially produced from anthracene, a product of coal tar distillation. The new process was remarkable because it afforded the first instance on record of the synthetical formation of an organic coloring matter, and it had the advantage of highly economising the cost of its production. Several modifications of the original system have since been made; but the point which is of immediate interest is this, that the principal, if not the only, patent right for the artificial manufacture of alizarine expires next June. The proprietors of it, desiring to make the most of their monopoly, have for some time past refused to sell alizarine to their customers unless they would enter into contracts extending over the next two years on the basis of present prices. The English Turkey red dyers and calico printers have refused to accede to these terms, and lately their works, some of the most important of which are situated in the neighborhood of Glasgow, have been wholly or partially closed. They foresaw that upon the expiration of the patent right the manufacture of alizarine would be thrown open to unrestricted competition, and that its price would consequently fall. They determined, therefore, to await that event rather than be forced into engagements which would be so greatly to their disadvantage. The policy has, it appears, had the effect of entirely defeating the purposes of the alizarine manufacturers, whose works are situated in Germany. On Wednesday a deputation of these gentlemen met a representative company of Scotch and English Turkey red dyers and calico printers in London, when it was arranged that all restrictions upon the sale of alizarine "during the whole or any part of next year" should be removed. As a result of this agreement we are told that the calico printers have announced that they will reduce their prices after next June. It seems pretty clear, therefore, that the producers of this useful dyeing material have altogether abandoned the rather ambitious but evidently Quixotic design they had cherished of securing their monopoly by stratagem beyond the terms granted to them by law. If they had persisted in their endeavor much inconvenience would have been felt, not only in the dyeing and printing industry itself, but in those parts of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire where yarns and goods for Turkey red dyeing and printing are produced.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Paying Wages by Note.

A dispatch from Trenton, N.J., states that the United States District Attorney has begun suits in the name of the United States against a number of glass manufacturing firms in Camden and Gloucester counties to recover the United States tax of 10 per cent imposed upon promissory notes of firms or associations circulated as money, provided for by the act of March 3, 1875. The suits are brought against Messrs. Bodine, Thomas & Co., of Williamstown, for $6,000; Whitney & Co, of Glassboro, $3,000; Warrick & Stranger, of Glassboro, $12,000; Hay & Co., of Wellsfordborough, $14,000; and Bodine & Sons, of Tunsboro, $6,000. It is reported that for many years the glass manufacturers of South Jersey had been in the habit of paying their employes in orders, which could be exchanged at the stores run in connection with the factories for food, clothing, and other necessities. The practice was very unsatisfactory to a number of people, who brought the matter to the attention of the New Jersey Legislature, and in 1877 a law was passed making the issuing of orders for the payment of wages for anything but money a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500. It is said that the manufacturers, wishing to evade this law, issued notes, or, as they were designated, "shinplasters," of various denominations from 5 cents to $5, payable in lawful money of the United States. The Treasury Department decided that these "shinplasters" were promissory notes circulated as money, and as such liable to a tax of 10 per cent on the entire circulation. The suits brought by the United States District Attorney will decide whether or not such notes issued by manufacturers to their employes are liable to taxation. The suits will come up at the April term.

Turpentine and Rosin.

Professor Alfred H. Allen, *Oil and Colorman's Journal*, says that turpentine is not unfrequently adulterated with rosin spirit or petroleum. The only two simple tests which can be applied to it are the use of the hydrometer, which ought to show a density of almost exactly 865, neither more nor less; and the completeness with which the liquid can be volatilized by driving it into a current of steam. A quantity of two ounces treated in this way ought not to have more than a few drops of residue.

The color of common rosin is not caused by burning in the still, as is commonly stated, at least in those cases in which the crude turpentine is distilled by the aid of steam. The so-called virgin turpentine, the first exudation from a newly-chipped tree, will give "window-glass rosin" of varying quality; "yellow dip," the runnings of the second or subsequent years, affords medium grades of rosins; while "scrapings," the inspissated gum from the tree facings, yields an inferior dark rosin. We are not aware that the coloring matter of rosin can be removed by any process of refining or bleaching. It might be possible to destroy the color, by dissolving the rosin in an alkali, and employing chlorine in a manner similar to that by which shellac may be bleached; but it is doubtful whether the properties of the bleached rosin would not be materially altered.

The New Brazilian Patent Law.

Brazil has just adopted a new patent law. Inventions relating to food, drugs and chemical products are submitted to previous testing operations. Any inventions adverse to morals, public safety or health, are excluded from protection by patents. Inventions are considered new which have not been publicly used at home or abroad nor described in a public print. For inventions patented abroad a period of seven months is allowed, reckoned from the time of notification, during which the thing may be publicly worked out or described without the right to patent being lost. The duration of a patent is 15 years; if there is a foreign patent for the invention, the Brazilian patent is limited in its duration by that of the foreign one. For a patent an annual tax must be paid; about £2 the first year and £1 for each successive year. For improvements additional protection may be acquired, for which a single payment of £2 is made and which stand or fall with the main patent. A patented invention must be worked out within the first three years, and must then never remain a year unapplied. Patent infringements are punished by fine to the amount of about £5000, besides damages. Patents are untransferable. Foreigners have the same rights as Brazilians, but must appoint a representative living in the country.—*Colorman's Journal.*

On Flavaniline.

MM. Fischer and Rudolph, to whom we owe the discovery of this yellow dye, obtain it by treating acetanilide with dehydrating agents.

This substance belongs to the true aniline colors; that is to say, its tinctorial power resides in the base which it contains.

Hence it follows that in a neutral or slightly alkaline bath it dyes silk and wool without any mordant: it is fixed upon cotton by means of a preparatory treatment with tannin.

For silk the dye is added to a soap bath, and the silks are afterwards taken through weak sours to give them a proper handle. Wool, as in case of methyl green, is mordanted with milk of sulphur.

The color thus obtained is of a pure yellow; hence flavaniline may be of great importance for toning greens, for which purpose the disadvantages of picric acid are known.

The yellow produced by flavaniline has a splendid fluorescence, especially upon silks, which have a moss-green reflection.—*Teinturier Pratique.*

The Oil Product.

The oil producer is a striking example of the "hope that springs eternal in the human breast." The "good time coming" is ever in the prospective. He has struggled through disappointment after disappointment and overcome the most gigantic obstacles. The realization of hopes deferred seemed very near when Cherry Grove gave up the ghost, but it was only the seeming and crumbled quickly when already in his grasp.

The past is full of valuable lessons. The lower country had its surprising set back when the Bradford was followed by Alleghany and Alleghany by Cherry Grove: And now Forest county begins to loom above the petroleum horizon. It furnishes the only considerable area of untested territory on the great forty-five degree belt between Butler and Alleghany. It began to attract attention in August of last year, when the Shannon and Grandin wells demonstrated the existence of crude oil in greater quantities beneath the rugged surface of Forest than was hitherto thought possible. But the record of the drill for the past two months proves much of this prospective territory "spotted, irregular and uncertain," and has already condemned thousands of acres that at first sight appeared to afford great promise. No connected belt of any magnitude has yet been shown to exist, and the deposits of crude appear to be confined to rich pools of very limited area. These pools yield up their oil readily and show unmistakable signs of speedy exhaustion. In this respect the Forest wells resemble those found in Cherry Grove. If during the coming summer Forest county should develop a field of the same magnitude as that of Cherry Grove, the oil trade would be in a much better condition to stand it than it was last summer.—*Bradford Star*

Messrs. Lutz & Movius, of Warren street, after the 1st of May, will occupy the whole building where they have been so long established. They need more lofts and storeroom to accommodate their growing business.

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HELLER & MERZ,
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In 1 Lb. Cans for Druggists and Grocers.
HELLER & MERZ.

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Skinner Lane Chemical Works-
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STANNATE OF SODA,
3 GRADES,
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Per Cent Oxide Guaranteed.

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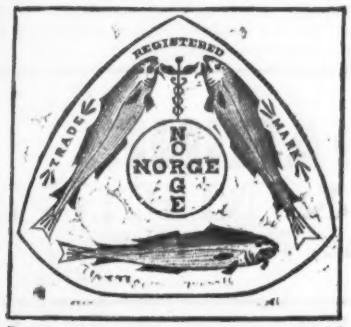
COD LIVER OIL.

THREE FISH BRAND.



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of this make, whether put up in original Tin-Lined Barrels or Cans, will bear the above Brand and Trade Mark.

Having been the first to import **COD-LIVER OIL** largely, direct from Norway, we offer, as a result of our experience, this brand, believing it to be **Perfectly Pure, Free from stearine,** and of a quality superior to any other Norwegian **COD-LIVER OIL** imported in bulk.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

170 & 172 William St. New York.

DRUG MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 20, 1883.

The past week has been rather a quiet one in the line of drugs and but little of interest has occurred. Business is restricted by the state of the country, especially in the West, and little increase is looked for until a more settled condition of the weather is experienced. The tariff muddle has some effect, though this is dying out somewhat as no change is now looked for this session. Some buyers, however, will not make contracts without stipulating for a lower rate in the event of a reduction of duties. The changes in prices are as follows:

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Acid salicylic,	Oil clove,
Castile soap,	Gentian,
Oil wintergreen,	Balsam, Peru,
Alcohol,	Italian Fennel,
Guarana,	Foenugreek.
Lupulin,	
Quicksilver,	
German rape,	
Lobelia seed,	
Russian hemp,	
Celery seed,	
Canary seed,	
Aniseed, Italian,	
Assafœtida, prime,	
Bark, canella,	
" sassafras.	

Opium.

There is rather a better tone to the market and a slight recovery is to be noted in prices since our last report. The demand continues of a jobbing character, but more business is being done, orders beginning to come in quite freely. Large lots continue neglected, however, and we do not hear of any inquiries, buyers continuing quite indifferent, and not caring to lay in any supplies for future wants. Sellers are not so anxious however as to make any concessions and with the few small parcels that were on the market, out of the way a slight advance over last week's figures is being obtained, and we do not hear of any thing that is to be had below $4 20 duty paid for old crop and $4 25 for new goods, while some holders are asking 5c above these figures. There have been sales of 20 cs in lots at prices ranging from $4 15 up to $4 25 since our last, and it is probable that a round lot might still be had at the lower figure, but for ordinary parcels of one case or less better than $4 20@4 25 could not be done. Powdered is in good request, and sales are making of lots as wanted at $5 65.

Morphine has been taken to a fair extent and orders continue to come in. Most of these are going to manufacturers who are still quoting $3 50. There is but little available stock in second hands, and we do not hear of any lots that are being offered. Foreign has not changed in price and bulk goods are to be had at $2 70, while ounces are obtainable at $2 85.

Opium, bond	3 20	@
" as wanted	4 20	@4 25
" powdered	5 65	@
Morphine		@3 50
foreign	2 70	@2 85

Quinine

There has been little change in the position of this article since our last report, and the market is rather quiet. The demand for small parcels continues quite good, and manufacturers are still quoting $2 70. There is but little to be had from second hands, and for anything obtainabel $2 75 would be paid. German has continued quite steady all the week and prices are unchanged. There have been few important transactions to report and we only hear of 3 000 ozs for which $1 52½ was accepted. The general asking price is $1 55 for large bulk, but it is probable that an offer of the lower figure would be accepted. Small tins are quite scarce, and $1 57½ would have to be paid, while this price is asked to arrive. Ounces are out of market and we do not hear of any transactions. French has been taken to some extent at $1 57½. Cinchonidia has not been active, but a few transactions have been made, some 1500 ozs being placed at 85@90c. Holders are quite firm and are asking 84@85c for large bulk and 94c for ounces, while for domestic 95c is the figure.

Receipts of quinine for the week		ozs.
" " Since January 1,	85,080	ozs.
Quinine, American	1 70 @1 75	
" English	@	
" French	1 57½@	
" German	1 52½@1 65	
Cinchonidia, American	94 @ 95	
" Foreign	86 @ 94	

Balsams.

Balsam copaiba continues in good jobbing demand at 48@49c for Angostura and Para, while for Central American 46@48c is asked.

Peru is very dull at the moment and somewhat weaker. The range is now $3 20@3 25.

Tolu is in about the same position as at our last. The lots from first hands are as yet not moving and the jobbing quotation remains unchanged at 47½@49c.

Balsam copaiba, Aug.	48 @	49
" " Para "	48 @	49
" " Cent. Am.	46 @	48
" Fir, Canada	2 75 @	2 85
" " Oregon	2 00 @	2 50
" Peru	3 20 @	3 25
" Tolu	47½@	49

Miscellaneous.

Acids are moving quite freely in small lots and prices are steady. Benzoic is rather firmer for German, and $1 20@1 40 are now the figures. Citric continues easy, and 40 kgs English were sold at 55c. Domestic is still quoted at 56@57c. Salicylic as we noted in our last has been advanced to $1 70@1 90 as to package, and quantity. Carbolic is quoted at 39@40c for prime.

Alcohol is rather firmer owing to short supplies, and sellers are now quoting $2 24@2 27 as to quantity for home trade; nothing of importance is reported for export.

Bay Rum has not changed, and a fair demand is reported; a sale of 5 pchns is noted at a private price; about $2 15 is the quotation for a prime article.

Beans show no change in price though an easy feeling is noted. Tonca are quoted at $1 10@1 20 for Angostura, but these figures could not be obtained for a quantity, buyers holding off and taking only small parcels, Paras are dull and nominal. Vanillas are selling in small lots, but the market is without animation.

Berries are rather quiet since our last and few sales are reported. Junipers are still held firm with small sales at 3½@4c. Cubebs are quoted at 35@40c. A parcel of 665 bags has been taken form warehouse. Cocculus Indicus is becoming quite scarce, and prices are firmer. holders now asking 6@6½c.

Borax is in good demand and 10 bbl lots of California are being taken at 12¾c, while 12½c would buy a quantity; city held at 13@13½c. The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, of Feb. 8, says; Receipts January 2543 ctls. The market has been quiet for a month past. There have been considerable receipts. We quote: Concentrated in sacks, 70 lbs each, 12¼c per lb.; refined in bbls, about 300 lbs each, 13½c; do in boxes, 100 lbs net, 13½c; powdered in bbls, about 300 lbs each, 15c; do package in boxes, 24 1lb papers, 16c; San Bernardino refined in bbls, about 300 lbs each, 14c: do do in boxes, 14c.

Burgundy pitch is in good demand and prices are steadily held at 3@3¼c, with sales of 10 stands at the lower figure.

Cassia buds have been in fair demand and 30@31c are still the figures, with 20 cs reported at the lower price and single cases at 31c.

Castile soap has been in good demand and with a small stock on spot, prices are firm. There have been sales of 400 bxs white to arrive at 13½c and 100 bxs on spot at 14@14½c. Pure held at 8¼c on spot, with sales of 100 bxs. Ordinary is selling in 50 bxs lots at 6¼c.

Castor oil is in fair demand though the market is not active. Prices continue quite firm, and sellers are naming 14½@15c, the latter for city. Beans are very scarce and firm.

Cocoa butter is not wanted, and the market is nominal at 42@44c.

Cuttlefish has not been very active since our last. Most of the stock is now well controlled, but these are small parcels still to be had and buyers are filling orders at 21@23c.

Ergot has not moved except in a small way, and we hear of no important sales. Prices are unchanged. and German is held at 22@25c, and Spanish at 40@45c.

Glucose is in fair demand for the season though the market is not active. Prices are steady and 4@4½ are the quotations as to quantity. Grape sugar is in the same position and 3¼@3¾c will buy.

Glycerine is only moderately active, the orders being for jobbing wants. Prices are steady at previous figures.

Guarana has become rather scarce and prices have been advanced, holders now asking $1 50@1 60. We hear of 2 cs being taken but did not learn price.

Hops—There is no relaxation of holders' views as there is hope that the near future will show increased wants of brewers. The current light demand is at about steady figures. We quote choice new State at 90@92c; medium at 80@85c; Eastern new at 88@90c. The total imports of foreign hops into England from October 1, 1882, to date, were 64,58C bales for the corresponding period of last year 33,060 bales

Licorice has not been very active though a fair demand is reported. P & S is still quoted at 31@32c with sales of 10 cs, and Corigliana at 33@34c.

Lupulin continues weak and prices are tending downward. Domestic is nominally held at $1 75 but less will buy. German is quoted down to $1 25 and it is reported that lots of prime can be had as low as $1.

Manna is rather quiet and we do not hear of any transactions. Prices are about as last, though buyers claim to be able to shade quotations, which are $1 20@1 25 for large flake and 35@45 for small.

Oil cod liver has not changed in price, and we hear of sales of 10 bbls prime Norwegian at $65 and 10 bbls at $70. Newfoundland quiet and unchanged.

Oil myrbane is selling in small lots at full figures, holders asking 49@50c for German and 50c for English.

Salicylate of soda has advanced to $2 25.

Mercurials, in sympathy with quicksilver, are firm and tending upward.

Sugar of milk is in fair demand for small parcels, but in a large way trade is quiet. Prices are about steady and sellers are quoting 23@25c for cob and 26@30c for powdered.

Venice turpentine has been in fair jobbing demand and we hear of sales of single stands at 17½c, but less would buy a round lot.

Wax is quiet and we hear of no business. Japan is quoted at 8½@11c and Carnauba at 18c.

Oil sesame is in good demand and we hear of 10 bbls in lots at 90c.

Quicksilver has not been very active but the market is firmer and holders are quoting 39@40c as to quantity. The San Francisco *Com. Herald* of February 8 says: There is an active demand for export at 34½@34½c per pound. The new Almadenr propose to sell the A brand by the flask and not by the pound as heretofore. This is the English method of dealing in quicksilver, but we think the old California method is the best. Each flask is supposed to contain 76½ lbs. The present asking price is 34½c or $26 50 per flask. Carload lots will be shipped from San Jose, f o b, for Nevada, Arizona, and New York, or delivered at Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf and depot of Southern Pacific Railroad Company San Francisco, without charge. Railroad rates from San Jose are the same as from San Francisco.

The exports for the week by sea were as follows:

	Flasks.	Value.
Totals	398	$11,111
Previously since Jan 1st 1883	4,593	122,029
Totals since Jan 1st, 1883	4 991	$134,040
Totals same period, 1882	2,729	82,390

Receipts since January 1st, 1883, 7,127 flasks

Acid benzoic, German	1 20 @	1 40
" " English	20 @	22
" Boracic purified	23 @	25
" " ref	20 @	22
" " flaky	18 @	19
" " crumbly	18 @	
" Carbolic, pr. cryst's.	39 @	40
" " commercial, "	28 @	35
" Citric "	56 @	58
" Salicylic (bulk)	1 70 @	1 80
" (boxes) "	1 80 @	1 90
Alcohol 98% gal in bond	@	38
" Free	2 24 @	2 27
" Refi'd Wood, 92% gal	1 00 @	1 10
" Dis Methyl 95%	1 10 @	1 20
Cologne Spirit, 188% "	2 30 @	2 35
Arsenic, white pure lump, lb	7 @	8
" " " powd. "	2¾@	3
" red powd	7¼@	7¾
Bay rum, imp, bulk gal	2 15 @	2 25
" " cases doz	10 00 @	
Barbadoes Tar gal	60 @	65
Brimstone, Rock. lb, less 2%	@	2½
" Roll " "	@	2¾
" Flour " "	@	3
" Lac " "	@	8
Borax, Refi'd City bbls	13¼@	13½
" " " cases	@	13½
" " Cal., bbls	@	12½
" " " cases	@	
" Powdered	14½@	14½
Beans Vanilla, Mex	3 00 @	11 00
" " Bourbon	@	
" Tonca, Angostura	1 10 @	1 20
" " Surinam	90 @	1 00
" " Para	60 @	65
" Calabar	27 @	28
" St. Ignatius	25 @	40
Berries Cubeb, ord to pr	35 @	40
" stemless	45 @	
" Juniper	3½@	4
" Fish (Cocculus Ind)	6 @	6½
" Laurel	3¼@	3½
" Prickly Ash	@	85
Buds, Cassia	30	31
Burgundy Pitch	3 @	3¼
Cantharides, Russian	1 10 @	1 20
" Chinese	80 @	85
Calomel	55@	56
" English	@	95
Castile Soap, White	14 @	
" " M'd ordinary	6 @	6½
" " " Pure	8¼@	8½
Chian turpentine oz	45 @	50
Colocynth Apples, Trieste	37 @	40
" do. pressed	32 @	34
" do. Spanish	25 @	28
Cocoa Butter	42 @	44
Chloral Hydrate, Crystals.	1 65 @	1 80
" " Plates	1 45 @	1 55
Corrosive Sublimate	50 @	51
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste	20½@	23
" " Mars'l's	18 @	20

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" Russian	"	20	@	22
" German	"	22	@	25
Gelatine, English	"	60	@	1 75
" French	"	35	@	70
" American	"	85	@	86
Glucose, Foreign	"	4½	@	4¾
" American	"	4	@	4⅝
Grape Sugar	"	3¼	@	3¾
Glycerine, German, bulk	"	26	@	28
" French, drums	"	25	@	26
" H. L. & Co. 30 deg. B. bbls&cs	"	26	@	30
" W J M Gordon's	"	26	@	30
" English, cases	"	70	@	75
Grains Paradise	"	15	@	16
Guarana	"	1 50	@	1 60
Iceland Moss	"	4½	@	5
Indian Hemp (Canabis In.)	"	18	@	25
Insect Powder, Dalmatian	"	24	@	30
" Persian	"	23	@	28
Irish Moss	"	7½	@	8½
Isinglass, Russian	"	2 65	@	
" Amer. ordinary	"	1 10	@	
" " prime	"	1 15	@	1 25
Iodine, Re-sublimed	"	2 35	@	2 40
Licorice, Corigliana	"	34	@	35
" Guzzolini	"		@	
" "P. & S."	"	31	@	32
" Domestic	"	20	@	22
" Paste	"	13	@	17
Lime Juice, bbls	₩ gal	40	@	20
Lupulin, American	₩ lb		@	1 75
" German	"	1 00	@	1 25
Lycopodium, prime	"		@	27½
Magnesia Sulph.(Eps. Slts)	"	1½	@	1¾
" Carb Eng	"	19	@	33
" Am	"	18	@	25
" Calcined	"	45	@	90
Manna, Large flake	"	1 20	@	1 25
" Small	"	42	@	45
" Sorts	"		@	35
Musk	₩ oz		@	
" True Grain	"	25 00	@	33 00
" Tonquin Pods	"	9 00	@	22 00
" Canton Grain	"		@	25½
Nux Vomica, pockets	₩ lb		@	4
Oil Almond sweet Charras	"		@	35
" " sweet	"	28	@	40
" Myrbane, Amer	"		@	50
" " Eng	"		@	50
" " German	"	49	@	50
" Sesame	₩ gal	90	@	1 00
" Olive, Salad, bbls & cs	"	2 40	@	2 50
" Castor, City, cases	"	15	@	15½
" West'n "	"	14½	@	15
Cod Liver, Nor	₩ bbl	59 00	@	70 00
" Newf	₩ gal		@	1 30
Poppy Heads, Sm. Ger	₩ lb		@	12
" Lg. French	"	15	@	35
Phosphorus	"	65	@	
Precipitated Chalk, Eng. bk	"	6¼	@	7
" " bdls	"	5	@	7½
Potassium Bromide, bulk	"		@	32
" " glass	"		@	39
" Iodide, bulk	"		@	1 45
" glass	"		@	1 55
Quicksilver	"	39	@	40
Sago, Pearl	"		@	4½
" Flour	"	3½	@	3¾
Spermaceti	"	17	@	17½
Sugar of Milk, Cob	"	23	@	25
" Powdered	"	26	@	30
Tamarinds	₩ kg	2 75	@	
Venice Turpentine	₩ lb	17½	@	20
Wax, Brown Southern	"	34	@	35
" " State	"		@	
" Bleached	"	38	@	40
" White pure	"	45	@	48
" Japan	"	8½	@	10½
" Carnauba	"		@	18

Barks.

Barks as a rule have been in moderate jobbing demand since our last, with but few new features.

Canella is very scarce, and the price has therefore been advanced, nothing being now procurable under 14@16c.

Cinchona red, true, has sold to the extent of 4 seroons at $1 40.

Sassafras is also scarce and in good demand at an advance of ¼c on the inside price. The range is now 5½@6c, with some parties asking up to 6½c. We quote a sale of 2,000 lbs at 5½c.

Soap bark is a shade easier, the outside price having been reduced. Goods are now procurable at 5c.

Bark Angostura	₩ lb	19	@	21
" Barberry	"	9½	@	12
" Buckthorn	"	6	@	8
" Butternut	"	4	@	5½
" Cascarilla	"	8	@	9
" Cherry	"	8	@	10
" Canella	"	14	@	16
" Cinchona Red	"	1 25	@	1 75
" Cottonroot	"	9	@	10
" Coto	"	60	@	70
" Elm, common	"	10	@	14
" " selected	"	15	@	16
" Loxa	"	40	@	50
" Oak White	"	4	@	5
" " Red	"	4	@	5
" Orange Peel	"	5	@	6
" " Malaga prime	"	8	@	12
" " Curacoa	"	7	@	10
" Prickly Ash	"	22	@	23
" Pomegranate (of root)	"	16	@	19
" Quebracho	"	40	@	45
" Sassafras	"	5½	@	6
" Soap	"	5	@	
" " crushed	"	6½	@	7
" Yellow	"		@	12

Essential Oils.

There has been a fair amount of business transacted during the week and the inquiry has been for a considerable portion of the list. The orders, however, have been for small parcels, and but few large transactions are reported. A few changes are noted, but beyond these the general feeling is one of steadiness. Anise is held at $1 80@1 85, with small sales. Bergamot is rather easy and though $2 25@2 30 are the figures it is reported that a shade less will buy. Cajeput is reported to have sold to a large extent, but the quantity was not stated. The price is steady at 65@70c. Citronelle unchanged at 65@70c. Clove is easier and considerable business is doing at $1 35. Lemon is weak and Sanderson's has sold at $2 60. There have been sales of 30 cs in lots. Nutmeg is easy at $5 50@6. Orange in good demand at $2 50@3. Peppermint is quite steady, and prime oil in tin is held at $2 20@2 35 as to quantity, he latter for Wayne Co. Pennyroyal is quoted at $1 50@1 60, but less will buy. Rose in fair demand, and prices firmly held. Sassafras has been quite active, and the transactions reach 100 cans in lots at 45@48c mostly at the lower figure. Wintergreen is quite scarce, and prices have been advanced to $2 65@2 75 as to quantity

Anise	₩ lb	1 80	@	1 85
Almond (bitter)	"	5 50	@	7 50
Bay, ₩ bottle of 22 ozs	"	8 00	@	9 00
Bergamot	"	2 25	@	2 30
Black Pepper	"	75	@	80
Cajeput	"	65	@	70
Cassia	"	80	@	85
Citronelle, Native	"	65	@	70
Clove	"		@	1 35
Croton	"	1 70	@	1 80
Cubebs	"	4 00	@	4 50
Cummin	"		@	5 00
Fennel	"	85	@	2 25
Geranium, Rose, Turkish	"	4 50	@	12 00
" " French	"	12 00	@	13 00
Gingergrass	"	3 75	@	
Juniper, once rect	"		@	90
" Twice rect	"		@	1 70
" Wood	"		@	29
Lavender, Garden	"	60	@	90
" Chiris' Fleure	"	1 75	@	2 00
" Charras's	"	1 70	@	2 50
Lemon, Sanderson's	"	2 60	@	
Lemongrass	"	65	@	70
Neroli Bigarade Chiris'	"	47 75	@	50 00
" Portugal	"		@	24 00
Nutmeg	"	5 50	@	6 00
Orange, Sweet	"	2 50	@	3 00
" Bitter	"	4 00	@	5 00
Origanum	"	25	@	70
Peppermint, tin cans	"	2 20	@	2 30
" cases	"	2 65	@	2 75
Pennyroyal	"	1 50	@	1 60
Rose, Ihmsen's	oz	10 00	@	10 50
" Holstein's	"	9 25	@	9 50
Rosemary, Trieste	₩ lb		@	45
" French	"	32	@	35
" Chiris' best	"		@	1 15
" Charras's	"	42	@	75
Sandalwood, American	"	7 00	@	
" English	"	7 00	@	7 50
Sassafras	"	45	@	48
Savin	"		@	85
Spearmint, cans	"	2 50	@	2 75
" cases	"		@	2 75
Tanzy	"		@	3 50
Thyme, Red	"	60	@	1 00
" White	"	90	@	1 15
Wintergreen	"	2 65	@	2 75
Wormseed	"		@	2 50
Wormwood	"	7 00	@	9 00

Flowers.

Nothing of importance has occurred in flowers since our last report, save, perhaps, a movement in arnicas.

Arnicas are jobbing in 1 bale or 2 bale lots at 6@7c, though by some holders 8c is asked. A sale is reported of 30 bales fair quality said to have been not less than 6c. It is said that present prices are very low for this article, as it costs 7c to lay down here. At the close we note a sale of 10 bales prime at 6½c.

German chamomile flowers are selling a bale at a time at 14@20c. Roman are also without special feature, and are selling in a small way at 25@35c as to quality. A sale of 2 cks German is reported at 20c.

American saffron is in about the same position as at our last, with the range unchanged at 31@32c, and some holders asking 35c. There is a good jobbing demand.

Arnica	₩ lb	6	@	7
Calendula, German	"	27	@	30
" American	"	22	@	25
Chamomile, German	"	14	@	20
" Roman	"	25	@	35
Elder	"	10	@	11
Kousso	"	28	@	30
Lavender	"	3½	@	4
Mullein	"	65	@	75
Rosemary	"	20	@	25
Saffron, American	"	31	@	32
" Alicante, Spanish	"	8 00	@	9 00
" Valencia	"	13 00	@	15 00

Gums.

Cape aloes are in fair jobbing demand at 12@12½c. Some parties are a little firmer in their views, asking 13c on account of the advance in London to 55/. Curacao may also be considered a little firmer, and the range is now 13@14c.

Arabics have been in fair jobbing demand, and in a large way 75 cs picked have changed hands at 13@15c. Goods continue firmly held on the other side, and at present asking prices there, could not be laid down here at a profit. The market here continues firm, though as yet we make no change in prices:

Assafœtida, prime grades, are firmer, and the range is now 45@75c, as to quality and holder, some asking cash for the inside price. We note sales of 15 cs fair in lots. It is said that choice grades have been bought up in London, which is the reason given by some parties for the advance here.

Camphor continues in fair jobbing demand at unchanged prices of 23@23¼c for barrels, though single barrels continue selling at 23c.

Chicle is rather scarce and now held at 35@40c

Gamboge is to be had at 70@75c for pipe and block. A fair trade is noted.

Tragacanths are in moderate demand at unchanged quotations.

Aloes, Cape	₩ lb	12	@	12½
" Barbadoes	"	30	@	34
" Curacao	"	13	@	14
" Socotrine	"	24	@	40
Arabic, 1st picked	"	20½	@	32
" 2nd "	"	19½	@	21
" 3rd "	"	10½	@	17½
" 4th "	"	14½	@	15½
" Sorts	"	11½	@	13½
" Siftings	"	12½	@	
Assafoetida, ordinary	"	15½	@	18
" fair	"	22	@	30
" prime	"	45	@	75
Ammoniacum	"	22	@	25
Benzoin	"	35	@	50
Camphor, refined, in bbls	"	23	@	23¼
" " in cases	"	24	@	24¼
Catechu, medicinal	"	7	@	7¼
Chicle	"	35	@	40
Euphorbium	"	16	@	
Gamboge, pipe and block	"	70	@	75
Gedda, siftings	"	7¾	@	9
Guaiac	"	24	@	30
Hemlock	"	45	@	
Kino	"	12½	@	14
Mastic	"	1 00	@	1 15
Myrrh, ordinary	"	18	@	28
" picked	"	35	@	45
Olibanum	"	9	@	20
Sandarach	"	30	@	38
Scammony, Aleppo	"	3 25	@	3 75
" Virgin	"	9 00	@	
Tragacanths, 1st picked	"	70	@	90
" 2nd "	"	57½	@	75
" 3rd "	"	40	@	55
" Sorts	"	25	@	35
" Rib'n	"	35	@	45

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SHELLAC.

There have been considerable arrivals during the last week, but the market is quiet and no movement worthy of note has taken place. The sales, so far as we can learn, have been small, and prices have been nominally sustained. The market, however, is evidently weaker, and sales of any amount could not be effected without making concessions. The following are the closing quotations:

D. C	₩ lb	36	@	37
V. S. O	"	29	@	30
Diamond I	"	29	@	30
Octagon B	"	27	@	28
Natives	"	23	@	26
Garnet A C free	"	19	@	20
" " freed	"	17	@	18
" Other grades	"		@	
Button	"	27½	@	
Stic	"	20	@	22
Bleached	"		@	30

Herbs and Leaves.

The market has not been very active since our last report and scarcely any large sales are making. A fair demand is reported for jobbing orders and quite an amount of stock is being worked off. Prices are steady, holders not forcing goods. Belladonna is held at 20@21c, as to quantity. Buchu continues to sell in single bales, and we hear of 5 bales short at 16½c and single bales at 17c. Coca not inquired for, and nominally held at 80@90c. Marjoram in jobbing demand at 10@12c for French and 14c for German. Sage is arriving quite freely and an easier feeling is reported, though 2¼@2½c are still the asking prices. Senna has been quite active for Alexandria, and we hear of sales of 1100 lbs siftings at 11½c and 1000 lbs natural at 13c; there is only a small stock in market. Rose leaves are held at $1 90 for red, this being accepted for one case. Eucalyptus is steady and 525 lbs are reported placed at 5¼c.

Aconite	₩ lb	8	@	10
Althea	"	8	@	10
Belladonna	"	20	@	22
Buchu, Short	"	16	@	17
" Long	"	42	@	45
Catnip	"		@	6
Coca, green	"	60	@	90
" Dark	"	40	@	45
Damiana, California	"	25	@	26
" Mexican	"	30	@	34
Deer Tongue	"		@	8
Digitalis	"	8	@	9
Eucalyptus	"	5	@	6
Grindelia Robusta	"	20	@	22
Henbane (Hyosciamus)	"	14	@	15
Hyssop	"		@	13
Horehound	"	6	@	6½
Jaborandi	"	10	@	12
Laurel	"	3½	@	4
Lobelia	"	9	@	10
Matico	"	19	@	25
Marjoram, German	"		@	14
" French	"	10	@	12
Peppermint, German	"		@	35
" American	"	14	@	15
Prince's Pine	"		@	8
Rose Red	"	1 90	@	
Rose, pale	"		@	60
Rosemary	"	3	@	3½
Sage, Italian	"	2¼	@	2½
Savin	"	3½	@	
Scullcap	"	15	@	18
Senna, Alex. Nat	"	12	@	13
" Siftings	"	11	@	12
" Garbled and sifted	"	25	@	28
" Tinnivelly	"	8	@	14
" Mecca	"	5	@	
Stramonium	"	9	@	10
Summer Savory	"	7	@	8
Tansy	"	6	@	8
Thyme, German	"	10	@	12
" French	"	7	@	7½
Uva Ursi	"	3½	@	
Wormwood	"	7	@	10
Yerba Santa	"	16	@	

Roots.

There is not much activity to note in this market, and dealers are complaining of the lack of orders. The package trade is very slow, the only business doing being of a jobbing character. Prices are generally unchanged, though an easy feeling prevails on nearly the whole list. Aconite is held at 9½@10c, with sales of a few bales. Althea is quoted at 12@14c for whole. Arrowroot has been in moderate demand for St. Vincent at 15@16c for cans and bbls. Bermuda is held at 36@38c. Gentian is easier and 9½c will now buy whole and 15@16c powdered. Ginger is not active and unbleached has sold at 14c, a lot of 325 lbs being taken. Ginseng is nominal and we hear of no business. There are parcels offering for which $1 50@1 60 is asked. Ipecac has not changed and small sales are making at 72@80c as to quality. Licorice has sold

to the extent of 1000 lbs select at 10c. Orris has sold to the extent of 1 ck, Florentine at 12½c. Verona held at 7@8c and fingers 40@85c as to quality. Rhubarb continues quite active and sales are making freely within the range. Sarsaparilla has sold to the extent of 1760 lbs, Mexican at 9c, and 550 lbs Honduras at 24c. Senega is quiet and unchanged. Squills in jobbing demand with sales of 700 lbs at 6c, and 500 lbs at 7c.

Aconite	℔	9½@	10
Althea Whole	"	12 @	14
" Cut	"	12 @	18
Angelica, German	"	10 @	12
" American	"	12 @	14
Alkanet	"	12 @	13
Arrowroot, Bermuda	"	36 @	38
" St Vincent, cans	"	15 @	16
" " bbls	"	14 @	15
" Jamaica	"	14 @	22
" East India		@	
Belladonna	"	11 @	12
" Split & peeled	"	16 @	18
Bitter	"	@	15½
Blood	"	5 @	5
Blackberry	"	@	5
Bryony	"	10 @	
Burdock	"	10 @	13
Calamus Bleached	"	24 @	28
" Un " split & peeled	"	8 @	10
Canada Snake, select	"	@	12
Cohosh Black	"	@	5
" Blue		6 @	7
Colchicum	"	10 @	11
Colombo	"	15 @	
Cranesbil		@	10
Culvers	"	8 @	11
Curcuma (Turmeric)	"	4 @	5
Dandelion, German		13½@	14
" American cut	"	10 @	12
Elecampane	"	6½@	7
Galangal	"	6¾@	7
Gentian	"	9½@	10
Ginseng	"	1 50 @	1 70
Ginger, Jamaica, Unbl'hd	"	14 @	15
" Washed	"	@	
" " Bleached		16 @	18
Gold Thread		34 @	45
Golden Seal	"	27 @	30
Hellebore, White	"	6 @	7
" Black		8 @	9
Ipecac, Rio	"	72½@	80
Jalap	"	21 @	22
Kava Kava	"	40 @	45
Lady Slipper		7 @	8
Lovage		12 @	14
Licorice, ordinary		4 @	4
" selected, in bdls		9 @	15
Mandrake	"	5½@	6
Orris, Florentine	"	12½@	16
" Finger	"	40 @	85
" Verona	"	7 @	8
Pareira Brava	"	@	75
Pellitory	"	@	22
Pink	"	25 @	30
Poke	"	6 @	8
Pleurisy	"	12 @	15
Rhatany	"	6 @	15
Rhubarb, Whole	"	25 @	1 00
" Cut	"	1 15 @	1 65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	"	24 @	26
" (Home grade)	"	34 @	36
" (Export)		8½@	9
" Mexican		12 @	13
" American		48 @	50
Seneka, Southern		42 @	44
" Western		21 @	22
Serpentaria, True Va	"	18 @	
" Texas		15 @	
Skunk Cabbage	"	10 @	11
Spikenard	"	5 @	8
Stillingia	"	5 @	6
Squills, Ordinary	"	7 @	8
" White prime	"	35 @	40
Unicorn, true	"	18 @	20
" false		7½@	9
Valerian, German	"	15 @	16
" English	"	9 @	9½
" Vermont		8 @	8½
Yellow Dock	"	@	10½
Zedoary			

Seeds.

Italian anise is a little firmer, and jobbing at 7c Star anise is quoted at 27@28c, and holders are not anxious sellers at this.

Canary has continued to move in a fair way, and we are reported sales of Smyrna amounting to about 1000 bgs. The quotation is firm at 4c. There have been about 500 bgs of Spanish sold, but in Sicily we note no transactions of importance. For the former we quote 4⅛@4¼, while for the latter 4¼@4⅜c is asked.

Cardamoms continue to sell quite well in a small way, at $1 55@1 75 for Alleppys, $1 50@2 10 for Malabars and $2 00@2 50 for Mangalores.

Coriander is without special feature at 6@6¼c for French, which may be considered a little firmer.

Celery is higher abroad, which caused an advance here to 13@13½c. Sales of 2 bgs at 12½c, before the advance.

Lobelia is higher, as the lots offering amounting to about 350 lbs have been sold. We also note 50 lbs at 75c.

Foenugreek is weaker, and is now procurable at 3½@4c for both Egyptian and German. The decline is owing to advices from abroad that 20 tons held, have been disposed of.

Russian Hemp is now held at 4@4½c, with sales since our last of about 300 bgs. This article has been pretty well concentrated.

Mustardseed, California yellow, is selling in single bgs at 3½c. We note sales of 50 bgs.

Quince seed is selling moderately at $1 50 for German and 75c@$1 00 for Russian, while for Austrian 75c is asked.

Rape, German, is having considerable inquiry on account of its being concentrated. The range is 5@5½c as to quality. We note a sale of 150 bgs English, in a speculative way, but we were unable to ascertain the price. The market is now 5@5½c as to quality. Domestic is to be had at 4¾c.

Stave acre has sold to the extent of 60 lbs at 12c.

Wormseed is in moderate demand at 6c for American and 8@8¼ for Levant.

Anise Italian	℔	@	7
" German	"	6 @	7
" Spanish	"	@	
" Star	"	27 @	28
	"	@	
Canary, Dutch	"	@	
" Sicily	"	4¼@	4¼
" Smyrna	"	@	4
" Spanish	"	4½@	4¼
Caraway, Dutch	℔	6 @	6¼
" German	"	5¾@	6
Cardamom Alleppys	"	1 55 @	1 75
" Malabars	"	1 50 @	2 10
" Mangalores	"	2 00 @	2 50
Celery	"	13 @	13½
Colchicum		@	12
Coriander, English	"	6¼@	8
" French		6 @	6¼
" German		5¼@	6
Cummin	"	9½@	10
Fennel Ital	"	5½@	8
" Germ	"	10 @	12
Flax, ground	"	3½@	3¾
Foenugreek, Egyptian	"	3½@	4
" German	"	3½@	4
Hemp, Russian	℔	4 @	4¼
Lobelia	"	@	75
Millet, Domestic	℔ bush	1 25 @	
" Foreign	℔	3½@	4
Musk	"	45 @	50
Mustard, California brown		5 @	5½
" " yellow		3½@	3¾
" English	"	6 @	6½
" German	"	@	
" Russian		@	
" Trieste brown		6¼@	6½
Poppy		@	8½
Quince, German	"	1 50 @	1 60
" Russian	"	75 @	1 00
Rape, Domestic		@	4¾
" English		5 @	5½
" German		5 @	5⅝
Stramonium		8 @	9
Wormseed, American		@	6
" Levant	"	8 @	8½

Quinine for Sufferers by the Floods

Mr. Eli Lilly, of Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, has addressed to the secretary of the New York Drug, Paint and Chemical Exchange the following urgent appeal for help for the sufferers by the Western floods:

"I am authorized by the Chairman of the Indianapolis Board of Trade Relief Committee to invite contributions of quinine from the members of the New York and Philadelphia Drug Exchanges for the relief of the poor people now suffering in the floods on the Ohio. Indiana alone has 75,000 driven out of their homes by the flood; many thousands are still in the upper stories of the public buildings and large dwellings, with miles of water around them. Sickness is fast coming to the front and rapidly increasing as the water subsides. No words of mine can convey an idea of the suffering. Here every avenue of charity is open and our committee, as the only general relief committee in the State, is systematically supplying wants as fast as they become known, shipping daily by rail as far as possible then transferring by boats to the people. Kindly bring the matter to the notice of your exchange. Convert all cash contributions into quinine, in small tins or ounces. We can get all other needed medical supplies here. Manufacturers may contribute quinine pills if they prefer, and all shall have prompt and hearty acknowledgement and be put where it will do the most good. Mark packages 'Medical Supplies,' and direct to Indianapolis Board of Trade Relief Committee."

In response to Mr. Lilly's appeal, the Secretary of the Exchange immediately issued a call for a special meeting for one o'clock yesterday. As the notices did not reach all the members in time, the meeting was not as fully attended as the nature of the call would demand. An adjourned meeting will therefore be held to-day (Wednesday) at one o'clock sharp. A notice has been sent to each member and a large attendance is expected and desired. The Drug Exchange will not be outdone by its sister exchanges in this work of charity, and it will take prompt action to relieve the distress of the Western people.

We are glad to be able to announce that the actual loss sustained by Messrs. Marsh & Harwood Company, of Cleveland, by the late flood, was comparatively light. They were put to great inconvenience and trouble in cleaning up and getting into running order again, but the damage done will not seriously interfere with their business.

A despatch from Buffalo was published in Monday's papers to the effect that the Buffalo Grape Sugar Works had shut down and that other considerations besides high water rates was the cause, viz., the large cane sugar crop last year. On inquiry at the New York office of both the Buffalo and American Works the manager said that the sugar cane crop of last year had nothing whatever to do with it; that the prime cause was the high water rates, both works together paying from $40,000 to $50,000 per annum for water alone; that they desired also to make some repairs, and as this was the dull season of the year, all things considered, it was thought advisable to shut down. By the closing of the works about 1500 men are left without employment.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have added a new department to their already extensive business, having begun the importation of German crude drugs, such as barks, flowers, roots, herbs, leaves and seeds. We understand definately that they do not propose to enter the jobbing trade in any way, but will do a strictly package business.

Mr. John Clay Jr., New York Manager for Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, returned last Wednesday morning from a week's visit to the latter city.

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We are the Sole Agents for the United States for the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, Dr. Ralph Walsh, Director. The Virus issued by that establishment is unexcelled for all those properties which commend Vaccine Virus to the confidence of the medical profession. In attestation of this claim we as references add the names of the following gentlemen who have certified to its correctness.

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Surgeon General, U. S. A.

J. B. HAMILTON,
Surgeon General Marine Hospital Service.

DR. P. H. BAILHACHE,
Inspector from National Board of Health.

DR. E. M. GALLAUDET,
President Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

P. J. MURPHY, M. D.
Surgeon in charge of Columbia Hospital.

J. H. BAXTER, M. D.,
Chief Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

CHARLES SMART, M. D.,
Secretary National Board of Health.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, Washington, D. C.

N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.,
Attending Physician for the Columbia Institution.

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These Labels are made of thin sheets of Mica, and are gilded and painted on the reverse side.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1883.

Heavy Chemicals.

This week again the prominent feature in the market has been the business in bleaching powders. With the available stock for spot delivery reduced to less than 50 tons it has been a sellers' market. Soda ash has been in contrast to bleach, and with small demand and ample stocks prices have suffered. We hear of large sales of Runcorn caustic ash 48 per cent at 1 40c, but the market has recovered somewhat at the close and these prices cannot be duplicated. Caustic soda is firmer, while sal soda is weaker.

Carbonated ash, 48%, has been in more request though prices are unchanged. We get sales of 100 tons at 1 56½c and 175 tons at 1 60c. High test is steady and we hear of 75 tons being placed at 1½c and 50 tons at 1 55c.

Caustic ash, 48%, is weaker, holders showing more disposition to sell. We are reported sales of 100 tons at 1 45c and 50 tons at 1 47½c. High test is dull and only wanted in a jobbing way. We get sales of 75 tons at 1 40@1 45c.

Newcastle ash, 48%, is easier with more inclination shown to press sales. We are reported sales of 200 tons at 1 40@1 45c. High test is without change. Sales are reported of 100 tons at 1½@1 40c and 75 tons at 1 45c.

Alkali 36 per cent is weaker owing to the light demand. We are reported sales of 50 tons at 1 32½c and 25 tons at 1 35c. High test is steady, with sales reported of 200 tons at 1 55c and 75 tons at 1 60c.

Bleach has only been in moderate request during the past week, the rapid advance having a tendency to check business. We are reported sales of 50 cks spot at 2c and 75 cks in a jobbing way at 2½@2¼c, while to arrive per vessel due in a few days 100 tons was placed at 1⅞c.

Caustic soda 60 per cent is only wanted in a jobbing way, with sales reported of 50 dms at 3½c. High test has been in more request. We get sales of 100 dms at 3 15c, 200 dms at 3 17½c, and 150 dms at 3 3-16@3 20c.

Sal soda English is weaker owing to the limited demand. We are reported sales of 100 tons to arrive at 1 03c and 50 tons at 1 05c, also 75 tons from store at 1 08@1 10c.

Sal soda American is steady, with a good jobbing demand reported at 1 02½@1 10c f o b, less the usual discount.

Soda bicarbonate English is in light request at 3½@3 60c from store as to quantity.

Soda bicarbonate American is without change. The demand continues good at present quotations of 3⅝@3½c f o b, less 1½ per cent for cash.

Saltcake is steady, though the demand has been light during the past week. We are reported sales of 50 tons at 75c and 30 tons at 80c.

Soda carbonate continues in good request at present quotations of 1 95@2c.

Alkali, 36 %	1 40	@	1 55
" Refined, high test	1 60	@	1 75
Bleach, over 35 %	1⅞	@	2⅛
Salt Cake	80	@	85
Soda Ash, Carb., 48 %	1 60	@	1 70
" " " high test	1 55	@	1 60
" " Caustic, 48 %	1 45	@	1 50
" " " high test	1 42½	@	1 47½
" " Newcastle 48%	1 45	@	1 50
" " " high test	1 40	@	1 45
" Bicarb, English	3 50	@	3 60
" " American	3⅜	@	3½
" Carbonate	1 95	@	2 60
" Caustic, 60 %	3 45	@	3 50
" 70 %	3 20	@	3 25
" 76 %	3 20	@	3 90
" Sal, English	1 05	@	1 08
" " American	1 02½	@	1 10
" Stannate, single		@	10
" double	14	@	15

Acids.

Acetic acid is meeting with an improved demand. Sales are reported of 250,000 lbs at 3½c and 71,000 lbs at 3¼c.

Muriatic acid is steady, with a good jobbing demand reported at present quotations.

Oxalic acid is without change; the demand is only limited. We get sales of 25 cks from dock at 12@12½c and 10 cks at 12⅝c.

Sulphuric acid is dull and unsettled. Though there are quite a number of inquiries for contracts in the market, none as yet have been consummated. We are reported sales of 300 cbys at $1 15@1 20.

Tartaric acid is in good request at present quotations of 49c for crystals and 50c for powdered, with sales of 15 cks former and 10 cks latter.

Acid Acetic	3½	@	3¾
" " Chemically pure	5	@	10
" Oxalic	12½	@	12⅝
" Sulphuric 60°	1	@	1⅛
" " 66°	1½	@	1¾
" Muriatic 18°	1	@	1 60
" " 20°	1	@	1 70
" " 22°	1	@	2
" Nitric 36°	6½	@	6⅝
" " 38°	6¾	@	7⅛
" " 40°	7	@	8⅛
" Tartaric Crystal	49	@	49½
" " powdered	50	@	50½

Miscellaneous.

Acetate of lime is dull, though there is more inquiry for export. Brown is still quoted at 1½@2c and gray at 2¾@3c.

Alum is meeting with an improved demand. We get sales of 600 bbls lump at 2c and 300 bbls ground at 2⅛c.

Argols continue strong, with more demand for prompt shipment. We are reported sales of 200 tons for shipment at fr2 75@2 77.

Arsenic is steady with a good jobbing demand reported. The steamer Rheola, with 1000 kegs has put back on account of distress of weather. We get sales of 200 kegs outside brands at 2¾c and 100 kegs Garland's at 3c.

Red arsenic is firmly held at 7½@7¾c, with sales reported of 30 kegs within the range.

Brimstone is not active, though there is a good jobbing trade reported. The stock of thirds on the spot is becoming very much reduced. We are reported sales of 600 tons seconds at $27@27 50 and 100 tons thirds at $26.

Blue vitriol is in more request, though at present, prices remain unchanged. We get sales of 500 bbls common at 5½@5¾c and 300 bbls extra at 6c, also 1000 bbls on private terms.

Cream tartar is unsettled, though at present manufacturers are not inclined to shade prices, and they continue to quote 32@32½c as to quantity, though there are outside holders who are shading above prices and we get sales of 50 casks at 31½c.

Nitrate soda is steady, though selling only in a jobbing way at 2 70@2¾, with sales reported of 600 bags.

Saltpetre is easier on account of free arrivals, though 5½@5¾c is demanded from store, while from dock the inside price would be shaded.

White sugar of lead is dull and only wanted in a jobbing way. We get sales of 6000 lbs at 12c. Brown is without change with sales reported of 5000 lbs at 7c.

Acetate of Lime, Amer. Grey	2¾	@	3
" " Brown	1½	@	2
Alum, Lump	2⅛	@	2¼
" Ground	2⅛	@	2⅜
" Potash, Lump	2	@	2⅛
" " Ground	2⅛	@	2¼
" Cake	1¾	@	1 70
Argols, Crude Oporto	6	@	7
" Plate	25	@	26
" Half Refined	30	@	31
Arsenic, white	2¾	@	3
" red	7¼	@	7¾
Brimstone, Crude, best 2ds	27 00	@	27 50
" " " 3ds	25 00	@	25 50
Copperas, ordinary	¾	@	1
" best grade		@	1
" powdered	1½	@	
Cream Tartar, French, in bond		@	
" " American	32	@	32½
" " Powdered	33	@	33½
Glauber salts	1 00	@	1 10
Nitrate of Lead	10	@	10¼
" of Soda	2 75	@	2 87½
Rochelle Salts	30½	@	31½
Sugar Lead, Brown	7	@	7¼
" " White	12	@	12¾
" " Liquor, White		@	
Saltpetre, Crude	5½	@	5¾
" Refined	7	@	8
Vitriol, Blue, ordinary	5¾	@	6
" extra	6	@	6¼
Verdigris, drv in stock	25	@	26

Ammonias, &c.

Carbonated ammonia continues to meet with a good jobbing demand at 16½@19c, as to quantity and style of package. English has sold to the extent of 11 casks at 16c.

Sal ammoniac is without change. We get sales of 10 casks lump at 10¾c and 5 casks at 11c; also 10 casks white grain at 10½c.

Aqua Ammonia (in cbys) 16° per lb	3	@	4
" " " 18° "	4	@	5
" " " 20° "	5	@	6
" " " 22° "	6¾	@	7½
" " " 26° "	10	@	11
Ammonia, Carbonate, American	16½	@	19
" English	16	@	16¼
" Muriate	11	@	11¼
" Sal	10½	@	11
" Sulphate	4⅜	@	4½
AMMONIATES, &c.			
Azotine, per unit	3 25	@	3 37½
Blood, dried, red, per unit		@	3 25
" " bl'k "		@	3 25
Bones, rough per ton	24 00	@	28 00
" ground "	32 00	@	35 00
Bone black, refuse "	24 00	@	25 00
Fish scrap "	35 00	@	40 00
Kieserite	4 50	@	5 00
Phosphate rock, f o b Charleston, per ton	6 00	@	6 50
Phosphate rock, f o b New York, per ton	9 00	@	
Tankage, per ton	23 00	@	30 00

Potashes.

Chlorate of potash—The firmness noticed in our last continues and 15c is generally quoted, though for a quantity the price would be shaded. Powdered is without change.

Carbonate of potash is in more request. We get sales of 20 casks at 7¾@8c as to test and quantity.

Ashes, Pot, 1st sort	6½	@	7
" Pearl	8	@	8¼
Potash, Chlorate, Eng	15	@	16½
" " French	17½	@	17¾
" Muriate	1 70	@	1 77½
" Carb	7¾	@	8
Ka'nit	7 75	@	8 50

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Bleaching Powder,	Arsenic,	Ultramarine,
Bicarb Soda,	Chlorate Potash.	Painters' Colors.

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Caustic Soda, Sal Soda,

Soda Ash 48, 52, 56 per cent.

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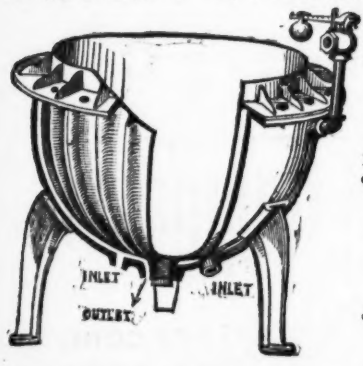

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THE NIAGARA LABORATORY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Saltpetre

Crystals, Granulated and Powdered.

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1883.

The chemical market of Philadelphia has been for a long time past dull and depressed. Prices have been favoring buyers, so much so that importers expected consumers to fix prices for their wants, and seemed surprised when it was otherwise, Consumers, too, have been buying with the apparent belief that at every new purchase there would be some slight concession in their favor. This feeling has been so general that we much doubt if a month's supply of chemicals can be found at any paper mill, and at few glass-works or soap makers.

When the sudden jump in the bleach market was cabled from Liverpool our mills and warehouses were found to be quite bare of the article, and those who at first refused to pay 1¼c for bleach for near arrival soon were dragged up to 1 30@1 35c, and during the past week anything up to 2¼c has been paid by the very needy for immediate delivery. The arrivals are exceedingly light and mostly sold to arrive, so it remains yet to be seen what spot bleach may bring.

This advance is not the result of any speculative manipulations, but simply the result of demand exceeding supply. This equally applies to the English market, where the home demand is reported beyond all precedent,

Soda ash has not yet been affected, but we may look for some sympathy with the advance from this article. Precisely the same conditions exist here—that is, no stocks worth speaking of either with importers or consumers. The position on the other side may be quite different, at any rate we do not hear of any movement there.

Caustic soda looks better and some advance is anticipated before long.

Chlorate of potash has sold freely at 14½c, and an advance is anticipated by many on account of its relation to bleach.

Oxalic acid offers more freely.

We quote carbonated soda ash 48 per cent. at 1 65c for choice brands, down to 1½c for Newcastle; high test, 1 55 @ 1 57½c for 48 per cent.

Caustic soda 48 per cent., ash 1 55c; steady, with fair demand and no excess of stock.

Alkali 36 per cent. is very dull and in large supply; held at 1 45c.

Bleach—Small lots on spot sold at 2¼c. We hear of sales to arrive at 2c. Stock for immediate delivery probably less than 50 casks. Our correspondent learns upon inquiry of some of our largest consumers that they are fortunate in having contracts for all the year at and below 1¼c for "Sullivans" brand. About 200 tons per month has been thus sold, so our paper makers will not be seriously affected by the advance.

Caustic soda 60 per cent. 3 57½@3 60c. Sales to arrive have been made at 3 45@3 50c, but this cannot be repeated: high test, 3 3-16@3¼c for 70 per cent, while 76 per cent. is held at 3⅞c for 60.

Sal Soda—Large arrivals have depressed the market, round lots offering at 1 05c, while bids on this are solicited. Previous to the last arrival small lots from store brought 1 17½@1 20c.

Bicarb soda, 3½ to 3¾c.

Oxalic acid, 12½@12¾c.

Glycerine Jelly.

Almond oil	6	ounces.
White curd soap	1	ounce.
Pure glycerine	2	ounces.
Vaseline	½	ounce.
Oil of bergamot	1½	drachms.
Oil of lemon	3	drachms.

Powder the soap and dissolve it with gentle heat with the almond oil and glycerine; as it cools add the perfume and pour into pots.

Separation of Glycerine from Spent Lyes.

F. J. O'Farrell has invented a process for separating glycerine from spent lyes, of which we give the following brief description:—The lye is concentrated and used over again in the process of salting out. This is repeated several times. The lye is then concentrated until the greatest part of the salt crystallises out. This mother liquor is then submitted to fractional distillation under reduced atmospheric pressure, and the introduction of superheated steam at 392° F. There passes over first water, and then glycerine almost free from water.

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SOLE MANUFACTURER IN THE U. S.

Peroxide of Hydrogen, of any strength,

FOR BLEACHING AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

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POTASH:—Carbonate (Salts of Tartar) Yellow and Red Prussiate, Chlorate.

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Solid Chlorides of Zinc and Magnesium, Kieserit, Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia. Acetate of Lime, Chlorates of Soda & Baryta, Arseniate of Soda and all Heavy Chemicals and Tar Products, &c

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Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder,

Caustic Soda, Chemicals,

Soda Crystals, Oils & Dyestuffs.

BRUNNER MOND & CO.'S 58 Per Cent. ALKALI,

Soap-makers' Department.

The Manufacture of Soap.

(Continued from page 343.)

1. *The saponifying in two operations* is done in the following manner: The tallow and the palm oil are saponified together according to the ordinary process; the saponification of the cocoa oil with a mixture of soda and potash lye is undertaken in a second kettle. When this has be done, the palm oil-tallow soap is added to the cocoa soap, whereby care must be taken to add only soap, but no waste lye, to the cocoa soap. An accidental addition of waste might effect that that the two soaps unite only with great difficulty, and separate again upon hardening.

The melted soaps are mixed as much as possible by diligent stirring, by which operation the previously thick mass, by feebly heating, soon becomes thinner, and rises considerably in the kettle. If this do not occur, the critical moment has ensued, upon which depends the success of the whole work; the necessary consistency must be given to the soap by an addition of lye. Moderately strong lyes, of from 1.075 to 1.072 (8 to 10 deg. B.) are employed, and th e mass is stirred after every addition of lye, waiting from 8 to 10 minutes before a fresh one is made. When the soap has finally attained the desired liquid condition, very strong fire is applied, so that the soap boils up in large bubbles. A sample dipped up with the stirrer runs off in thin, colorless threads, similar to molten glass. Sufficient lye is now gradually added to the soap that it produces a plainly perceptible alkaline taste upon the tongue.

The soap is finished in this condition as far as hardening; if to be flat-curded, it is done with a trifling quantity of salt solution, added in portions, and continually obtaining samples,—if an undue amount of salt pickle were used, the consequence would be that the tallow and palm oil soap are grained out, that is, distinctly separated, and upon cooling the soap paste in the frame, would form a separate layer from the cocoa soap. When flat-curded, the soap, in case it is to be marbled, is mixed with the usual color materials, to make it as near to genuine curd soaps as possible. For grey marbling, from 80 to 160 grams bone black are used for each 1000 kilograms soap; for red marbling, from 1200 to 1600 grams bolus.

The saponification of the cocoa oil offers many difficulties owing, as previously mentioned, for the greater part to the quantity of lye to be used, as well as to the temperature to be observed during boiling. If working with free fire, a continued and strong stirring must be sustained toward the end of the saponifying process, especially when the bubbles of steam arise from the thick mass, in order to prevent the burning on of the soap and the consequent brown color—an evil easily prevented by the use of superheated steam in place of the free fire. Neither does it occur easily that too high a temperature is given to the soap, which equally has as consequence that the actual curd soap separates from the cocoa soap, when hardening in the frame. Should this accident occur, very diligent stirring, together with a decrease of temperature will only remedy the error. The following recipes for Eschweg soaps, produced in two operations, have given very good results:

Tallow (boiled to curd soap),	kg.	1200
Cocoa oil	"	480
Soda lye of 20 deg. B.	"	600
Potash ly. do.	"	400
Or palm oil (bleached)	"	1000
Cocoa oil	"	500
Soda lye of 20 deg. B.	"	1260

The first recipe furnishes a softer, the latter a more solid white soap, in which the odor of cocoa oil is barely perceptible.

2. *The saponification in one operation.*—In order to manufacture Eschweg soap in one boiling, only about one-half of the quantity of lye necessary is to be used at the beginning of the operation for the total quantity of fat which was melted in the kettle and well stirred together; when the lye has united thoroughly with the fat, which can easily be recognized by the absence of a caustic taste (lye of the density 1.157 to 1.205, equal to 20 to 25 deg. B. is employed), sufficient more lye is added that the completely cooled sample indicates a noticeable excess. When testing soaps as to their excess, it is always necessary to cool the sample completely, for the reason that a non-caustic soap, even, when hot, leaves a burning taste upon the tongue, which can easily be mistaken for an excess The boiling of the soap is sustained until the froth floating on the surface has completely disappeared and the soap forms a homogeneous mass of a honey yellow to amber yellow color, throwing up sheets, and tumbling upon each other, while lively boiling. A sample running off rapidly from a dipped-in rod, or hardening quickly upon a glass plate, without dividing into two distinct masses, and, taken between index finger and thumb, spins no threads, indicates the finishing of saponification, and at the same time marks the period in which either the filling or the framing of the soap has to be undertaken.

We use for Eschweg soap, manufactured according to this method:

Tallow	kilograms	1200
Cocoa oil	"	600
Soda lye of 25 deg. B.	"	280

And to the ready soap we add, in case it is to be flat settled, 50 to 60 kilograms solution of 25 deg. B.

CRACKLING SOAP.

An inferior soap may be produced from the cracklins, the cellular animal tissue, from which tallow has been reduced. Although the greaves or cracklins are pressed pretty strongly at the time of rendering the tallow, they will nevertheless contain large quantities of fat, which may be used with advantage for soap. If sulphuric or any other acid is employed for purifying the tallow, it is unconditionally necessary to open out the bulk of greaves before saponifying, and to lixiviate it several times with water, else the adhering acid would neutralize a part of the causticity of the lye. To 1000 kg. greaves from 1000 to 1100 kg. strong soda lye, of 20 deg. B., are used, the entire mass is raised to boiling, and then left to stand for from 48 to 60 hours in the covered kettle. After the lapse of this time, the cellular tissue of the greaves has dissolved completely by the action of the alkali, and the fluid is clarified. It is again heated to boiling, and portions of cocoa oil are added until the soap has only a slight excess of alkali. The quantity of cocoa oil used to effect a complete saponification varies according to the amount of fat contained in the greaves. Boiling is continued until the froth has almost entirely disappeared, and the soap may be considered as ready, best to be judged from the several samples taken.

BONE SOAP.

A still lower grade of soap is bone soap, manufactured by dissolving crushed animal bones with strong soda lye, whereby the gristly (cartilage) substance passes into a mucilaginous state, while the greater part of the phosphates are separated, and the thus obtained very impure soap, which still contains a large quantity of free alkali, is entirely saponified with tallow, palm oil, or resin.

According to another process the phosphate salts may also be extracted from the bones by treating with delute sulphuric acid; the solution can be disposed of to match factories, while the remaining cartilage and fat substance is subjected to a saponifying process. This method is doubtlessly the most practical, because the bones are completely exhausted of all substances contained in them.

Bone soap is always of a dark brown color, and possesses a very disagreable odor of animal glue. It is perhaps becoming obsolete, since the increasing demand for animal charcoal for sugar refineries consumes all the bones obtainable.

RESIN SOAPS.

Since the price of resin has been lowered, owing to its increased production, it is used for more universally than formerly for soaps boiling, although pure resin soaps are not manufactured, but varying quantities of tallow, palm oil, palm nut oil, and cocoa oil are saponified with it. The quantity of resin employed varies according to the price of the soap to be produced; for a better article from 30 to 50 parts by weight of resin are employed to 100 parts by weight of fat; for ordinary grades, as much as 100 parts by weight. Since resins contain free acids, saponification progresses with ease, and resin soaps may be produced even in the cold way (by stirring). Although the lyes to be employed must be pretty strong (1.235 to 1.256, equal to 28 to 30 deg. B.), yet they need not be entirely free from carbonic acid, since the resins possess the capacity of decomposing the carbonate alkalies. The manner of procedure may be by either saponifying fat and resin apart, and then mixing the ready soaps, or by saponifying first the fat, then adding the resin, and finishing to boil, or by melting the fats together with the resin, and gradually adding highgraded lye, at low temperature and diligent stirring, which is to be contined until the soap begins to thicken.

For a well stirred resin soap is used:

Resin	kilograms	1000
Cocoa oil	"	500 to 550
Palm oil	"	500 to 550
Soda lye (35 deg. B.)	"	1600

The resin soaps are mostly of a yellow or brown color, and also transparent, "Transparent soaps." Owing to their capacity of absorbing very much water, they dissolve with ease in water, and give a great quantity of foam. But the resin smell always adheres to them, which can best be covered with an addition of nitrobenzol (600 grams to 1000 kilograms of soap), whereby an agreable bitter almond odor is at the same time imported.

Yellow and brown resin soaps are manufactured from cocoa and palm fat with an addition of resin; a little tallow is also sometimes taken for saponification. The more or less dark color of this soap—from light yellow to dark brown—depends upon the use of bleached or unbleached palm oil, as well as the quantity of resin employed. Brown resin soaps are even colored darker sometimes by decoctions of galls or leather scrapings. Resin soaps dissolve with facility, yielding a strong froth—a peculiarity which they owe to their high percentage of water.

TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Transparent soaps generally have a honey yellow appearance and possess great transparency, which latter property makes them especially suited for toilet soaps. They are manufactured in various manners. The following specified recipes,—having been tested by us, furnish very good results.

One hundred kilograms cocoa oil and 20 kg palm oil are in the usual way saponified with strong lye, until this is present in a small excess, 15 kg finely pulverized resin are placed into the hot soap and mixed in by stirring. The soap is sustained in viol-

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SODA ASH, POTASH, ROSIN, TALLOW,
CAUSTIC SODA, PEARL ASH, TURPENTINE, LARD,
SAL SODA, CHINA CLAY, TAR, GREASE,
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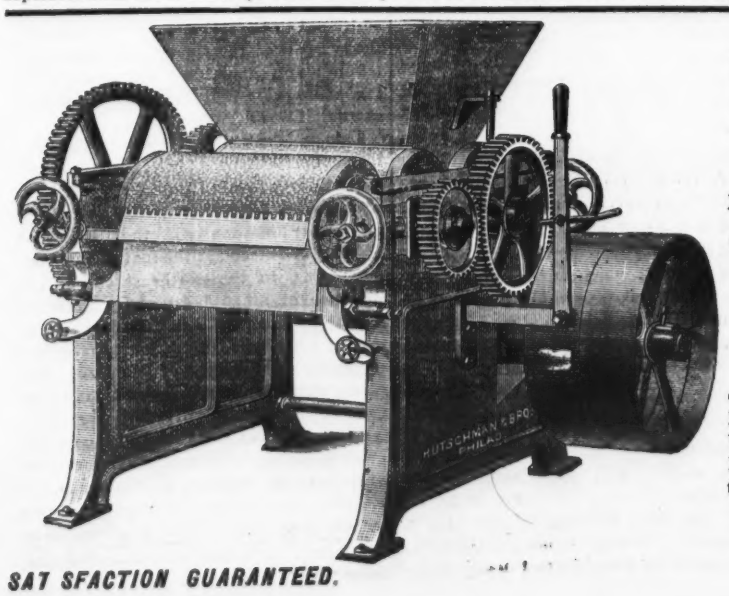

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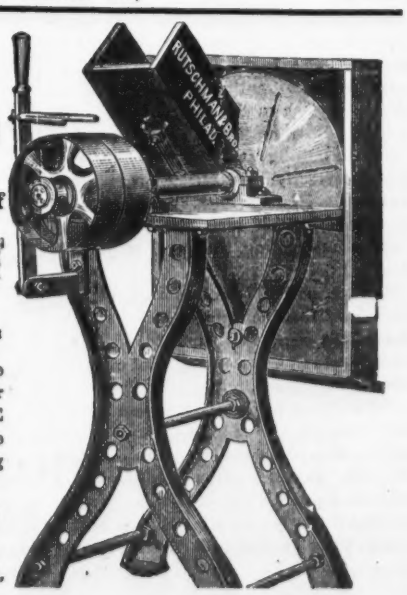

ent ebullition, when a fluid is mixed with it for filling, consisting of 100 kg of a salt solution (1.072 to 1.088, equal to 10 to 12 deg. B.), and 500 to 600 grams sugar of lead, after which the ready soap is framed.

According to the second prescription 70 kg cocoa oil are saponified with 30 kg palm oil and 20 to 40 kg resin, so that the soap possesses a strong excess; to the ready hot soap is added 20 to 25 liters potash solution, of 20 deg. B., and 50 to 70 kg water-glass as filling.

ORANIENBURG SOAP.

A kind of soap, being a great favorite especially in Northern Germany is produced by saponifying a mixture of cocoa and palm fat, when it is mixed with resin soap, flat curded with salt water, and finally marbled with bone black or bolus.

The recipe is:

Cocoa oil.....	kilograms	1000
Palm oil (crude).....	"	500
" (bleached).....	"	500
Salt solution of 20° B....	"	1000
Resin (saponified).....	"	1000

[To be continued.]

Manufacture of Green Soap.

[BY MAX STAKE.]

The following oils are chiefly used for the manufacture of the so-called green soft soap: hemp oil, linseed oil, and elaine, which are saponified with potash and soda lye. The fat is placed into the kettle, mixed with equal its weight of lye; of from 18 to 20 deg. B., by taking two-thirds potash and one-third soda lye, it is frequently stirred, and the mixture is left to stand until next day. Fire is then applied, and the mass will only require a short time until it is combined, which can be known by the fact that no more oil is noticed upon the surface, and a sample applied to the tongue no longer has the taste of lye, but is sweetish, like oil. Sufficient lye of from 20 to 24 deg. B., is now slowly added, while quietly boiling, until the paste is perfectly clear. When this has been done, the fire is increased and boiling continued until the soap shows in large heavy plates, with only a little froth on the sides of the pan.

A sample is next taken upon a glass plate. When thoroughly cold, it is inspected whether it remains clear, and when applied to the tongue, it must adhere slightly. If this is not the case, and the sample clouds, lye of 24 deg. B., is added in small portions, boiling is then continued until the soap no longer spins threads, and two cooled pieces, pressed upon each other with a knife and quickly separated again, draw out no strings between them. The soap must now boil in large sheets, and audibly, as well as without froth, the sample also upon the glass plate must show lye veins, and yet be clear.

Should a sample cloud upon the glass, however, and slide upon it after cooling, and if two pieces of this soap, when cold, cannot be reunited, it has too great an excess of lye (slippery). Oil is added in this case, so as to cause it to combine quickly with the soap; to prevent the burning smell, a quantity of weak lye is added to the oil, and thus mixed, it is poured into the soap, after which it is necessary to evaporate.

Should the lyes used in the work be too high in lime, this can be recognized by the tough and heavy boiling of the soap; a sample left to cool is jelly-like upon the glass—a potash solution of 20 to 50 deg B. is to be added, until the soap passes into a normal boiling and the described tests appear correctly. In general, if the soap is at first somewhat high in lime, in consequence of which carbonate lye is necessary during boiling, the greatest yield is obtained.

If much acid oil (olive) is used, at least three-fourths of the necessary lye must be added at the commencement of the boiling, otherwise lumps will form, that only dissolve again after a prolonged boiling.

For want of hemp oil, I obtain a very handsome green soap from a charge of 540 pounds linseed oil and 60 pounds of crude palm oil. In summer, as has been stated above, I saponify with two-thirds potash and one third lye, in winter, with three-fourths potash and one-fourth soda lye; in very cold weather, I only use potash lye, since the soap easily clouds in winter, with any large quantity of soda lye. I next add 3 or 4 pounds ultramarine, dissolving it in strong finishing lye, and then obtain a handsome soap through the mixture of the crude palm oil and ultramarine.

The soap is left in the kettle until next morning, because it becomes more uniform when dipped out at a moderate temperature, after which it is filled into clear dry vessels.

Transparent Glycerine Soap.

Twenty pounds of fresh tallow and 10 pounds of best cocoanut oil are heated to 167 deg. Fahr. On the other hand, 15 pounds of solution of caustic soda of 40 deg. B., or specific gravity 1·384, 12 pounds of 96 per cent. alcohol, 15 pounds of glycerin, 6 pounds of brown sugar, and two pounds of water are mixed, likewise heated to 167 deg. Fahr., and the mixture gradually mixed with the former, under brisk stirring. Saponification takes place in this manner, without the necessity of boiling. The reaction is accompanied by a considerable increase in bulk. It may then be covered, and after it has become a little cooler, it may be scented; finally, it is transferred to moulds, which must be so placed that the soap can congeal quickly.—*New Remedies.*

Yellow Close Soap.

150 pounds of palmnut oil or cocoa oil and 50 pounds crude palm oil are saponified with nearly the same quantity by weight of 26-graded lye of caustic or calcined soda. The calcined soda lye must from 150 deg. onward be evaporated, until it shows 22 deg. B, in a hot state, whereby it obtain that causticity required by such kinds of soap, in order to be manufactured successfully. Finishing is done to slight excess of lye and any froth present removed by steaming. The soap must be clear and close, and a sample taken upon glass exhibits a blueish lye ring. When moderately boiling, the soap may be shortened and filled according to selling price for which purpose water glass, salt pickle, spent salt lye, &c., are employed. Of salt pickle, made of the strength of about 20 deg. B., about 100 pounds are gradually added to the soap, which must spin short threads. If water glass is employed, the soap must have an excess of alkali, in order to prevent the petrefaction of the former, and finally it must in many instances be shortened again; a finger sample may exhibit signs of moisture. The soap may now be considered as ready and remains in the pan until the next day, when it is placed into suitable frames, and stirred until cold. A marble is produced by insufficient stirring, and if stirred when too cold, unequal soap is obtained. The color of this soap is strongly yellow, but bleaches when stored; it possesses the agreeable odor of all palm soap, and is apt to deceive by its good appearance and odor. With skill and practice, the soapmaker can easily obtain from 350 to 400 pounds yield.

SAWDUST SOAP.—A manufacturer in Tilsit, instead of adding infusorial earth of ground quartz to the soap mass and thus producing a sapolio, introduces a considerable quantity of very fine sawdust, previously ground and sifted. The wood fibre acts mechanically as a detergent, and besides cleaning rapidly and thoroughly, occasions a saving of one-third in the consumption of soap. The soap does not contain an excess of soda, and has no ill effect on the hands; An analysis of a specimen eight days old yielded—grease, 44 per cent.; soda, 6 per cent.; wood, glycerine, coloring matter, 10 per cent.; water, 40 per cent. The price at the factory is about 5 cents a pound.

The Manufacture of Chlorate of Potassium.

The preparation of chlorate of potassium is, in principle, very simple: milk of lime is saturated by chlorine; chloride of calcium, and chlorate of calcium, are produced; the latter is decomposed by chloride of potassium.

In England the operation is as follows: The milk of lime is placed in two iron cylinders, lined with lead; the cylinders are provided with the means of agitating their contents, and are connected with a generator of chlorine. The gas saturates the liquor of the first cylinder, portions not dissolved passing over into the second. When the saturation is complete in the first apparatus, the current of gas is passed directly into the second cylinder, while the contents of the first are withdrawn, and replaced by fresh milk of lime.

The liquor withdrawn is filtered, and, after the addition of chloride of potassium, evaporated until it reaches the density of 1.28, and allowed to crystallize. The mother water, evaporated to a density of 1.35, yields a second crop of crystals; about 12 per cent. of it remains in the mother liquor. The crystals obtained contain chloride of calcium and iron. To purify them, they are dissolved in as little water as possible, and 2.5 grams of carbonate of soda are added to 10 hectolitres of solution. Carbonate of calcium and oxide of iron are deposited. The solution is then crystallized. The largest crystals, after being dried, are ready for market, while the smallest are reserved for powdering. The last operation sometimes give rise to explosions, and Lunge directs to obtain the powder by agitating the solution during crystallization.

According to Hofbrecker, 100 parts of chlorate of potassium require the following quantities of materials: Hydrochloric acid (20 deg. B.), 4431 parts; oxide of manganese (containing 65 per cent. at least of Mn O_2) 772 parts; chloride of potassium (containing 92 per cent. K Cl) 72 parts; lime, 418 parts. *Moniteur Scientifique.*

False Glycerine.

Our foreign exchanges have been describing an article sold under the name of glycerine, but containing none of the real article. E. Geissler writes to the *Pharm. Centralhalle* as follows concerning it:

Some time since, an advertisement appeared in a paper in Prague, Bohemia, offering cheap glycerine for technical purposes. A firm in Dresden sent for a sample, which was duly received, but it was expressly stated that this glycerine could not be employed in food, etc. The sample was only tested physically, and as it seemed to be satisfactory, two barrels of it were ordered. After the buyer had received his glycerine one of these notices of falsified glycerine met his eye, and he resolved to test it more carefully, when he soon discovered that he had been deceived, and therefore sent the writer (Geissler) a sample for analysis.

The pseudo-glycerine was of a pale yellow color, nearly clear, and when rubbed on the hand was at first quite oily, then a peculiar dryness of the skin was noticed. The taste was very bitter and unpleasant, comparable to a very impure glycerine—specific gravity, 1.269. When evaporated on a water-bath, it left 53.2 per cent. of residue which looked brown, and at 221 deg. Fahr. was quite dry and friable. When heated more highly, it puffed up and left a slightly alkaline ash. A closer examination showed that the so-called glycerine consisted of chloride of magnesium, starch-sugar (glucose) and dextrine dissolved in water. The analysis showed:

Chloride of magnesium.....	11.87 per cent.
Sugar.....	17.03 per cent.
Dextrine.....	35.00 per cent.

Not a trace of glycerine could be detected in it.

The ease with which such a swindle can be detected makes it difficult to see how any manufacturer can venture to put it forth, and also goes to prove that the bolder the rogue the better his success.

Spanish Licorice Root.

Licorice plant grows wild in low lands, moist soil, and along rivers and water-courses. The best is to be found in the vicinity of the River Ebro and in the neighborhood of Cordova. There are to be found a great many varieties of Spanish licorice root, which chiefly are to be distinguished by the color of the root bark—red, brown, or yellow; some are fibrous and quite spongy, while others are as hard as wood. Licorice is a perfect weed; where once it has got a foothold, it is next to impossible to get rid of it. Every three to four years sundry trenches are dug and every root exposed pulled out as far as possible, until it breaks; after a couple of years a small stem appears, carrying white flowers in spring. The root can only be collected from September to March, since that is the only time of the year when the sap is found in the root. It is exported chiefly from Sevilla, Alicante, Barcelona, and Bilboa.

The crop, and consequently the price, of licorice roots depends on several seemingly irrelevant circumstances. That a hard winter influences the crop is natural enough; but the price paid for it is so low that the collection of the root is only done when nothing better in the way of earning money offers, entirely regardless of the abundance of the root.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

Preserving Essential Oils.*

CHARLES A. HEINITSH, PRES'T A. P. ASS'N.

This question interests every buyer and seller of essential oils, whether he buys in large or small quantities. Scarcely any other article the pharmacist deals in requires so much care to keep fresh and fit for sale.

Air, light and heat are the admitted causes or deterioration, and they, or either of them, rapidly hasten it, when these oils are kept in a warm temperature, producing atmospheric oxidation, resinous deposits, and stearopten.

After securing absolutely fresh and pure oils (the best obtainable), which is of primary importance, the best and simplest method of preserving them, from what my experience has taught me and I can learn from other sources, is to kepp what is daily required for dispensing, in as small quantities as the demand will allow, in blackened or any kind of bottles that will secure them from the actinic rays, in the coolest part of the store-room.

The supply stock should be kept in small, well-filled, tightly-corked bottles, wrapped in dark paper, and kept in a dark cellar of an even, cool temperature, not above 55 deg. or 58 deg.; lower will be better.

The addition of one-eighth to one-half the bulk of the oil of deodorized stronger alcohol prevents deterioration or change, and may be considered a good method of preservation for some oils, as bergamot, lemon, and orange, but for many purposes it may be objectionable.

Some oils appear to possess their own destructive or disturbing action in their primitive structure, which appears to baffle all known preservative methods to keep them of a quality that is unexceptionable.

Gum Euphorbium.

It will be remembered that a short time ago public attention was called to the use of gum euphorbium as a preventive of the fouling of ships' bottoms. Inquiries as to the possible supply have apparently been addressed to the Consuls in Morocco, for the last part of the Consular Reports contain notes on this subject from Consul Payton, at Mogador, and Vice-Consul Hunot, at Saffi. Consul Payton says:

This gum, called in Arabic "ferbioon," is an exudation from a bushy plant or shrub of the Spurge family (probably *Euphorbium resiniferum* or *Euphorbium officinarum*) which grows very abundantly in the district of Entifa, [or Inteefa, at the foot of the Atlas mountains, in the northeast end of the province of Sragna], especially near the Kasbah or village of Kla (Alcala in some maps), some two days' journey to the northeast of the city of Morocco. The plant, which is about three feet in height, grows wild without cultivation over a very large area of open country, and the gum is principally obtained in late summer and early autumn—say July to September, inclusive. It is gathered in large quantities by poor people, and taken by them to the

* Read at the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association meeting.

city of Morocco for sale whenever it is known that there is any demand for it; from thence it is brought to the ports on camels at a low rate of transport. Dr. Leared, in his work on "Morocco and the Moors" (London: Samson, Low & Co., 1876), seems to think that this gum might be found in the neighborhood of Mogador, but on this point I hold that his information was erroneous; some plants of the same or an allied genus may be found, but not the gum. It comes on the market in Morocco and the coast towns in the form of small irregular-shape nodules of hard opaque gum, of a dirty white or yellowish grey color, and roundish exterior, with a considerable admixture of vegetable particles, apparently twigs and seedpots of the producing plant. It has a somewhat strong and pungent smell the acrid dust arising from it by friction or agitation affecting the eyes and nose, so that the drivers of caravans bringing this gum and persons employed in packing it are obliged to cover their faces.

As far as I can ascertain the falling off in the export of late years (said export being from the ports of Mogador, Saffi, Mazagan, and, I am told, sometimes Daral-Baida) would seem to be attributable to the falling off in the demand, probably owing to this gum having fallen out of repute in Europe for pharmaceutical purposes.

Although, owing to the causes above mentioned, there has been little or no export of *Euphorbium* gum from Mogador of late years, a demand has evidently lately been made in the interior, for there have been two considerable shipments from Mogador within the past month, viz.: 72 serons, weighing about 150 cwt., per steamship Riska on September 10, and 36 serons, weigning about 175 cwt., per steamship Greenwood, on October 3, making over 11 tons of this gum, all for London. It is bought at about 10s. a cwt. in the city of Morocco, and transport on camels is cheap.

Vice-Consul Hunot adds :—I have good authority for opining that the trees produce small quantities annually; but in years when rain has been plentiful at the commencement of the season, followed by excessive summer heat, the yield is large, which generally happens every third or fourth year. The gum produced is collected from the trees in the months of August, September and October.

I have seen the same kind of tree, or a similar one, growing along the coast near the port of Agadir, and even in the cliffs near this town of Saffi; but the plant that grows in the interior in hot places is the one which produces the gum (a specimen of which I had the honor of obtaining for Sir Joseph Hooker). Of late years this gum has been considered of so little value that it has been entirely neglected as being an unremunerative article, both for the natives to collect and for the merchants to export. First of all, there is the cost of collecting in districts where the roads are not always safe, then the carriage to the city of Morocco, and thence to the seaport town. Then it has to be picked and sorted, causing considerable loss in the weight, afterwards there is the cost of package and numerous charges, including an export duty of 2*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. Added to the above, the sale of the article in England was always very dull, and it was so uncertain when a consignment could be realized, that the article became quite neglected. Up to October 15 about thirty camel-loads have been sold this year in the city of Morocco, which, I hear, have already been exported from Mogador.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

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IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

ACID—5 cs, P Schulze Berge, per Elbe, Bremen.
BENZOIC—1 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per G Monarch, London.
CARBOLIC—2 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per G Monarch, London.
ROSALIC—5 kegs, 560 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
40 kgs, 4480 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per City of Richmond, Liverp'l
SULPH—17 cs, Dinglestedt & Co, per Western Chief, Hamburg.
ALBUMEN—5 cs, A Klipstein, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
AMMONIA—2 cs, Lehn & Fink, per Polaria, Hamburg.
ANILINE ARSEN—64 cks, 39120 lbs, Albany Aniline Works, per Polaria, Humburg.
COLORS—1 cs, 130 lbs, A Klipstein, per Waesland, Antwerp.
10 cs, 990 lbs, Wm Miller, per Labrador, Havre.
18 pkgs, 1310 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per Silesia, Hamburg.
6 cs, 600 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Silesia, Hamburg.
ANISEED—50 cs, 7212 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, per Polaria, Hamburg.
ANNATTO SEED—5 bbls, 800 lbs, A S Lazarus & Co, per Avila, Kingston.
24 bbls, 3360 lbs, Leaycraft & Co, per Avila, Kingston.
ANTIMONY—50 cks, 33600 lbs, Pope & Bro, per G Monarch, London.
ARGOLS—11 cks, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
ARROWROOT—10 cs, Smith & Vanderbeck, per France, London.
1 bbl, C McZeay, per Avila, Kingston.
ARSENIC RED—150 cks, 16800 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Western Chief, Hamburg.
BALSAM COP—18 cs, 1429 lbs Thurber & Co, per Belize, Carthagena.
TOLU—1 cs, 45 lbs, Meeke & Co, per City of Para, Aspinwall.
BARK CINCHONA—67 bales, 6599 lbs, McKesson & Robbins. per France, London.
PERU—74 bales, 7400 lbs, Hoadley & Co, per Alene, Aspinwall.
50 bgs, 7500 lbs, D DeCastro & Co, per Belize, Savanilla.
BEANS TONCA—10 bbls, 4 cs, L Johnson & Co, per Borghese, Para.
5 bbls, 10 cks, J Agostini, per Bermuda, Trinidad.
BLEACH—61 cks, W I Clark, per Robert, Liverpool.
182 cks, 225352 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Robert, Liverpool.
183 cks, 225492 lbs, Wing & Evans, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—273 tons, Leber & Bernhard, per Rebecca, Catania.
680 tons, M Kalbfeisch's Sons, per Checchina, Girgenti.
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, J Marsching Co, per Labrador, Havre.
BUCHU—4 bales, R Hilliers, Son & Co, per G Monarch, London.
BUTTONLAC—26 cs. Howe & Goodwin, per France, London.
CALOMEL—20 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per G Monarch, London.
CAMWOOD—106 tons, Yates & Porterfield, per Monrovia, Sierra Leone.
CARDAMOMS—1 cs, Lazelle, Marsh & G, per France, London.
CASSIA—174 cs, 11600 lbs, J H Doane & Co, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
60 cs, 4053 lbs, R Story & Co, per S S Ridgway, Hong Kong.
CHALK—190 tons, F W J Hurst, per France, London.
560 tons, C W Berteaux, per Wave Queen, London.
700 tons, C W Berteaux, per Bedford, London.
500 tons, A S Whiton, per Amicitia, London.
CHILLIES—1 bg, 105 lbs, Arnold, Hines & Co, per France, London.
CLOVES—3 bgs, 420 lbs, Arnold, Hines & Co, per France, London.
300 bgs, 42000 lbs, Arnold, Hines & Co, per France, London.
COLORS PAINTERS—1 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
1 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per France, London.
CORKS—1 bale, F Llado & Co, per France, London.
CORKWOOD—211 bgs, John Robinson & Co, per Armonia, Cadiz.
DANDELION ROOT—2 cs, 484 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Polaria, Hamburg.
22 bgs, 4521 lbs, John Clay, Jr, per Polaria, Hamburg.
DIVI DIVI—300 bgs, 32153 lbs, J Ferro, per Belize, Savanilla.
370 bgs, 29930 lbs, Hoadley & Co, per Belize, Kingston.
DRAGON'S BLOOD—2 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per G Monarch, London.
DROP BLACK—22 cks, J W Masury & Son, per State of Ga, Glasgow.
DRUGS—19 pkgs, Lehn & Fink, per Polaria, Hamburg.
EARTH—2 cks, 871 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Polaria, Hamburg.
FISH GLUE—13 bgs, H Witte, per Geiser, Copenhagen.
FUSTIC—1354 pcs, J A Pauli, per Belize, Savanilla.
GELATINE—3 cs, Scoville Mfg Co, per Surrey, Amsterdam.
GENTIAN ROOT—14 bgs, 2014 lbs, Stallman & Fulton. per Western Chief, Hamburg.
GINGER—500 bgs, 50442 lbs, J H Recknagle, per G Monarch, London.
GLASS MIRROR—18 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
PLATE—7 cs, A Noel & Son, per Waesland, Antwerp.
7 cs, E A Boyd & Son, per Waesland, Antwerp.
48 cs, Holbrook Bros, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
6 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
4 cs, Vanhorne, Griffin & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
22 cs, H H Cohn, per Waesland, Antwerp.
WINDOW—1117 cs, Vanhorne, Griffen & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
759 cs, Dougherty, Ellis & M, per Waesland, Antwerp.
305 cs, T W Morris & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
2817 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
2326 cs, J Fitzpatrick & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
1674 cs, Holbrook Bros, per Waesland, Antwerp.
GLUE—2 cks, H Kroehl, per Polaria, Hamburg.
GLYCERINE—20 cks, 22057 lbs, T H Reynolds, per Westphalia, Hamburg.
28 cks, 13728 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Labrador, Havre.
GREASE—18 cks, A Weil & Bro, per Labrador, Havre.
GUM COPAL—12 cs, 2400 lbs, Arnold, Hines & Co, per France, London.
SANDRAC—32 cks, 8011 lbs, Edward Hill, per France, London.
SUB—10 cks, 13612 lbs, Baldwin Bros & Co, per State of Ind, Glasgow.
TRAG—4 cs, 2 bgs, J Domergue & Co, per G Monarch, London.
INDIGO—16 cs, J M Sharpless & Co, per G Monarch, London.
13 cs, T C Reed, per G Monarch, London.
15 cs, V W Brinckerhoff, per G Monarch, London.
3 cs, Bidwell & F, per Canada, London.
9 cs, 2252 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per France, London.
40 cs, O S Janney & Co, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
35 cs, O S Janney & Co, per France, Calcutta.
37 cs, 11961 lbs, Edward Hill, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
46 cs, Whitney Bros & Co, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
30 cs, 7990 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
13 cs, Andrew L Green, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
7 cs, Robert Colgate & Co, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
32 cs, Beach & Co, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
22 cs, 6164 lbs, Jas Martin, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
18 cs, 4716 lbs, J W Rulon & Son, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
5 cs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per G Monarch, Calcutta.
33 cer, 5240 lbs, E Scheitlin & Co, per City of Para, Aspinwall.
10 cer, 1680 lbs, Munoz & Espriella, per City of Para, Aspinwall.
EXT—10 cks, S Godwin & Son, per France, London.
20 cks, 13259 lbs, John Campbell, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
SUB—2 cks, Wm Miller, per Labrador, Havre.
IPECAC—3 bgs, R Hillier's Son & Co, per G Monarch, London.
5 cer, Jos A Hatry & Son, per G Monarch, London.
IRON OXIDE—12 cks, Zucker & Levitt, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
KAINIT—325 tons, Leber & Bernhard, per Heinrich & Tonio, Bremen.
418 tons, Heller, Hirsh & Co, per Bremen, Hamburg.
175 tons, Leber & Bernhard, per Doris, Bremen.
LAMPBLACK—10 cks, Chas Wix, per Polaria, Hamburg.
LAUREL LEAVES—4 bales, Roosevelt & Howland, per Bermuda, Domenica.
15 bales, Dodge & Olcott, per Bermuda, Dominica.
LICORICE—3506 bgs, 957524 lbs, J C McAndrew, per Guiseppi, Scala Nova.
3 bales, E Fougera & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
LIME JUICE—1 pkg, W McKinney, per Ravensheugh, Messina.
LINSEED—2340 bgs, 8010 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Normandy, Calcutta.
2340 bgs, 8010 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Kelverdale, Calcutta.
5001 bgs, 17832 bush, Kellogg & Miller, per Br Monarch, Calcutta.

LOGWOOD—115 tons, G W Kuehler, per Wm Phipps, Aux Cayes.
100 tons, Kunhardt & Co, per Wm Phipps, Aux Cayes.
MANGANESE ORE—12 cks, L Feuchtwanger & Co, per Stanley, Walton.
MANURE SALT—254 tons, A Klipstein, per Rothesay, Hamburg.
MEDICAL PREP—6 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per G Monarch, London.
3 cs, E Fougera & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
1 cs, Schering & Glatz, per Gen Werder, Bremen.
ROOTS—26 bales, 5550 lbs, H Martin, per Western Chief, Hamburg.
5 pkgs, 508 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Polaria, Hamburg.
291 pkgs, John Clay Jr, per Polaria, Hamburg.
11 pkgs, 2279 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Polaria, Hamburg.
8 pkgs, John Clay Jr, per Borghese, Para.
MILK SUGAR—6 cks, 2 cs, M Flory, per Labrador, Havre.
MOSS, CORAGHAN—75 bales, 21850 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, per W Chief, Hamburg.
MYRABOLANES—1500 pkts, 78388 lbs, Lewis Morris, per L L Sturgis, Calcutta.
OCHRE—20 cks, 12518 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, per Polaria, Hamburg.
OIL ALMOND—2 cs, 50 lbs, J J Quetting & Co, per France, London.
ANIMAL—2 cks, 500 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Polaria, Hamburg.
ANIS—20 cs, 1333 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per S S Ridgeway, Hong Kong.
30 cs, 2000 lbs, J J Quetting & Co, per S S Ridgway, Hong Kong.
BERGAMOT—2 cs, 45 lbs; Coffin, Redington & Co, per V Florio, Messina.
CASSIA—100 cs, 6666 lbs, Dix & Co, per S S Ridgway, Hong Kong.
COCOA—34 pipes, F G Brown, per G Monarch, London.
COD LIVER—30 cks, 8558 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Polaria, Hamburg.
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, E Fougera & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
LEMON—11 cs, 250 lbs, Coffin, Redington & Co, per V Florio, Messina.
1 cs, 22 lbs, W H Westervelt & Co, per Alvah, Messina.
LUB—15 bbls, 750 gls, French, Edye & Co, per Zaandam, Rotterdam.
ORANGE—1 cs, 22 lbs, Coffin, Redington & Co, per V Florio, Messina.
RAPE—50 bbls, 18947 lbs, Borne, Scrymser & Co, per Geisér, Copenhagen.
1 pkg, 5 gls, Widmayer & B, per Waesland, Antwerp.
ROSEMARY—1 cs, Caswell, M & Co, per France, London.
SESAME—200 bbls, 83061 lbs, P Hoffman, per Trinacria, Genoa.
ORCHILL—99 cks, Wm Miller, per Labrador, Havre.
SUB—4 cks, Wm Miller, per Labrador, Havre.
OXYDIZING PASTE—6 cks, Wm Miller, per Labrador, Havre.
PEPPER—200 bgs, 25933 lbs, R Story & Co, per G Monarch, London.
PERFUME—4 cs, H Dreyfus, per Labrador, Havre.
2 cs, Mulhens & Kroepf, per Zaandam, Rotterdam.
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Labrador, Havre.
5 cs, Park & Tilford, per Labrador, Havre.
PLUMBAGO—100 cks, 91657 lbs, J J Keller & Co, per Western Chief, Hamburg.
132 bbls, Paterson, Downing & Co, per G Monarch, London.
POTASH—10 cks, 12067 lbs, C Lennig & Co, per Geiser, Copenhagen.
CARB—20 cks, 20640 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Indiana, Glasgow.
CHLO—150 kegs, 16800 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
MURI—951 bgs, Seager & Bro, per Polaria, Hamburg.
432 bgs, 45506 lbs, E V Lane, per Polaria, Hamburg.
810 bgs, 224611 lbs, A Malcolmson, per Polaria, Hamburg.
960 bgs, 215901 lbs, A Klipstein, per Polaria, Hamburg.
965 bgs, 100145 lbs, P Weidinger, per Beta, Hamburg.
PRUSS—29 cks, 14500 lbs, C DeP Field, per State of Ga, Glasgow.
PUMICE—30 cs, 9900 lbs, H Siebold & Co, per Doris, Bremen.
RAPESEED—200 bgs, 44100 lbs, Rosenstein Bros, per Geiser, Copenhagen.
ROSE PINK—8 cks 1736 lbs, Howe & French, per France, London.
SALTPETRE—260 bgs, 51536 lbs, P Y Fachiri, per Kelverdale, Calcutta.
444 bgs, 79290 lbs, J W Candler & Co, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
240 bgs, 45680 lbs, I E Whitney, per Breadelbane, Calcutta.
SAPANWOOD—6 tons, Howe & Goodwin, per Kelverdale, Calcutta.
SAPANWOOD—10 tons, Howe & Goodwin, per Normandy, Calcutta.
1552 pcs, Howe & Goodwin, per Br Monarch, Calcutta.
SARSAPARILLA—3 bales, R & C Degener, per Alene, Aspinwall.
SHELLAC—50 cs, 6474 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per British Monarch, Calcutta.
33 cs, L C King & Co, per France, London.
174 cs, 43596 lbs, Dix & Co, per France, London.
250 cs, P Y Fachiri, per France, London.
88 cs, 16400 lbs, J R Townsend & Co, per France, London.
75 cs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per G Monarch, London.
SHELLAC—100 cs, 18203 lbs, H A Dewey & Co, per G Monarch, London.
SODA ASH—487 cks, 692610 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Robert, Liverpool.
646 cks, 906866 lbs, Wing & Evans, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool.
174 cks, 343264 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Ga, Glasgow.
92 cks, 112060 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool.
213 cks, 489296 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Ind, Glasgow.
169 cks, 224482 lbs, R F Downing & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—181 dms, 112134 lbs, R F Downing & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
400 dms, 253258 lbs, Wing & Evans, per P M Whitmore, Liverpool.
HYPO—37 cks, Schering & Glatz, per Geiser Copenhagen.
SPONGE—60 bales, Raboteau & Moses, per City of San Antonio, Nassau.
66 bales, McKesson & Robbins, per City of San Antonio, Nassau.
25 bales, Wrightington & J, per City of San Antonio, Nassau.
54 bales, Mansell, Birnbaum & Co, per City of San Antonio, Nassau.
139 bales, Laskér & Bernstein, per City of San Antonio, Nassau.
7 cs, McKesson & Robbins, per France, London.
5 bales, C M Monsarte, per Geo W Clyde, Turks Island.
26 bales, D N Lebess & Co, per Geo W Clyde, Turks Island.
SUMAC EXT—37 pkgs, A Klipstein, per Labrador, Havre.
14 cks, Wm Miller, per Labrador, Havre.
TARTAR SALTS—24 cks, 19247 lbs, Harrison Bros & Co, per Polaria, Hamburg.
TURMERIC—3000 pkts, 108040 lbs, J E Whitney & Co, per Breadelbane, Calcutta.
500 bgs, 56000 lbs, J W Rulon & Son, per J V Troop, Calcutta.
498 bgs, P Y Fachiri, per Normandy, Calcutta.
ULTRAMARINE—35 pkgs, 11200 lbs, C F Zentgraf, per Surrey, Amsterdam.
VANDYKE BROWN—10 cks, 2367 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, per Polaria, Hamburg.
VARNISH—11 pkgs, 400 gls, English & Mersick, per G Monarch, London.
WOOD LAKE—10 cks, C J Zemtgraf, per Polaria, Hamburg.

WAREHOUSED

ANILINE COLORS—4 cs, 350 lbs, A Klipstein, per Elbe, Bremen.
5 cs, 500 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per Waesland, Antwerp.
25 cs, 2500 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Silesia, Hamburg.
OIL—6 cks, 4306 lbs, M Ruttman, per Venetian, Liverpool.
BRONZE POWDER—6 cs, Gerstendorfer Bros, per Salier, Bremen.
BROWN SOFTENING—4 cks, 4082 lbs, M Ruttman, per Polaria, Liverpool.
CASSIA—1200 bales, 80000 lbs, Jas R Townsend & Co, per Paul Jones, Hong Kong.
CLOVES—100 bgs, 14000 lbs, Arnold, Hines & Co, per France, London.
600 bgs, 84000 lbs, Ropes, E & Co, per France, London.
COLOGNE SPIRITS—25 pchns, 2750 gls, Lanman & Kemp, per Polaria, Hamburg.
EPSOM SALTS—10 cks, 9023 lbs, M Ruttman, per Venetian, Liverpool.
HYDRATE METHYL—10 cs, W Rudkin's Son, per Elbe, Bremen.
IRON LIQUOR—2 cks, 2392 lbs, M Ruttman, per Venetian, Liverpool.
MACE—17 cs, 1437 lbs, S F Gibbons, per France, London.
PEPPER—2262 bgs, 252062 lbs, S F Gibbons, per France, London.
PERFUME—5 cs, H Dreyfus, per Labrador, Havre
OIL CLOVES—9 cs, 324 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per France, London.
ESSENTIAL—6 cs, 533 lbs, Phelps Bros & Co, per Ravensheugh, Messina.
LEMON—50 cs, 1147 lbs, Edward Hill, per Rebecca, Messina.
PEPPER—236 bgs, 34173 lbs, Isa Bursley, per G Monarch, London.
SALTPETRE—1200 bgs, 213918 lbs, A A Cobb & Co, per Breadelbane, Calcutta.
360 bgs, 68512 lbs, J E Whitney, per Breadelbane, Calcutta.
211 bgs, 91720 lbs, J W Candler & Co, per Blairgowrie, Calcutta.
SODA CAUSTIC—100 dms, 62832 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per P M Whitmore, Liverp'l.
CHLO—2 kgs, 150 lbs, M Ruttman, per Venetian, Liverpool.
SPONGE—11 bales, Dunscomb & Frith, per G W Clyde, Turks Island.
3 cs, A Isaacs & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
50 bales, A Isaacs Jr & Co, per City of San Antonio, Nassau.
SUMAC EXT—200 cks, 105722 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Labrador, Havre.

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IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ARSENIC—27 cks, J B Moors & Co, per York City, London.
BLEACH—290 cks, Warren & Co, per Norseman, Liverpool.
395 cks, Warren & Co, per Palestine, Liverpool.
177 cks, 224288 lbs, Morey & Co, per Illyrian, Liverpool.
BURNED BONES—135 bgs, Willet, Hamlin & Co, per Brantford City, London.
CAMWOOD—33 tons, R Lewis & Co, per Y Rionda, Cape Palmas.
CHALK—300 tons, order, per York City, London.
300 tons, order, per Brantford City, London.
CUDBEAR—1 ck, order, per York City, London.
FISH GLUE—10 cs, order, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
FUSTIC—360 tons, W Cunningham & Sons, per Eidsvoid, Tampico.
GELATINE—5 cks, E Rolcoke & Co, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
GLASS PLATE—3 cs. Hills, Turner & Co, per Illyrian, Liverpool.
14 cs, Hills, Turner & Co, per Brantford City, London.
GREASE—641 bbls, order, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
GUM GUAIAC—13 tons, order, per Kate Carleton, Hayti.
SUB—5 cks, order, per Austrian, Glasgow.
HAKE SCUNDS—19 bbls, order, per Dominion, Yarmouth.
1 bbl, 5 cks, W H Ring, per Worcester, Halifax.
INDIGO—80 cs, Warren & Co, per Palestine, Liverpool.
60 cs, Baring Bros, per York City, London.
24 cs, order, per York City, London.
36 cs, order, per Austrian, Glasgow.
LOGWOOD—259 tons, Lyon, Dupuy & Co, per Kate Carleton, Hayti.
313 tons, order, per American Eagle, Hayti.
244 tons, Lyon, Dupuy & Co, per Rapid Transit, Hayti.
252 tons, order, per Geneva, Cape Hayti.
MADDER—14 cks, order, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
MYRABOLAMS—200 bgs, E & F King & Co, per York City, London.
OIL FISH—1 ck, W H Ring, per Worcester, Halifax.
LEMON—40 cs, order, per Norseman, Liverpool.
25 cs, D Taylor & Sons, per Norseman, Liverpool.
PALM—120 cks, R Lewis & Co, per Y Rionda, Cape Palmas.
ORANGE MINERAL—14 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
ORCHILL—5 bbls, order, per York City, London.
PAINT—102 cks, order, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
13 kgs, order, per York City, London.
PALM KERNELS—2282 bgs, R Lewis & Co, per Y Rionda, Cape Palmas.
RED LEAD—10 cks, Boston & Sandwich Glass Co, per Palestine, Liverpool.
4 cks, order, per Palestine, Liverpool.
ROUGE—1 cs, order, per Helvetia, Antwerp.
1 cs, order, per York City, London.
SOAP CASTILE—250 bxs, Weaver & Sterry, per Iowa, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—226 cks, Warren & Co, per Norseman, Liverpool.
142 cks, Warren & Co, per Palestine, Liverpool.
135 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Viola, Newcastle.
31 cks, J Lee & Co, per Austrian, Glasgow.
53 cks, 111416 lbs, Morey & Co, per Illyrian, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—100 dms, E & F King & Co, per Norseman, Liverpool.
NITRATE—4330 bgs, Hemenway & B, per Carrie Wyman, Iquique.
SAL—280 bbls, Warren & Co, per Norseman, Liverpool.
280 bbls, Warren & Co, per Palestine, Liverpool.
280 bbls, E & F King & Co, per Palestine, Liverpool.
110 bbls, Linder & Meyer, per Viola, Newcastle.
280 bbls, E & F King & Co, per Norseman, Liverpool.
TURMERIC—160 bgs, J D Lewis, per York City, London.
280 bgs, order, per York City, London.
VENETIAN RED—150 bbls, C L Andrews, per Austrian, Glasgow.
WHITE LEAD—30 kgs, Linder & Meyer, per Viola, Newcastle.

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IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

ANTIMONY—159 cks, E Hill, per Egbert, Newcastle.
ANILINE COLORS—2 cs, 300 lbs, Zellner Bros, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
BARK—453 pkgs, Powers & Weightman, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
BLEACH—75 cks, J Lee & Co, per Egbert, Newcastle.
64 cks, Fergusson Bros, per Egbert Newcastle.
CHALK—750 tons, Hoffman & Meyer, per Marianapoli, London.
DRUGS—33 cs, Powers & Weightman, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
ESSENCES—17 qr cs, Drexel & Co, per Ben Voirlich, Mediterranean.
2 hf cs, order, per Ben Voirlich, Mediterranean.
GUM—75 cs, Shoemaker, Voute & Birch, per Br Queen, Liverpool.
LEMON JUICE—15 pps, order, per Ben Voirlich, Mediterranean.
LOGWOOD—280 tons, Isaac Hough & Co, per W B Mackie, Port de Paix.
OCHRE—12 bbls, Harrison Bros & Co, per Br Prince, Liverpool.

SODA ASH—95 cks, J Lee & Co, per Egbert, Newcastle.
104 cks, Fergusson Bros, per Egbert, Newcastle.
41 cks, C Lennig & Co, per Egbert, Newcastle.
70 cks, Fergusson Bros, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
44 cks, order, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—75 dms, C Lennig & Co, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
25 dms, Cooper Smith & Co, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
200 dms, order, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
SAL—916 cks, J Lee & Co, per Egbert, Newcastle.
1110 cks, Fergusson Bros, per Egbert, Newcastle.
528 cks, Cooper Smith & Co, per Egbert, Newcastle.
481 cks, S M Waln & Co, per Egbert, Newcastle.
975 cks, J I Keefe, per Egbert, Newcastle.
140 bbls, G W & J W Reeves, per Br Prince, Liverpool.
SUMAC—1305 bgs, Cooper Smith & Co, per Navigation, Palermo.
SULPHUR—300 tons, order, per Navigation, Catania.
8125 cantars, Cooper Smith & Co, per Suocero, Licata.

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IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

GINGER—50 bgs, order, per Vesta, Liverpool.
KAINIT—300 tons & 1000 bgs, A Kerr, Bros & Co, per Sirius, Bremen.
SALT CAKE—55 cks & 66 bbls, order, per Vesta, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—346 cks & 118 tcs, order, per Vesta, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—200 dms, A Kerr, Bros & Co, per Vesta, Liverpool.
SAL—500 bbls, order, per Vesta, Liverpool.

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IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

FUSTIC—7005 pcs, order, per Inez, Tampico.
OIL OLIVE—3 cks, order, per Drachenfels, Messina.
SARSAPARILLA—3 bales, order, per Wanderer, Pto Cortez.
TALC—250 cs, order, per Nuovo Mondo, Genoa.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ALCOHOL—449 bbls, export, Pennsylvania Railroad.
75 bbls, J A Webb, Pennsylvania Railroad.
75 bbls, Cook & B, Pennsylvania Railroad.
71 bbls, export, Pennsylvania Railroad.
616 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Pennsylvania Railroad.
7 bbls, order, Pennsylvania Railroad.
345 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Erie Railway.
150 bbls, J A Webb, Erie Railway.
365 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Hudson River R R.
ASHES—20 pkgs, order, per Baltimore Inland Line.
40 pkgs, order, Hudson River Railroad.
2 pkgs, order, Erie Railway.
2 pkgs, order, Pennsylvania Railroad.
BEESWAX—1 pkg, order, per Guyandotte, Richmond.
1 pkg, order, per Richmond, Richmond.
1 pkg, per City of Atlanta, Charleston.
2 pkgs, Thurber & Co, per Rapidan, Richmond.
BONES—32 hhds, Lister Bros, per Excelsior, New Orleans.
4 hhds, Lister Bros, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
MEAL—3034 bgs, export, per Knickerbocker, New Orleans.
COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK—43 bbls, J W Trask, per Guadaloupe, Galveston.
250 bbls, order, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
FLAXSEED—35 bgs, & 100 bbls, A B Gibbs & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
240 bgs, J D Crosby, Hudson River Railroad.
LEAD—2140 pigs, Behr & S, Erie Railway.
2175 pigs, Bradley W L Co, Erie Railway.
800 pigs, Colwell Lead Co, Hudson River Railroad.
330 pigs, Latham Bros, Hudson River Railroad.
785 pigs, Brooklyn W L Co, Pennsylvania Railroad.
1390 pigs, M Meyer, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
220 pigs, H S Crooke, Erie Railway.
984 pigs, R Colgate & Co, Penn R R.
OIL—60 bbls, Whitman Bros, Penn R R.
CAKE—420 bgs, I H Reed & Co, Erie Railway.
848 bgs, T G Hunt, Erie Railway.
689 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie Railway.
600 bgs, export, Erie Railway.
670 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
1992 bgs, J W Nightingale, Pennsylvania Railroad.
95 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Pennsylvania Railroad.
1228 bgs, export, Pennsylvania Railroad.
136 bgs, F S Sinclair, Erie Railway.
85 bgs, J W Nightingale, Erie Railway.
200 bgs, export, Hudson River R R.
1700 bgs, Capt Burch, Hudson River R R.
COTTONSEED—100 bbls, C F Mattlage, per Guadaloupe, Galveston.
76 bbls, J W Trask, per Guadaloupe, Galveston.
50 bbls, Simmond & G, per Excelsior, New Orleans.
200 bbls, order, per Knickerbocker, New Orleans.
8 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
50 bbls, J W Trask, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
549 bbls, order, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
200 bbls, W J Bower & Co, per City of Savannah, Savannah.
50 bbls, W J Bower & Co, per Delaware, Charleston.
LARD—50 bbls, N K Fairbank & Co, Pennsylvania Railroad.
50 bbls, N K Fairbank & Co, Erie Railway.
LINSEED—150 bbls, F W Devoe & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
100 bbls. Macy & Dunham, Hudson River Railroad.
LUB—350 bbls, S Thompson, N & Co, Erie Railway.
300 bbls, O T Waring, Penn R R.
MEAL—335 bgs, White, Holmes & C, Hudson River Railroad.
870 bgs, A B Gibbs & Co, Hudson River Railroad,
940 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Clyde Line, Phila.
240 bgs, order, Penn R R.
SASSAFRAS—6 cans, Rogers & Pyatt, per Guayandotte, Richmond.
PITCH—50 bbls, New England, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
QUICKSILVER—200 flks, order, per City of Para, San Francisco.
ROSIN—16 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Carondelet, Fernandina.
76 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, per Carondelet, Fernandina.
1067 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Carondelet, Fernandina.
1 bbl, T M Robinson & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
11 bbls, Z Mills, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
208 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
80 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
49 bbls, Everett Bros & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
50 bbls, R D Chater, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
203 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark, Chattahoochee, Savannah.
100 bbls, Dutton & W, per Chattahoochee, Savannah.
116 bbls, Blossom, H & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington,
51 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Roanoke. Norfolk.
115 bbls, R D Chater, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
80 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
204 bbls, Welch, Holme & C, per City of Savannah, Savannah.
STARCH—4225 pkgs, order. Hudson River Railroad.
217 pkgs, order, Erie Railway.
2950 pkgs, Chapin & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
780 pkgs, H M Anthony, Hudson River Railroad.
125 pkgs, J Macy's Sons, Pennsylvania Railroad.
600 pkgs, C Morningstar & Co, Hudson River R R.
SUMAC—175 bgs, D Searles, Penn R R.
TAR—86 bbls. Z Mills, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
49 bbls, W H Wiggins & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
8 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
45 bbls, New England, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
25 bbls, R F Seaman, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
3 cs, forward, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
193 bbls, order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
TURPENTINE CRUDE—10 bbls, Z Mills, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
25 bbls, order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
SPIRITS—16 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Carondelet, Fernandina.
10 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, per Carondelet, Fernandina.
13 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Carondelet, Fernandina.
66 bbls, export, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
2 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
13 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
31 bbls, Tolar H & Co, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
9 bbls, Everett Bros & G, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
4 bbls, R D Chater, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
11 bbls, order, per Manhattan, Norfolk.
40 bbls, Dutton & W, per Chattahoochee, Savannah.
100 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Morro Castle, Charleston.
128 bbls, New England, per Benefactor. Wilmington.
15 bbls, forward, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
100 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
100 bbls, order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
100 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Savannah, Savannah.
65 bbls, J H Parker & Co, per Delaware, Charleston.
7 bbls, Welch, Holme & C, per Delaware, Charleston.
205 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Delaware, Charleston.
1 bbl, Z Mills, per Old Dominion, Norfolk.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BALTIMORE.

OIL—198 bbls, A L Huggins, per Wm Crane, Savannah.
ROOTS—9 bgs, Thomsen & Muth, per Alliance, Richmond.
ROSIN—106 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Westover, Norfolk.
688 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Westover, Norfolk.
45 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
58 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Defiance, Newbern.
961 bbls, A L Huggins, per Wm Crane, Savannah.
108 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
212 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
160 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Wm Lawrence, Charleston.
60 bbls. A L Huggins, per Wm Lawrence, Charleston.
TAR—34 bbls, 38 cs, R L Poor, per Westover, Norfolk.
50 bbls, 30 cs, R L Poor, per Gaston, Norfolk.
90 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Defiance, Newbern.
13 bbls, R Tyson & Co, per Meteor, Roanoke River.
42 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Goldsboro, Newbern.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—33 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Westover, Norfolk.
27 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Westover, Norfolk.
3 bbls, order, per Westover, Norfolk.
60 bbls, R L Poor, per Westover, Norfolk.
5 bbls, R Foster, per Alliance, Richmond.
4 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Gaston, Norfolk.
115 bbls, R L Poor, per Gaston, Norfolk.
1 bbl, J Corner & Sons, per Defiance, Newbern.
8 bbls, order, per Wm. Crane, Savannah.
56 bbls, A L Huggins, per Wm Crane, Savannah.
27 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
31 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk,

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BOSTON.

ALUM—100 bbls and 100 pkgs, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
CHINA CLAY—48 cks, J H Blanchard, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
COTTONSEED—66 bgs, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
MEAL—600 bush, order, Lowell R R.
3600 bush, order, Grand June R R.
3300 bush, order, Fitchburg R R.
2750 bush, order, Boston & Albany Railroad.
LAMPBLACK—30 bbls, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
OIL—10 bbls, order, per Alleghany, Baltimore.
72 bbls, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
POTASH—5 cks, order, per Roman, Philadelphia.
ROSIN—294 bbls, Leonard & Clark, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—74 bbls, Leonard & Clark, per City of Columbus, Savannah.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND,

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 19, 1883.

Acid Citric, kgs	40
Aniline colors, cs	139
Barytes, cks	19
Bay rum, cks	12
Chestnut Ext., cks	258
Chillies, bags	10
China Clay, cks	550
Chinchonidia, cs	3
Corks, bags	5
Cubebs, bgs	665
Cassia Buds, cs	910
Glass, cs	295
Glue, cks	18
Glycerine, cks	3
Hempseed, bgs	200
Licorice paste, cs	10
Mace, cs	51
Nutmegs, cs	127
Oil lemon, cs	85
Oil mace, cs	2
Oil orange, cs	31
Opium, cs	49
Pepper, bgs	1941
Pimento, bgs	60
Potash Chlo, kgs	25
Saltpetre, bgs	1811
Soap castile, cs	60
Soda bicarb, kgs	250
Soda caustic, dms	150
Sponge, pkgs	24
Ultramarine, cks	3
Varnish bbls	1

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.---OILS, Etc.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending Feb. 19.

		For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid	cbys.		
" Nitric	cbys.		
Alcohol	bbls.	2153	14865
Antimony	cks.		
Ammonia	cks.		
Ammonia Sulph	bgs.		
Ashes	pkgs	64	872
Balsam	cans.		
Bark	pkgs.		434
" Ext	bbls.		
" Soap	bls		60
Barytes	bbls.		
Beans Tonca	bbls.		
Beeswax	pkgs.	5	66
Bleach	cks.		
Bones	hhds.	36	375
Boneblack	pkgs.		351
Bone Dust	bgs.		4281
Bone Meal	bgs.	3034	3034
Blue Vitriol	bbls.		
Borax	bags.		
"	lbs.		
Clay	cs.		470
Corks	bales.		
Cottonseed	bgs.		528
" Cake	bgs.		4350
" Meal	bgs.		17652
Soap Stock	bbls.	293	2447
Drugs	cs		
Dyewood	tons.		
" Ext	cs.		
Extracts	pkgs.		
Flaxseed	bgs	375	7911
"	bush.		31000
Fustic	pcs		5634
"	tons		
Ginseng	pkgs		
Glucose	bbls.		
Glue	bbls.		
Glycerine	dms.		
Gum Chicle	pkgs.		336
" Thus	bbls		587
Herbs	bgs.		
Jalap	bales		
Lampblack	bbls		
Lead	pigs.	8824	96398
Leaves	bxs		
Licorice	cs.		
Limawood	tons		
Lime Acetate	bgs.		
Logwood	pcs		
"	tons.		
Manganese	bbls.		
Millet Seed	bgs.		
Mustard Seed	bgs.		2018
Ochre	bbls.		
Oil Cottonseed	bbls.	1283	12041
Cod Liver	bbls		
Essential	bxs.		
Fish	bbls		
Fusel	bbls.		
Lard	bbls.	100	1130
Linseed	bbls.	250	860
Lubricating	bbls.	650	2243
Neatsfoot	bbls.		
Paint	bbls.		
Peppermint	cs.		3
Red	bbls.		425
Sassafras	cs.		
Sperm	pkgs		8
Tar	bbls.		10
Whale	pkgs		
Wintergreen	cns.		
Wormwood	cs	1	
Other	pkgs.	63	1123
Cake	bgs.	7659	51667
Meal	pkgs.	2385	8464
Opium	cs.		
Paint	pkgs.		
Phosphate Rock	tons.		200
"	bgs.		
Pimento	bgs.		
Pitch	bbls.	50	702
Potash	cks.		
Pumicestone	hhds.		
Putty	lbs.		
Quicksilver	flks.	200	200
Rapeseed	bgs.		
Redwood	pcs.		
Roots	pkgs.		
Rosin	bbls.	2427	51065
Sarsaparilla	bales.		27
Sassafras	bgs.		
Soda Nitrate	bgs.		
Spermaciti	cks		1
Sugar of Lead	cks		1
Sponge	bales.		
Starch	pkgs.	8897	47528
Sumac	bgs.	175	1739
" Steme	bgs		
Tar	bbls.	409	1394
Turpentine Crude	bbls.	35	218
" Spirits	bbls.	1033	8593
Vanilla Beans	pkgs.		
Vanilla	bales		
Varnish	pkgs.		
Wax	bbls.		
White Lead	pkg.		
Whiting	bbls.		
Wool Extract	cks.		
Zinc Oxide	cs.		

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE PAST WEEK.

ACID.

5 cbys, $12, J Baker, Laguna.
26 cbys, $110, Josefa, Guantanamo.
2 cbys, $24, Letitia, Pt au Prince.
1 cby, $29, Niagara, Havana.

AMMONIA.

1 dm, $166, City of Merida, Havana.
3 bbls, $150, Niagara, Havana.

ANISEED.

3 bgs, $45, Alene, Savanilla.

ANTHRACENE.

18 cks, $1290, Canada, London.

ARROWROOT.

1 bbl, $20, Britannic, Liverpool.

BALSAM.

2 bbls, $390, Westphalia, Hamburg.

BALSAM COPAIBA.

17 cs, $800, Zenobia, London.

BARK.

7 bls, $60, Canada, London.

BARK PERU.

78 bls, $1950, Canada, London.
26 bls, $1150, Argosy, London.
34 bales, $1700, Zenobia, London.

BARK QUERCITRON.

408 bgs, $430, Elbe, Bremen.
555 bgs, $616, Labrador, Havre.

BONE BLACK.

4 hhds, $140, Niagara, Havana.

BORAX.

3 bbls, $140, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.

CANDLES.

5 cs, $15, Colon, Aspinwall.
2 cs, $32, Lozama, Hayti.
1 cs, $16, Letitia, Pt au Prince.
10 bxs, $13, Alene, Savanilla.
18 cs, $274, Alvo, Hayti.

CARBON.

25 bbls, $437, Britannic, Liverpool.
35 bbls, $525, Westphalia, Hamburg.
25 bbls, $437, Canada, London.
15 bbls, $250, Westphalia, Hamburg.

CASSIA.

1 bale, $11, Alvo, Hayti.

CHALK.

1 bbl, $1, Josefa, Guantanamo.

CLOVES.

10 bgs, $230, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.

CINNAMON.

1 cs, $9, Colon, Aspinwall.

COCOA.

708 bgs, $14000, Labrador, Havre.
10 bgs, $206, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
300 bgs, $6000, Adriatic, Liverpool.
96 bls. $2880, Canada, London.

COPPERAS.

2 kgs, $3, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.

CORKS.

1 bg, $14, Alene, Savanilla.

DIVI DIVI.

584 bgs, $5840, Adriatic, Liverpool.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

241 cs, $1660, Britannic, Liverpool.
37 pkgs, $743, Josefa, Guantanamo.
5 cs, $121, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
25 cs, $3000, Adriatic, Liverpool.
3 cs, $302, Zenobia, London.
3 cs, $149, Jessy, Capetown.
51 cs, $490, Westphalia, Hamburg.
275 cs, $2251, Ibar, Dunedin.
5 cs, $538, Canada, London.
48 cs, $608, Argosy, London.
10 cs, $380, Alene, Savanilla.
1 cs, $10, Alene, Kingston.
15 pkgs, $2600, Arizona, Liverpool.
17 pkgs, $1534, Niagara, Havana.
96 cs, $3247, Colon, Aspinwall.
240 cs, $1650, Gallia, Liverpool.
2 cs, $882, Zaandam, Amsterdam.
6 cs, $190, J Sherwood, Rio.
46 pkgs, $433, J Baker, Laguna.
5 cs, $157, Bermuda, St Kitts.
74 cs, $1910, Erin, London.
1 cs, $34, H Prescott, Macoris.
3 cs, $140, M Katrine, Pt Alegro.
4 cs, $36, Alvo, Hayti.

EXTRACT DYEWOOD.

20 pkgs, $219, Gallia, Liverpool.
200 cs, $854, Erin, London.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

20 cs, $105, Britannic, Liverpool.

FERTILIZER.

90 bbls, $275, Arizona, Liverpool.

FLAVINE

100 cs, $1200, Westphalia, Hamburg.

FUSTIC.

10 tons, $160, Britannic, Liverpool,
102 tons, $5520, Marengo, Hull,

GASOLINE.

900 gls, $198, Jessy, Capetown.

GLUE.

6 bbls, $200, City of Merida, Havana.
6 bbls, $154, Niagara, Havana.

GLASS WINDOW.

65 cs, $819, Colon, Aspinwall.

GRAPE SUGAR.

300 cs, $1008, Llandaff City, Bristol.
200 bbls, $1344, Boston City, London.
100 bbls, $955, Zenobia, London.

GUM COPAL.

1 cs, $15, Westphalia, Hamburg.

GUM THUS.

76 pkgs, $388, Arizona, Liverpool.

INDIGO.

19 cer, $3800, V Florio, Genoa.
109 cer, $22800, Argosy, London.
32 ser, $6640, Westphalia, Hamburg.

IVORY BLACK.

2 bbls, $19, Niagara, Havana.

LEECHES

1 cs, $30, Alvo, Aux Cayes.

LIMAWOOD.

5 tons, $150 Labrador, Havre.

LIME ACETATE.

189 bgs, $1000, Bolivia, Glasgow.

LEAD.

100 pigs, $560, State of Texas, Nassau.

LITHARGE.

1 bbl, $8, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.

LUBRICATING CREAM.

32 kgs, $398, Gallia, Liverpool.

MILLET SEED.

90 bgs, $300, Labrador, Havre.

MORDANT.

4 bbls, $170, Bolivia, Glasgow.

OCHRE.

2 bbls, $18, H Prescott, Macoris.

OIL ALMOND.

5 cs, $54, Colon, Aspinwall.

OIL CAKE.

1072008 lbs, $13310, Harbor, London.
224560 lbs, $3300, Mary Louise, Glasgow.
83132 lbs, $1123, Boston City, London.
146353 lbs, $1625, Canada, London.
150913 lbs, $2037, Venetian, Liverpool.
730288 lbs, $9170, Warwick, Bristol.
252000 lbs, $4000, Llandaff City, Bristol.
1122599 lbs, $18392, Scottish Admiral, L'on
476794 lbs, $6437, North Cambria, Liverpool.
367842 lbs, $4570, Zenobia, London.

OIL CASTOR.

5 cs, $95, Colon, Aspinwall.

OIL COD LIVER.

8 cs, $52, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
6 bxs, $30, Alene, Savanilla.
2 cs, $32, Colon, Aspinwall.

OIL COTTONSEED.

139 gls, $90, Colon, Aspinwall.
3136 gls, $1530, Bermuda, St Pierre.
1120 gls, $600, Westphalia, Hamburg.

OIL CYLINDER

152 gls, $54, Niagara, Havana.

OIL ESSENTIAL.

3 cs, $720, Westphalia, Hamburg.

OIL FISH.

10 gls, $6, Alvo, Hayti.

OIL LARD

1240 gls, $1116, Zenobia, London.
960 gls, $920, Jessy, Capetown.
500 gls, $465, Boston City, London.

OIL LINSEED.

140 gls, $98, Colon, Aspinwall.
10 gls, $8, Letitia, Pt au Prince.
780 gls, $566, Alvo, Hayti.

OIL LUBRICATING.

4836 gls, $748, Mary Louise, Glasgow.
13324 gls, $3000, Elbe, Bremen.
500 gls, $230, J Sherwood, Rio.
1518 gls, $604, Colon, Aspinwall.
1050 gls, $210, Warwick, Bristol.
18828 gls, $3000, Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
24144 gls, $5000, F V Lancken, Hamburg.
1250 gls, $500, Freja, Havre.
25 gls, $6, Ibar, Dunedin.
80602 gls, $27100, Boston City, London.
23452 gls, $5596, V Florio, Marseilles.
90 gls, $63, M Munroe, Manzanillo.
200 gls, $75, Br Empire, Vera Cruz.
9015 gls, $3000, Bolivia, Glasgow.
9318 gls, $2350, Labrador, Havre.
46984 gls, $9100, Adriatic, Liverpool.
2400 gls, $1000, Zenobia, London.

OIL MEAL.

22500 lbs, $390, D Trowbridge, Bridgetown
6000 lbs, $91, Dauphin, St John, N B.

OIL ORANGE.

1 cs, $63, Niagara, Havana.
50 cs, $2644, Westphalia, Hamburg.

OIL PEPPERMINT

5 cs, $320, Zaandam, Amsterdam.
6 cs, $609, Labrador, Havre.
3 cs, $500, Argosy, London.
8 cs, $650, Westphalia, Hamburg.

OIL SPERM.

500 gls, $650, J Sherwood, Rio.
16014 gls, $16100, Argosy, London.
10 gls, $13, Alene, Savanilla.
10 gls, $14. Alene, Kingston.
734 gls, $903, Bolivia, Glasgow.
15 gls, $24, Niagara, Havana.

OIL WHALE.

11996 gls, $7450, Labrador, Havre.

OIL WINTERGREEN.

6 cs, $180, Labrador, Havre.

PAINT.

1 cs, $24, Letitia, Pt au Prince.
13 bbls, $54, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
7 bbls, $206, M Munroe, Manzanillo.
8 cs, $55, Alene, Kingston.
22 pkgs, $144, Br Empire, Vera Cruz.
8 pkgs, $210, Niagara, Havana.
18 pkgs, $93, Colon, Aspinwall.
5 cs, $72, Warwick, Bristol.
2 cs, $24, Bermuda, St Kitts.
1 cs, $8, H Prescott, Macoris.
2 cs, $28, Westphalia, Hamburg.
8 pkgs, $41, Alvo, Hayti.

PARAFFINE WAX.

37449 lbs, $2200, Crane, Leith.
7963 lbs, $600, Argosy, London.
27944 lbs, $1475, Bolivia, Glasgow.
25 lbs, $5, Niagara, Havana.

PEPPER.

8 bgs, $112, Letitia, Pt au Prince.
20 bgs, $320, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
16 bgs, $279, Alvo, Hayti.

PERFUME.

10 cs, $241, M Munroe, Manzanillo.
2 cs, $60, Alene, Savanilla.
11 cs, $121, Colon, Aspinwall.
6 cs, $66, Gallia, Liverpool.
24 cs, $144, Zaandam, Amsterdam.
58 pkgs, $389, J Baker, Laguna.
10 cs, $120, M Katrine, Pt Alegro.

PITCH.

1 bbl, $2, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
110 bbls, $220, Bessie Curry, Halifax.
15 bbls, $31, J Baker, Laguna.
1 bbl, $2, Alvo, Hayti.

POTASH.

10 bbls, $408, Labrador, Havre.
100 bbls, $3450, Freja, Havre.
1 cs, $11, Colon, Aspinwall.

QUASSIA.

28 tons, $560, Argosy, London.
7 tons, $210, Zenobia, London.

ROOTS.

6 bgs, $445, Westphalia, Hamburg.
19 bbls, $1350, Argosy, London.

ROSIN.

1126 bbls, $2400, Switzerland, Antwerp.
6 bbls, $19, Josefa, Guantanamo.
51 bbls, $135, Trinacria, Glasgow.
599 bbls, $1550, Castor, Amsterdam.
75 bbls, $263, Ibar, Dunedin.
12 bbls, $20, Niagara, Havana.
50 bbls, $112, Bessie Curry, Halifax.
3172 bbls, $8290, Zaandam, Amsterdam.
450 bbls, $1155, J Sherwood, Rio.
300 bbls, $598, M Katrine, Pt Alegro.
50 bbls, $154. Alvo, Hayti.

SANDPAPER.

3 cs, $290, Britannic, Liverpool.
2 bls, $20, Ibar, Dunedin.
1 bl, $22, Br Empire, Vera Cruz.
1 cs, $156, Niagara, Havana.

SENEGA.

1 bg, $25, Niagara, Havana.

SOAP.

25 cs, $50, Alene, Savanilla.
2500 cs, $1750, Elise & Lucie, Cape Hayti.
500 cs, $350, Lozama, Hayti.
2000 cs, $1670, Letitia, Pt au Prince.
30 cs, $199, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
9 cs, $40, V Florio, Genoa.
233 cs, $417, Colon, Aspinwall.
7300 bxs, $5821, Alvo Hayti.

SODA CAUSTIC.

10 dms, $166, Alvo, Hayti.
3 dms, $85, Alene, Savanilla.

SODA SAL.

6 bbls, $110, Letitia, Pt au Prince.

SPONGE.

31 bls, $1000, Labrador, Havre.
1 bl, $59, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
8 bgs, $160, Westphalia, Hamburg.
50 bls, $2874, Argosy, London.

STARCH.

150 bbls, $1708, Canada, London.
46 pkgs, $128, Waesland, Antwerp.

SULPHUR.
1 kg, $3, Alene, Savanilla.
2 bbls, $9, Niagara, Havana.

SPANISH WHITE.
6 bbls, $11, Niagara, Havana.

TALLOW.
5248 lbs, $498, Britannic, Liverpool.
28910 lbs, $3000, Labrador, Havre.
200 lbs, $19, Letitia, Pt au Prince.
24370 lbs, $2150, Bolivia, Glasgow.
115000 lbs, $10500, Lake Huron, Liverpool.
58000 lbs, $5100, Warwick, Bristol.

TAR.
1 bbl, $4, Elise & Lucie, Cape Hayti.
12 cs, $24, Josefa, Guantanamo.
6 bbls, $40, Niagara, Havana.
2 bbls, $9, Colon, Aspinwall.
19 bbls, $62, J Baker, Laguna.
1 cs, $4, Bermuda, St Kitts.
600 bbls, $1800, Bessie Curry, Halifax.
18 bbls, $70, Alvo, Hayti.

TIN CRYSTALS.
1 kg, $40, Dauphin, St John, N B.

TURPENTINE.
480 gls, $274, Jessy, Capetown.
546 gls, $322, Josefa, Guantanamo.
1492 gls, $905, Jessy, Capetown.
2240 gls, $1420, Ibar, Dunedin.
200 gls, $117, Br Empire, Vera Cruz.
247 gls, $135, Niagara, Havana.
1500 gls, $882, J Sherwood, Rio.
93 gls, $54, Bermuda, St Kitts.
735 gls, $400, Dauphin, St John, N B.
720 gls, $389, Bessie Curry, Halifax.
180, $113, Colon, Aspinwall.
1000 gls, $590, M Katrine, Pt Allegro.
140 gls, $92, Alvo, Hayti.

VARNISH
87 gls, $104, Niagara, Havana.
8 gls, $10, Josefa, Guantanamo.
69 gls, $122, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.
200 gls, $165, Jessy, Capetown.
140 gls, $165, Br Empire, Vera Cruz.
10 gls, $13, J Baker, Laguna.
20 gls, $24, Bermuda, St Kitts.
280 gls, $1180, Warwick, Bristol.
20 gls, $23, Colon, Aspinwall.
110 gls, $502 gls, Westphalia, Hamburg.

WHITING.
2 bbls, $3, City of Merida, Havana.

WHITE LEAD.
2 kgs, $15, Alene, Savanilla.
1 cs, $10, Colon, Aspinwall.
26 kegs, $88, City of Merida, Vera Cruz.

YLANG YLANG.
2 cs, $967, Labrador, Havre.

ZINC OXIDE.
50 bbls, $444, Bolivia, Glasgow.

San Francisco Exports.

(Week ending February 8.)

ACID.
4 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

BONE MEAL.
124030 lbs, Ida Schnauer, Hilo.

CANDLES.
6 bxs, Eureka, Nanaimo.
9 bxs, Nanaimo, Nanaimo.
978 bxs, Mexico, Mexico.

COPPER SULPHATE.
3477 lbs, Mexico, Mexico.

CORKS.
1 bg, Mexico, Mexico.

DRUGS.
10 cs, Ida Schnauer, Hilo.
56 cs, Mexico, Mexico.
3 cs, Discovery, Honolulu.

GASOLINE.
1100 gls, Discovery, Honolulu.

GLASS WINDOW.
46 bxs, Mexico, Mexico.

MUSTARD SEED.
12709 lbs, Lake Superior, Liverpool.

OIL.
40 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

OIL LINSEED.
1 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

OIL OLIVE.
2 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

OIL WHALE.
6 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

PAINT.
53 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

PETROLEUM.
20 cs, Ida Schnauer, Hilo.
261 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

QUICKSILVER
398 flks, Mexico, Mexico.

SAGO.
2716 lbs, Mexico, Mexico.

SOAP.
20 bxs, Ida Schnauer, Hilo.
2 bxs, Mexico, Mexico.
6 cs, E Claudina, Kahului.

SPICES.
4 cs, Ida Schnauer, Hilo.
28 cs, Nanaimo, Nanaimo.
7 cs, Mexico, Mexico.
3 cs, E Claudina, Kahului.

STARCH.
25 bxs, Nanaimo, Nanaimo.
141 bxs, 25 cts, Mexico, Mexico.
2 bxs, E Claudina, Kahului.

SULPHUR.
10050 lbs, Mexico, Mexico.

TURPENTINE.
6 cs, Mexico, Mexico.

WHITE LEAD.
5 cs, 5 kgs, Mexico, Mexico.

WHITING.
65 bbls, Lake Superior, Liverpool.

Boston Exports.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
3 bxs, Sarah, Fayal.
4 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

GLUCOSE.
2 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

OILS.
5 bbls, Venina, Liverpool, N S.
5 cs, Rapid Transit, Hayti.

OIL CAKE.
470 bgs, York City, London.
1248 bgs, Iowa, Liverpool.

OIL LARD.
31 bbls, Iowa, Liverpool.

OIL SPERM.
100 bbls, York City, London.
25 bbls, Iowa Liverpool.

PETROLEUM.
1500 cs, Sullivan, Freetown.
21 bbls, Augusta Muir, Lockport, N S.
100 bbls, Cohasset, St John, N B.
8 bbls, Kohinoor, Lunenburg.
11 cs, Venina, Liverpool, N S.
80 bbls, Evergreen, St John, N B.
11 bbls, Little Annie, St John, N B.
108 bbls, Sarah, Fayal.
50 cs, Rapid Transit, Hayti.

PITCH.
2 bbls, Augusta Muir, Lockport, N S.
10 bbls, Worcester, Halifax.

ROSIN.
1 bbl, Kohinoor, Lunenburg.

SOAP.
3300 bxs, Rapid Transit, Hayti.

STARCH.
1 cs, Worcester, Halifax.

TALLOW
100 hhds, Iowa, Liverpool.

TAR.
12 bbls, Augusta Muir, Lockport.
10 bbls, Kohinoor, Lunenburg.

WAX.
1 bx, Kohinoor, Lunenburg.

Philadelphia Exports.

ACID SULPHURIC.
100 cbys, $300, Potomac, Demerara.

OIL CAKE.
764 bgs, $3072, Br Queen, Liverpool.

OIL LARD.
100 cs & 10 bbls, $1590, Potomac, Demerara

OIL MEAL.
300 bgs & 291 hhds, $4661, Para, Pt Spain.

SOAP.
50 bxs, $133, Para, Pt Spain.

TALLOW.
100 hhds, $7200, Br Queen, Liverpool.

Baltimore Exports.

BARK QUERCITRON.
201 bgs, Florence, Glasgow.
298 bgs, India, Hamburg.

CANDLES.
4000 lbs, Adah E, Demerara.

EXTRACT QUERCITRON.
1000 bxs, India, Hamburg.

LINSEED CAKE.
800 bgs, Florence, Glasgow.

OIL LARD.
223 gls, Adah E, Demerara.
887 gls, Lillian, Demerara.

PETROLEUM.
5000 gls, Adah E, Demerara.
328214 gls, Agra, Bremen.

RESIDUUM.
2750 bbls, W E Heard, Liverpool.

ROSIN.
916 bbls, W E Heard, Liverpool.

Portland Exports.

ASHES.
45 bbls, Sarnia, Liverpool.

TALLOW.
40000 lbs, Sarnia, Liverpool.

New Orleans Exports.

COTTONSEED.
270 bgs, Good Hope, Liverpool.

OIL CAKE.
828 bgs, Explorer, Liverpool.
5121 bgs, Good Hope, Liverpool.
5470 bgs, Concordia, Queenstown.

Departures of Steamers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamers	*Sails.*	*Destination.*
Pereire	Feb 21	Havre
P Caland	Feb 21	Rotterdam
Geiser	Feb 21	Copenha'n
City of San Antonio	Feb 21	Nassau
Othello	Feb 21	Hull
Pavonia	Feb 21	Liverpool
City of Puebla	Feb 22	Havana
Silesia	Feb 22	Hamburg
State of Pennsylvania	Feb 22	Glasgow
Katie	Feb 22	Stettin
Rheola	Feb 22	Cardiff
City of Berlin	Feb 22	Liverpool
Valencia	Feb 24	Laguayra
Anjer Head	Feb 24	St Kitts
Rhiwindda	Feb 24	Cardiff
Plantyn	Feb 24	Antwerp
Celtic	Feb 24	Liverpool
Donati	Feb 24	Liverpool
Circassia	Feb 24	Glasgow
Saratoga	Feb 24	Havana
Donau	Feb 24	Bremen
Alvah	Feb 24	London
Heimdal	Feb 24	Havre
The Queen	Feb 24	Liverpool
Bohemia	Feb 24	Hamburg
Lake Nepigon	Feb 24	Liverpool
Nederland	Feb 24	Antwerp
Archimede	Feb 24	Marseilles
Gallina	Feb 25	Glasgow
Castle Eden	Feb 25	Swansea
Wyoming	Feb 27	Liverpool
Santiago	Feb 27	St Jago
Rhodora	Feb 28	Cardiff
Efficient	Feb 28	Leith
Limosa	Feb 28	Glasgow
Galileo	Feb 28	Hull
Servia	Feb 28	Liverpool
Alesia	abt Feb 28	Marseilles
Amsterdam	Feb 28	Amsterdam.
Amerique	Feb 28	Havre
West Cumberland	Feb 28	Plymouth
Suevia	Mch 1	Hamburg
City of Alexandria	Mch 1	Havana
State of Nevada	Mch 1	Glasgow
Republic	Mch 1	Liverpool
Rhynland	Mch 3	Antwerp
Vandalia	Mch 3	Hamburg
Preston	Mch 3	Newcastle
Werra	Mch 3	Bremen
Ethiopia	Mch 3	Glasgow
Polynesia	abt Mch 3	Hamburg
Chateau Lafite	Mch 3	Bordeaux
City of Chester	Mch 3	Liverpool
Alaska	Mch 6	Liverpool
Ailsa	Mch 6	Kingston
Canada	Mch 7	Havre
Maas	Mch 7	Rotterdam
City of Washington	Mch 8	Havana
Wieland	Mch 8	Hamburg
State of Florida	Mch 8	Glasgow
Pennland	Mch 10	Antwerp
Hekla	Mch 10	Copenhagen
Santo Domingo	Mch 13	Turks Isl'd
Schiedam	Mch 14	Amsterdam
France	Mch 14	Havre
Gellert	Mch 15	Hamburg
Australia	abt Mch 15	Hamburg
State of Nebraska	Mch 15	Glasgow
Rugia	Mch 17	Hamburg
Cyphrenes	Mch 17	St Kitts
Belgenland	Mch 17	Antwerp
Thornholme	Mch 17	Plymouth
W A Scholten	Mch 21	Rotterdam
Andes	Mch 21	Kingston
St Laurent	Mch 21	Havre
Island	Mch 27	Christiania.
Washington	abt Mch 31	Marseilles

FROM BOSTON.

Istrian	Feb 24	Liverpool
Golden Horn	Feb 27	London
Marathon	Mch 3	Liverpool
Samaria	Mch 17	Liverpool
Newcastle City	Mch 18	London
Boston City	Mch 24	London

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sardinian	Mch 5	Liverpool
America	Mch 15	Bremen

FROM PORTLAND.

Brooklyn	Feb 22	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	Mch 1	Liverpool
Dominion	Mch 8	Liverpool
Sarnia	Mch 22	Liverpool

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Gaelic	Mch 6	Yokohama
Belgic	Mch 17	Yokohama

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Calcutta to New York.

Arizona, sailed December 29, 750 tons saltpetre.
Hesperi, sailed December 22, 370 ch indigo, 300 ch shellac.
Herat, sailed December 18, 1400 bgs saltpetre, 250 ch indigo, 490 tons cutch, 480 ch shellac 5000 bgs linseed, 100 cs castor oil.
Cerlew, sailed December 14, 1248 bgs saltpetre,
Ragar, sailed December 20, 700 bgs saltpetre. 100 cs castor oil.
Marion King, sailed December 7, 500 bgs saltpetre, 620 tons cutch.
Revolving Light, sailed November 24, 2340 bgs linseed.
Newman Hall, sailed December 6, 12 ch indigo, 350 tons turmeric.
Accrington, sailed November 17, 10 ch indigo, 700 tons cutch, 50 ch shellac, 3000 bgs linseed.
Lord Canning, sailed December 1st, 10 ch indigo, 50 cks shellac, 130 tons saltpeter.
St. George, sailed November 19, 46 ch indigo, 50 ch shellac, 2340 bgs linseed.
Viscount, sailed November 17, 13507 bgs linseed, 300 cs castor oil, 10 pls pepper, 50 cs shellac.
Erin's Gem, sailed January 16, 1500 bgs saltpeter, 2900 ch indigo, 250 ch shellac, 2600 bgs linseed.
Durisdeer, sailed December 26, 100 tons saltpeter, 10 ch indigo, 250 ch shellac, 200 cs castor oil.
Frank Stafford, loading, 46 ch indigo, 300 ch shellac, 500 cs castor oil.
San Joaquin, sailed January 21, 36 ch indigo, 325 ch shellac.
Calcutta, sailed December 15, 325 ch shellac, 300 ch indigo.
Gookha, sailed December 11, 276 ch shellac, 36 ch indigo.
Henry James, loading, 63 tons gum copal, 12000 bgs linseed, 147 ch indigo, 310 ch shellac.
Henry Douglas, sailed December 8, 3371 pkgs gum copal.
Professor, sailed January 3, 250 chts indigo, 200 chts shellac.
Justitia, sailed January 4, 520 chts indigo, 400 chts shellac.
J L Skofield, sailed January 5, 240 chts indigo, 200 chts shellac.
Ice King, loading, 2000 bgs linseed, 15 chts shellac, 129 chts indigo, 300 cs castor oil.
Tabor, loading, 1300 bgs saltpetre, 5000 bgs linseed.

Calcutta to Boston.

City of Venice, sailed December 13, 468 ch indigo, 75 ch shellac.
Freeman, sailed Nov 11th, 39 tons turmeric, 47 ch indigo, 50 cs shellac.
Moses B Tower, sailed Nov 17th, 61 ch indigo, 12 tons turmeric, 200 cs castor oil, 50 ch shellac, 8 tons redwood.
Navesink, loading, 400 ch indigo, 50 ch shellac.

Colombo to New York.

Lady Hinks, sailed Dec 20th, 1553 lbs oil citronella, 100 tons cocoanut oil, 150 tons plumbago.
Atossa, sailed Oct 24th, 7335 lbs citronella oil, 200 tons oil cocoanut, 280 tons plumbago.
Anna Braginton, sailed Oct 14, 200 tons cocoa nut oil.
Florence L, sailed Dec 23th, 225 tons cocoanut oil, 700 tons plumbago, 58608 oz citronella oil.
Christel, sailed Nov 27th, 400 tons cocoanut oil, 23 cs oil citronella, 360 tons plumbago.

Girgenti to New York.

Flavio, sailed Nov 25th, 720 tons brimstone.

Hong Kong to New York.

Mabel, sailed September 22, 2342 pkgs cassia, 90 pkgs essential oil.
Alexander Mc'Neil, sailed October 31, 43 pkgs cassia oil, 60 pkgs essential oils.

Iquique to New York.

St Mary, sailed December 4, 7500 bgs soda nitrate.
Singapore, sailed November 27, 7000 bgs soda nitrate.
Rose Inness, loading, 8000 bgs soda nitrate.
Wm Wilcox, sailed December 13, 8000 bgs soda nitrate.
Rambler, loading, 10000 bgs soda nitrate.
Sarah, sailed November 11, 6500 bgs.
Itonus, sailed November 24, 9000 bgs soda nitrate.
Supreme, sailed November 24, 8000 bgs.
Minnie M Watts, sailed December 1, 7500 bgs soda nitrate.

Licata to Philadelphia.

Succero, sailed Nov. 26, 625 tons brimstone.

Liverpool to New York.

Else, sailed Dec. 16, 670 tons soda ash, 142 tons caustic soda, 125 tons bleach.
Wm. H. Lincoln, sailed January 18, 140 tons caustic soda, 50 tons bleach, 561 tons soda ash.

Hannah Blanchard, sailed Jan. 8, 402 tons soda ash, 50 tons bleach.
Ontario, sailed Jan. 9, 454 tons soda ash.
Marlborough, sailed Jan. 22, 298 tons soda ash.
Christel, sailed January 21, 80 tons soda ash, 140 tons caustic soda.
N B Morris, sailed January 12, 473 tons soda ash.

Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Phil. Fitzpatrick, sailed Oct. 24, 150 tons soda ash, 14 tons caustic soda, 151 tons bleach,
Cavalier, sailed Jan 5, 295 tons soda ash, 80 tons bleach,

Liverpool to New Orleans.

Albuera, sailed Dec 18, 100 tons soda ash.
City of Lincoln, sailed Jan 21, 100 tons soda ash, 60 tons bleach, 68 tons caustic soda.

Marseilles to New York.

Famiglia S, sailed Dec 9, 490 cks terra alba, 100 bbls ochre, 2048 bxs and 14 bbls olive oil, 1 ck verdegris; 10 bls hempseed, 115 bls marjoram leaves, 54 bls roots, 44 bls gentian, 40 bls medical flowers, 54 bls hellebore root, 2 bls bark, 30 cs rose water, 2695 bxs soap, 13 bls leaves.

Singapore to New York.

Andrew Jackson, sailed Oct 24th 25 tons sago, 41 tons sago flour, 430 tons tapioca, 500 tons gambier, 1267 cwt copal, 187 tons black pepper.
Oasis, loading, 300 tons gambier.
Eva J Ray, sailed Nov 29th, 150 tons sago flour, 200 tons tapioca, 10 cs nutmeg oil, 100 cs citronella oil, 350 tons gambier, 36 cwt nutmegs, 20 tons sago, 48 bxs essential oil, 4 cwt sandalwood.
Neried, sailed December 31, 250 tons gambier.

Singapore to Boston.

Fannie M, loading, 40 ch indigo, 300 tons gambier.
Alice Reed, sailed October 24, 700 tons gambier, 178 tons copal, 50 pcls pepper, 25 tons sago flour, 38 tons tapioca.
Hoogley, sailed January 15, 500 tons gambier.

Newcastle to New York.

Steamer Gardenia, sailed Jan 21, 670 tons, soda ash, 240 tons sal soda, 50 tons bleach, 138 tons venetian red, 5 tons glue, 11 tons plate glass, 11 tons orange mineral.

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending Feb. 16, 1883:

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass	10,572	$21,412
Glass plate	117	13,650
Looking glass plate	102	33,328
Annatto	14	183
Asphaltum		1,098
Arsenic	20	133
Acids	209	10,996
Aniline colors	153	16,361
Aniline, arsen. of	56	3,053
Aniline, salt	10	2,525
Anise seed	10	165
Ammonia carb	1	13
Ammonia, mur. of	1	50
Arrowroot	14	255
Argols	451	77,021
Aloes	25	400
Alizarine	385	75,273
Alizarine assist	12	304
Bark Peruvian	148	1,102
Barytes		3,598
Bleaching powder	834	8,875
Brimstone		17,540
Camphor	500	9,683
Chalk		706
Cardamoms	8	2,069
Chemical salts	4	49
Chicory	238	1,988
Chlorkalium	741	8,399
Cochineal	493	19,743
Cobalt	2	1,201
Chloral hydrate	24	1,070
Colombo root	10	80
Cudbear	13	1,619
Cubebs	100	4,478
Dextrine	550	5,026
Divi Divi	85	128
Dyewood extract	170	10,398
Epsom salts	10	71
Fish sounds	10	916
Gentian root	59	798
Glucose	60	2,195
Glycerine	172	28,202
Gum arabic	171	6,590
Gum assafœtida	4	93
Gum copal	2,340	23,637
Gum damar	200	5,024
Gum gamboge	1	60
Gum kowrie	183	5,944
Gum olibanum	20	196
Gum substitute	7	252
Gum tragacanth	6	136
Gum, other	3	178
Glue	344	10,723
Ipecac	10	779
Insect powder	23	381
Indigo	563	146,784
Indigo, extract of	10	566
Iodine,	33	4,595
Isinglass	4	930
Juniper berries	200	482
Licorice paste	50	1,625
Licorice root	6,995	38,217
Manna	3	150
Madder	30	3,169
Manuring salt		10,372
Nutgalls	18	2,487
Ochre	225	796
Orchilla liquor	28	1,502
Oil, amber	1	3
Oil aniline	10	335
Oil almond	7	621
Oil aniseed	115	12,436
Oil, bergamot	1	45
Oil, caraway	22	1,373
Oil cassia	272	16,434
Oil fish	50	1,930
Oil juniper	7	521
Oil, lavender	2	91
Oil, lemon	160	6,013
Oil, myrbane	71	2,024
Oil, orange	10	300
Oil, olive	4,757	43,905
Oil, rosemary	15	503
Oil, sesame	270	10,555
Oil, tanners	100	2,489
Oil thyme	5	100
Oil, other essential	5	872
Opium	26	11,771
Paints		23,675
Potash binox	10	1,123
Potash, chlo	100	1,221
Potash, mur. of	1,474	5,583
Phosphorus	50	3,121
Plumbago	144	1,318
Quinine	39	46,127
Quicksilver	1,110	29,007
Reg. antimony	73	4,518
Salt cake	78	863
Saffron	1	1,334
Saltpetre	2,187	14,032
Shellac	530	22,456
Soda ash	1,478	27,712
Soda carb	110	783
Soda caustic	427	6,237
Soda nitrate	6,765	44,008
Soda, sal	1,508	5,201
Sponges	54	1,783
Sumac	6,945	25,541
Tonca beans	10	1,944
Ultramarine	56	3,039
Varnish	1	15
Venice turpentine	23	989
Other drugs		19,574
Gelatine		2,039
Mineral waters	102	303
Bismuth	7	3,717
Lead, pigs	100	339
Cassia		18,215
Cinnamon		2,673
Cloves		1,481
Ginger		667
Mace		958
Nutmegs		20,664
Pimento		2,555
Corkwood		9,730
Empty barrels		143,062
Logwood M. ibs	2,335	18,420
Redwood		245
Sandalwood		662
Clay		450
Carbon		866
Corks		232
Cocoa bgs	621	14,755
Guano		2,672
Perfumery	77	8,022
Caraway seed		1,662
Cummin seed		300
Rape seed		108
Seeds		2,477
Soap	217	2,392
Soap stock	8	97
Pumice stone		854
Rottenstone		38
Tapioca	372	1,794
Wax		229

Philadelphia Petroleum Statistics.

The following are the exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign countries from January 1, 1883, to date:

	This week.	Previously.
Antwerp		286,697
Amsterdam		727,587
Bristol	338,741	
Bremen	248,737	
Cette		130,858
Cagliari		191,680
Dunkirk		211,959
Genoa		28,761
Hamburg		569,624
Havre		532,825
Leghorn		208,460
Liverpool		223,999
Lussinpiccolo		136,578
London		358,000
Palermo	195,090	163,510
Rotterdam		217,512
Venice		255,370
Total gallons	782,568	4,243,420
Exported since Jan 1, 1883		5,025,988
Exported same time 1882		8,669,693

Philadelphia Petroleum Charters.

The following is a list of the vessels loading and to load oil:

	Bbls. R'f'd
Ship Marion, U K or Cont	7,500
Ship Regina, U K or Cont	7,800
Bark Helene, Cont	4,000
Bark Sarpen, Bremen	3,000
Bark Kate Covert, Cork, f o	5,500
Bark Mile, Cont	4,000
Bark Johann Wilhelm, U K or Cont, to ar	5,000
Bark Hans Neilsen Hauge, Baltic	2,700
Bark Livingston, U K or Cont	4,000
Bark Kate Melick, Cont	4,000
Bark Avonport, Cont	6,000
Bark Caronte, Med ....to arrive	7,000
Bark Credito, Med....to arrive, cases	18,000
Bark Olivari, Med....to arrive, cases	20,000
Bark Suocero, Med....to arrive, cases	16,000
Bark Lena, U K or Cont....to arrive	7,000
Bark Figli Accame, Med.... cases	20,000
Bark Alba, Med....cs.	17,000
Bark Agra, Cont	4,000
Bark Haavund, Cont	4,000
Bark Republik, Cont	3,500

The following vessels have cleared with Petroleum this week:

Bark John Trahey, Bristol	Feb 12	338,741
Bark Atlantic, Palermo	Feb 15	195,090
Bark Sebastian Bach Bremen	Feb 15	248,737
Total		782,568

Values of Imports at Boston.

For the week ended Feb. 9, 1883.

	Value.
Chalk	$ 262
Indigo	48,961
Perfumery	2,055
Logwood	24,683
Chemicals	35,500
Window Glass	19,403
Grease	6,398
Paints	1,719
Dyewoods	10,435
Oil	10,140

Values of Exports from Boston.

For the week ended Feb. 9, 1883.

	Value.
Drugs and Chemicals	13,993
Naval stores—	
Rosin & Turpentine	2,505
Tar and pitch	300
Oils—	
Refined Petroleum	23,961
Lubricating	573
Oil cake	5,119
Paints	1,060
Tallow	41,187
Wax	507

Boston Imports.

Comparative statement of the Imports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	Past week.	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls	58	625	362
Brimstone, tons		3250	2300
" cantars			12980
Cassia, mats			
Cocoa, bgs	243	2052	1900
Logwood, tons	1675	11769	13787
Fustic, tons	235	556	144
" pieces			2116
Sapanwood, pcs			
" piculs			250
" tons			
Glass, bxs		99153	64193
Indigo, pkgs	819	1055	286
Lac Dye, cases			
Lead, pigs	300	7572	14968
Linseed, bgs			
Rosin, bbls		16085	12362
Turpentine			
Spirits Turpentine	74	3146	3953
Pitch		1900	34
Tar			90
Oils—			
Wh. & Sp., bbls		92	187
Linseed, cks		20	20
Palm, pkgs		2262	3752
Olive, bkts		775	1130
" cks		382	173
Pepper, bgs		2127	7026
Saltpetre, bags			2920
Sumac, foreign, bgs		10000	20465
" coastwise bgs		4009	1134

Boston Exports.

Comparative statement of the Exports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	Past week	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls		80	39
Beeswax, pkgs		9	1
Candles, bxs		474	1546
Indigo, cs			26
Linseed, bags			3348
Rosin, bbls	1	2546	2005
Spirits Turpentine		1319	708
Tar, bbls.	22	568	246
Pitch, bbls.	2	1866	957
Pepper, bags.		13	4
Oil, bbls.	604	69007	100549
Sumac, bgs.		700	1042
Soap, bxs.	15	17958	33571
Tallow, bbls	387	7547	15912

Baltimore Exports.

Principal articles exported from Baltimore to foreign countries since 1st of January, 1883, and compared with same time 1882:

	This week.	1883. Previously.	1882. Same time '82
Bark quercitron, bgs	499	3844	2897
do do hhds			60
Rosin, bbls	916	9900	1704
Oil cake, pkgs		3502	3281
Petroleum, gls	447457	533213	1,181477
Candles, lbs	4000	18000	4000
Tallow		3334	334572

Baltimore Imports.

Comparative statement of the imports a the port of Baltimore, commencing January 1st, 1883 and 1882:

Articles.	This week.	Previously.	Same time '82
Agricultural salts, bgs	921	3094	1028
Brims'ne & Sul., tons		1598	2790
Guano tons	724	1103	3514
Nitrate of Soda, bgs		6289	5320
Spirits tur. bbls	370	1478	1329
Rosin, bbls	2438	18797	16561
Tar, bbls	277	1112	429

Baltimore Petroleum Charters.

The following vessels are loading or engaged to load petroleum at Baltimore:

	Refined, bbls.
Ger ship Baltimore, Bremen	7,000
Gr. sh. Louise & Augusta, Bremen or Hamb'g	7,000
Ger ship Sirius, Bremen	5,000
Ship Macanley, Bremen, Hamburg or Antwerp	6,700
Ger ship Stella, Bremen	8,000
Nor ship Josephine, Hamburg	6,000

Annual Review of the Drug Market.

MORPHINE.

The year opened quiet, with very little stock offering from outside hands. Small sales were made at $3 67½. Foreign was quoted at $2 95@3 25, with small sales of English at $3 10. The market remained in about the same position until the first week in February, when sellers advanced their ideas to $3 70, owing to the fact that stocks were becoming scarce in outside hands, and manufacturers were offering sparingly, though at their old price, $3 65. The next week holders became a little firmer, quoting $3 70@3 75 as to quantity. A week later holders again raised their ideas to $3 85, on account of the advance in opium, though even at this price very little was offering, as the stock was limited. Manufacturers advanced their price to $3 80, but did not offer as they had contracts up to April. Foreign also became a shade firmer at $3 00@3 30. The last week in the month outsiders were not offering much, and some demanded a slight increase over the previous week—quoting $3 90, while others still quoted $3 85 net. Manufacturers made no change. The second week in March considerable business was done from outside hands, and there was a momentary stiffening of price, owing to transactions in opium, but it quickly subsided. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the first week in April, when manufacturers caught up with orders and began to offer. There was not much activity in the market, and the general figure from outside hands was $3 82½. A week later, outsiders were willing to accept $3 80, and sales were made a shade under this. The last week in the month the market became weaker, and manufacturers reduced their price to $3 65. Outsiders were only offering moderately at this figure,

The first week in May the market became easier with sales at $3 55, though manufacturers made no change. The following week, owing to the cleaning up of all the cheap lots, the market was a little steadier, outsiders quoting $3 62½. A week later outside holders were disposed to realize, and were selling at $3 60, with some buyers claimed that this could be shaded. The first week in June outside holders became uneasy and parcels were reported offered as low as $3 50 but buyers were scarce, as the impression seemed to prevail that lower prices would shortly be named by makers, unless opium advanced. The following week showed that their impressions were well founded as manufacturers reduced their price to $3 50. Outside holders sold at $3 45. The last week in the month the market became a little firmer, outside parties quoting $3 47½. Foreign was quiet at $3@3 15. About the middle of July outside holders became a little firmer in their views and quoted $3 50 the same as the manufacturers. The last week of the month the demand increased owing to the high price of opium, and outside parties advanced to $3 60 followed the next week by an advance by manufacturers to the same price, which caused outside sellers to advance to $3 65@3 70 for their lots, but the week closed easier with $3 65 generally quoted. About this time foreign became a litte firmer at $3 10@3 25. The last week of the month sellers were asking $3 65 but buyers claimed to be able to get small lots at $3 60. A week later it was reported that an offer of less than $3 60 would buy though that was the asking price. The third week sales from outside parties were made at $3 57½. The market remained in about the same position, with a fair demand, until the middle of October, when goods from outside hands were procured a shade less at $3 55. The last week, though $3 55 was quoted, it was reported sales were made at $3 50. The third week in November business was moderate, and outside sellers showed more disposition to work off stock, and offered round lots at $3 45. The next week these lots were picked up, and sellers' ideas advanced to $3 55, though small parcels were to be had at $3 50. The first week in December the market was moderately active from manufacturers, and outside holders were a little firm at $3 57½. A week later lots that were offered at $3 57½ were taken up, and $3 60 was the lowest price at which goods were procurable. The third week no outside lots were offered, and makers began receiving orders. The last week of the month, for what little that was offering from outside hands $3 60 was paid. The year closed rather quiet, at $3 60 from both makers and outside sellers, though a few of the latter quoted $3 57½.

Th cDetermination of the Drying Properties of Linseed Oil.

By William Fox.

It is generally known in the trade that the same quality of linseed oil which was readily obtainable some six or seven years ago, can only be obtained with difficulty at the present time this is not, in my opinion, owing altogether to the adulteration of linseed oil, but may arise in various ways. The fact that the seed from which the oil is made has been poorly dressed, and so may contain a lot of seed which contains non-drying oil, may have something to do with this; but I think the chief cause of the low qualities of oil now in the market is that whereas a few years ago crushers were wont to leave some 10 to 12 per cent of oil in their cakes, now owing to improved machinery they work the oil down to as low as 5 per cent; and the oil which comes away from the seed last is not nearly so good in quality as that expressed first.

I think it would pay crushers to keep the first 70 per cent of oil separate from the last 30 per cent, and this could be done without any cost to the manufacturer. The temperature to which the crushed seed is exposed in the "kettles" before being pressed may have some effect upon the quality of the oil. I have known cases where oil made from the same seed, at different times, has greatly differed in its drying properties, the oil made from the first batch of seed being good and the next bad, and this has been owing both to the temperature of the kettles and to the time the cakes were kept in the presses. Liebig states in one of his works that the presence of albuminous matter is the cause of the difference in the drying properties of oil, and this is the case no doubt, but I have known oils which have, to use a technical term, thrown out large quantities of "grease" (an albuminous matter precipitated on boiling oil when the temperature reaches about 320 deg F.) be good drying oils when boiled, though the danger in boiling is great, as they are liable to boil over if the temperature rises over 450 deg F.: thus the process of boiling is very much prolonged, causing a waste of both time and money. Oils which contain albuminous matter deposit it on standing in tanks, and so form "foots," and thus greatly improve their drying properties; but this entails a loss, from having to keep the oil, and then the large deposit of foots have to be sold for soap-making, at a loss on what was paid for the oil. These few facts will generally show the utility of an analysis whereby a good drying oil can be distinguished as a certainty, and *vice versa*.

The following process was worked out by me some eighteen months ago, and it is, I think, the only one by which the drying properties of an oil is estimated quantitatively. The boiling and the addition of the drier closely resembles the oil boiling on a large scale. The analysis is performed by measuring 60 c.c. of the oil to be examined into an 8 ounce beaker, and heating it by means of a Bunsen burner, the beaker being supported by means of a piece of wire gauze over the flame; when the temperature reaches 500 deg. F. 2.5 grams of powdered and dried oxide of iron (Fe_2O_3) is gently added and the heat then continued to 550 deg. F., the lamp is then withdrawn and the oil allowed to cool a little (to 450 deg. F.), then filtered through an English filter paper which has been dried.

The next step is to weigh .2 grams of the boiled oil onto a piece of glass—I use a piece of window glass 2½ in. x 3. The glass is first weighed, and then the oil as it slowly filters may be allowed to drop on the glass; any excess over the .2 grams is removed by means of a spatula. The oil is then placed in the water oven, and at the end of an hour it is weighed, and then replaced in the oven and weighed at the end of every fifteen minutes until the weight is constant, when the oil will be found to have increased in weight from 1 to 10 milligrams, as the oil is good or bad. I have found good oils to gain as much as 8 per cent and bad ones from .5 per cent. The drawback to this method is the small quantity operated upon, as a very little error makes a great difference when multiplied by 500, as it must be to get at the percentage, so that a delicate balance is absolutely necessary. When care is taken very good results may be obtained.

Any other drier would do in the place of the oxide of iron, but I prefer this to any other. There is not much danger of the oil running over the sides of the glass when drying, if it is kept fairly level. In performing these analyses the circumstances should always be as nearly alike as possible.

The gain in weight is owing to absorption of oxygen from the air, and the method may be supplemented by a direct measurement of the oxygen. I am engaged with experiments on the subject.—*Colorman's Journal.*

Resin of Podoyhyllum.*

BY CHARLES C. KLUMP.

Answer to Query: "Does that part of the resin of podophyllum which is soluble in ether represent the active ingredient of that resin, and if so, what would be the best process to obtain resin of podophyllum containing the largest quantity of resin soluble in ether?"

To answer the question thoroughly, and at the same time see how the resin of podophyllum as sold by the manufacturer, which is almost wholly made by precipitating the resin with alum, would compare with the Pharmacopœia process, I went to work in the following manner: I took sixty grains of resin of podophyllum, prepared by me after the formula in the United States Pharmacopœia; also, 60 grains af a resin prepared by the alum process, and 60 grains obtained from a wholesale house, and shook them up repeatedly in an ounce of commercial ether, in separate vials. After a few days I filtered them through tared filters, washed the residue well with ether, dried the filters in the same atmosphere and temperature with the following results:

The resin prepared by the United States Pharmacopœia formula left a residue on the filter which, when dried, weighed five-eighths of a grain, less than one per cent, which gave a brown coloration to alcohol when shaken with that liquid, but not wholly soluble.

The resin prepared by the alum process left a dried residue on the filter amounting to twelve and one-half grains, a little more than twenty per cent, which precipitate was partly soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. The resin obtained from a wholesale dealer (process of manufacture not given) left a dried residue on the filter which weighed twelve grains (twenty per cent), which precipitate was sparingly soluble in alcohol, but not insoluble in water.

So as to leave no doubt in the minds of any member, and to answer the question as it should be, I will here state that that part of the resin insoluble in ether was taken in two grain doses by the writer, as well as by others, without any purgative effects being experienced, except of the resin prepared after the pharmacopœia, which left so small a residue that it was impossible to test the effects.

The results obtained in the examination of these different resins of podophyllum, I think, prove without a doubt that the pharmacopœia process is all that can be desired to prepare a resin which is mostly suluble in ether, and there can also be no doubt that the purgative properties of the resin are embodied in that portion solable in ether.

Less than one-hundrsdth part of the resin of podophyllum made after the pharmacopœia is is insoluble in ether; one-fourth grain of that same resin has proven itself purgative.

Another fact proven by this examination is that resin of podophyllum made by the alum process gives a larger yield than by the officinal, as all twenty per cent matter insoluble in ether is a yield above the officinal, and the manufacturer is tempted to use that process, for then he can sell the cheaper and still have a larger profit than if he would manufacture it according to the formula of the United States Pharmacopœia.

* Read at the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association meeting.

The Manufacture of Sal Soda.

By John Lomas.

This well known product of the alkali trade is a crystalline compound of carbonate of soda with ten atoms of water—$Na^2 CO_3$ plus 10 H_2O. Owing to the water of crystallization contained—about 60 per cent—one ton of soda ash makes, roughly speaking, two tons of crystals, so that all the expenses of carriage, freight, and manipulation are doubled. But the crystalline is the purest form in which soda can be produced, and for this reason alone the manufacture must always be extensive. Moreover, the convenience of crystals for all household purposes, their cleanliness, and harmlessness and readiness with which they may be handled, measured out and stored confers a very strong claim upon popular favor. Finally, for all purposes where a mild alkali is required, such as tanning, dyeing, printing, bleaching, &c., crystal soda is an invaluable agent.

The process of crystallizing is simplicity itself, but it requires a carefully made ash, a well arranged plant, and unceasing watchfulness to carry it on successfully and economically. Probably most of the complaints made so often of the unremunerative character of the manufacture are owing to a neglect of the points indicated. The majority of crystallizing plants in this country are so arranged that it is impossible to get even fairly good crops except in the coldest weather; and as a rule, from want of capacity or the deep-rooted idea that anything will do for apparatus, unnecessary expenses and losses from leakage are sustained. The ash must be as pure as possible; pure especially as regards the amount of sulphide of sodium and caustic soda present, the former of which should not exceed a trace, the latter 0.75 per cent. For these reasons the ammonia soda would make very beautiful crystals, but is too expensive.

Any amount of sulphide can be, of course, readily converted by adding bleaching powder to the mixture in the dissolver, but any such cure means loss, and should only be occasionally resorted to as a necessary evil. An excessive amount of caustic soda not only prevents the crystals from coming up to a good color and transparency, but goes through the process into the mother liquors. Besides freedom from sulphide and caustic as high strength as possible should be secured. Manifestly the weaker the ash the greater the cost of crystallizing and proportion of establishment changes, inasmuch as a smaller yield per ton of carbonate is obtained. All these questions touching final costs are of especial importance in a process commanding such low market value, coupled with a large turn-out as soda crystals.

The first part of the operation consists in dissolving the ash in hot water. In the case of works turning out only limited quantities of refined alkali and crystals, it is very easy to arrange that one dissolver shall suffice for both processes. It is very much better, however, to have two dissolvers, even for small production, setting the crystal dissolver upon such an elevation that it shall command a ready flow of the liquor to the settlers, and from thence to the cones. Or the dissolver may be upon the ground, a well attached, and the liquor pumped into the settlers placed aloft. A convenient size of settler is 10 feet square by 7 feet deep, and it should be well stayed by cross rods of iron to prevent bulging. To give sufficient time for settling not less than three such tanks per 100 tons of soda weekly should be allowed, or at any rate five tanks for 200 tons.

To keep up the necessary heat, and prevent premature separation of crystals a small steam pipe must be led into each tank. If the sulphides have not been already oxidized in the dissolver a little bleach may be added to the liquor in the tanks; but as was pointed out above, the necessity for this should be avoided. Soda crystals are packed in casks holding from one to ten cwt each. Upon the Tyne and on the London and continental markets it is usual not to tare the casks at all, but to invoice the gross weights as soda. Elsewhere the usual custom of net weights, gross weights, the latter commanding about 7½ per cent. less money value per ton, on account of the included tare. The labor in crystal making is very small, half a dozen hands being able to turn out 150 tons per week. The whole process excepting the weak alkali department is usually let out to a ganger at about 2s per ton, which includes all labor except the boiler and engine men.

The fact that English crystals after a short exposure to the air become opaque and covered with a fine powdery substance, is no sign of inferior or deteriorated quality. The appearance is caused simply by a certain amount of the water of crystallization being given off, and the original dry alkali forming upon the surface. If anything, the real value of the crystals is enhanced thereby. It would be well if consumers of crystals would stipulate that there shall be no admixture of sulphate of soda with the soda ash in the dissolver. This is a very common and tempting form of adulteration, and the fact is not widely known as it ought to be. Much of the so-called washing soda and washing crystals, is manufactured in this way, and sold at apparently very cheap prices, only apparently, because the sulphate of soda possesses detergent qualities in so infinitesimal a degree that it may be pronounced an absolute impurity.

An admixture of sulphate up to 40 per cent may be made and the product still pass current among careless or inexperienced buyers. When it is remembered that the cost of sulphate of soda is not one-half that of soda ash the extra profit yielded by this adulteration is manifest.

New Method of Extracting Coloring Matters and Juices from Woods.

My invention has for its object a new system of extracting coloring matters from woods without the necessity of previously chipping or rasping. The characteristic principle of my new system is acting with the steam of water or some other suitable liquid under pressure, and preferably by superheated steam. I cause such steam to act upon the trees or plants containing the colors, &c., to be extracted, after such trees have been placed in a convenient apparatus.

It is common to inject into posts, railway sleepers, &c., and to make use of steam acting upon the wood in such apparatus as that of Blythe. I thought that it might be industrially practicable to extract the coloring matters from wood by working with the same apparatus in the inverse manner.

By my system of treatment I economise not merely all the labor of chipping and grinding the woods, and the mechanical appliances used for that purpose, but I can affect the extraction at the place of production, and merely transport the extracts to the place of consumption.

Another advantage is that the wood, after its extraction, retains all its properties, and may serve for planks, &c.—*Teinturier Pratique.*

The Duty on Acid Phosphate and Other Fertilizing Materials.

The following letter written by a New York importer to a member of Congress explains itself:

From a cursory reading of the *Congressional Record*, it looks as though that wily Mr. Kelley had stolen a march upon Congress. Your motion "to strike out this paragraph" (acidulated phosphate of lime, ammoniated or otherwise $3 per ton) was not carried, but Mr. Kelley moved as amendment to insert the words after "lime," "for fertilizing purposes." This appears to me *to retain* the $3 per ton, if your motion was to strike out the $3 duty. Then the amendment was all right and carried it on the free list; but in the absence of this it looked as if the duty was retained. But I am surprised at the ignorance displayed by the chairman in his statement that the article is used in "Horsford's Acid Phosphate." Imagine a dyspeptic taking into his system "Charleston Rock" diluted with sulphuric acid; perfectly ridiculous. Neither of these ingredients enter into the composition of "Horsford's." If they did they would kill the compound completely. "Horsford's" is made from *animal bone*, not *mineral* phosphate, and the acid phosphate, whether ammoniated or not, is used exclusively for fertilizing purposes, and I don't believe a single ounce has ever been imported except for fertilizing purposes. The remarks of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Aiken are very appropriate. The farmers have been swindled by these very manufacturers, who never claim protection, and instead of charging $30 per ton, as Mr. Aiken states, for what only costs $20, they charge the farmer, for one ton 450 lbs of cotton, equivalent to over $40 per ton. Is it any wonder that their stock is worth 200? Mr. Anderson's remarks have the true ring in them. Mr. Kelley says, further, that on the free list he has placed "animal carbon" fit for fertilizing only. This is a perfect deception. There is no such thing, as all animal carbon is fit for other purposes. For instance, it can be made into phosphoric acid, phosphorous, and sometimes into paint. The term should be *used* for fertilizing purposes. Every importer has suffered in these deceptions. I regret to see that sulphate of potash is placed at 20 per cent duty, which is prohibitory. I import large quantities, and it has always been free, coming under the schedule of "materials for fertilizing purposes" or "substances expressly used for manures." It is imported for no other purpose (I mean all under 30 per cent pure potash), and therefore should be placed on the free list, to avoid any technicality in the classification. I should like you to ask Mr Kelley his definition of burned bones, (which are free) or rather when are burned bones not burned bones? Animal char or bone black are burned and yet some of our learned officials say they are not burned bones.

Woad—Its Cultivation and Use.

Mr. Chas. A. Thompson in *Cotton, Wool and Iron*, writes as follows concerning the cultivation and use of woad:

Among the many plants belonging to the mustard family, no one has been of more value to the manufacturer of woolen goods than woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), which is cultivated for the blue dye yielded by its foliage. It was known as a dye or pigment in very early times, and is mentioned as being use by the early Britons to dye their bodies for some religious ceremonies. Not more than half a century ago it was cultivated here in New England, but by the introduction of indigo the demand for woad decreased, as one pound of indigo produced an effect nearly equal to fifty pounds of woad. It grows wild in France, and occasionally is found in old gardens in this country; but it is at the present time rarely cultivated here, although the writer had the privilege of seeing and examining a field of it during the past season in Ellington, Conn. This aged tiller of the soil has raised it for the past forty years, and while he is aware of no other person who cultivates it, he believes it to be a paying crop, and finds a ready market for all he raises. The American woad sells for about five dollars a hundred, while the imported sells for nearly twice as much; nevertheless, dyers claim that as good a quality can be grown in this as in any other country.

We seldom find the imported woad pure, but it usually comes to us adulterated with a kind of clay. The field which we have mentioned above contained two acres, and the owner anticipated a yield of three tons of the dye stuff. A rich soil is needed for the plant, and after the ground has been properly prepared, the seed is sown in drills. The plant grows from two to four feet high, is quite smooth, and slightly hairy below, and gives off numerous branches. The lower radical leaves are oblong and coarsely toothed, while the upper leaves are arrow-shaped and entire In early summer the plant has many small yellow flowers, which are succeeded by small hanging flat pods, each one of which contains a single seed. When the plant is in flower, and the tip of the leaves begin to turn yellow, the foliage is then collected. Three pickings of the leaves are usually made in a season. The last one is made by clipping the top of the bulb off with the foliage so as to stop further growth. After each picking the leaves are placed in a shed which opens to the south, and after drying they are chopped up, or ground to a pulp; this pulp is then put into heaps under the shed, where it is exposed to the air. While it is in heaps fermentation takes place, and by this fermentation the coloring property is developed. This process usually takes from ten to twenty days. The value of the dye depends greatly upon the proper management during fermentation; the mass must be well mixed and shovelled over every day or two. When in the salvy state it has a strong odor, and has proved to be a very rich fertilizer. It may be shipped to the dyer in bulk, or may be moulded into cakes of several pounds each.

In the summer, when the plant is young, cattle if allowed, will eat the leaves, but is considered to be poisonous to them. The following incident, which comes to us from an eye-witness proves that woad was poisonous on a certain occasion, when a farmer was plowing up a field of it in the spring just as the leaves were beginning to show themselves. His team was composed of two yokes of cattle; the "near" ox of each yoke took advantage of its chance to take an occasional mouthful of the young leaves, and in less than twenty-four hours the oxen that ate the leaves of woad both died. We think this conclusive evidence that this plant was not intended for food. The deep blue color which woad gives is the base of many other colors or shades of

colors, and although the color is not so fine as that produced by indigo, it is regarded as being much more permanent.

Ulmine Catechu.

A new dye-ware for deep brown has been prepared by Auguste Barion. In the year 1862, Malpeyre and Winckler recommended brown colors for miniature painting which they called "Ulmine brown," and which were originally discovered by Dumenil. These colors were simply the sediment of glucose matter treated with alcohol together with alkali, or some strongly alkaline substance. Dumenil either boiled alcohol with caustic potash, or dissolved three parts of sugar, or saccharine matter, with one part of potash, and continued the boiling until a dark brown color was obtained. This liquid he treated with an excess of muriatic acid, producing an abundant precipitate of a deep brown color, which was filtered and constituted the so-called ulmine brown. Dumenil's discovery had been applied to a number of plants and woods to produce ulmine brown which, in fact can be produced from any vegetable matter containing glucose. These brown substances, however, although of a deep color, are hardly applicable for dyeing purposes on account of their alkaline character. This difficulty M. Barion corrects by means of some strong acid, as nitric, muriatic, sulphuric, acetic or tartaric, added to solutions of ulmine brown, containing an excess of alkali in such quantities that no precipitate is formed. In this neutralized condition the ulmine browns can be utilized for industrial purposes, because they no longer contain an excess of alkali, but certain salts which are indispensable in some cases. This principle of saturation, Barion applies to the manufacture of aniline brown, and also to all brown extracts obtained by alkaline treatment. His mode of proceeding is as follows:

The substance or plant is treated with a strong dose of potash, soda or ammonia. For that purpose, the substance from which the brown is to be extracted must be first dissolved, pulverized, ground, or simply pounded, reduced to chips, or broken up, according to its nature. Upon 100 pounds of this substance are poured from 10 to 15 pounds of caustic alkali dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water; or, 20 to 25 pounds of an alkaline salt, and the substance left in the alkaline lye, to macerate, for 21 or 48 hours; or, if the case may require it, for eight days. When the maceration is sufficiently advanced, which is easily perceived by the degree of depth of the color, and by a kind of fermentation which often sets in, the whole mass, substance and liquid, is poured into a boiler, either open or covered, as convenient.

The temperature is then raised, and the mass is kept boiling for at least two hours (perhaps three or even longer). The boiling finished, the liquor is drawn off and left to cool down, in order to prevent the evaporation of acid; that is, to effect a proper saturation. When the liquor is cold, the saturation is proceeded with in the following manner: Prior to putting the liquor into the boiler, the liquor is weighed, and its degree noted by the hydrometer, the quantity of water employed at the maceration being also carefully kept account of. After boiling and cooling off the liquor is weighed again and its new alkaline condition ascertained, to determine pretty nearly the quantity of acid required for saturation. With a little practice it is easy to obtain a liquid sufficiently alkaline to hold the ulmine baths in solution, but without its alkalinity being a hindrance to the various applications for which it is intended. After being saturated, the liquor is boiled down to the consistence of syrup like or dry extract, either by itself or mixed with some coloring, tannic, mucilaginous or glucose substance, according to the nature of the extract. The salts contained in the extracts produced by way of saturation, render them superior to the other extracts obtained directly by means of water and especially to those obtained by the alkaline way. They can be utilized in many industries, and do not alter the material more than the alkalines usually do. They can be used in dyeing and tanning leather and skins, in dyeing textile fibres and tissues, for printing upon cloth, paper, &c., and they must be prepared accordingly. The process of saturation is to correct the bad manufacture of ulmine brown colors, and to prevent the alkalinity of certain too strongly alkaline brown extracts or decoctions; it allows, moreover, of treating woods and other substances, without any inconvenience, with strong doses of alkali, yielding much better results than it was heretofore possible to obtain by other methods.

The ulmine-brown colors thus prepared exhibiting all the characteristics of catechu, the inventor has named his product "Ulmine Catechu."

A New Method of Manufacturing Sodium Sulphide.

The question of how to manufacture sodium sulphide has occupied the attention of industrial chemists from almost the dawn of what we now understand by industrial chemistry down to our own time. Till recently, the object with which this question was studied was that of modifying the Leblanc soda-process in such wise as to avoid the production of the very undesirable residue of that process, and at the same time to permit of the sulphur of the sulphuric acid used in that process being perpetually recovered for use again. All attempts, however, so to modify the Leblanc process that sodium sulphide shall be its intermediate product, instead of "black-ash," have been unsuccessful; and although for nearly a century every successive failure to do that was followed, after a short interval, by fresh efforts to the same end, it is probably that the idea of converting sodium chloride into sodium carbonate by way of the intermediate production of sodium sulphide has now at last been definitely abandoned. On the one hand, the success of what is known as the "ammonia process," and, on the other hand, the probable realization of new methods of dealing with the residue of the Leblanc process for the recovery of sulphur therefrom, together with the discovery, some years ago, of the unexpected fact that sodium sulphide, pure enough to yield by treatment with CO2 sodium carbonate uncontaminated with free sulphur, is absolutely infusible by any method which can be applied industrially, would seem to render all further attempts to realize a sodium sulphide soda process quite out of the question.

Meanwhile a demand has arisen for sodium sulphide as a substantive product. There is a demand for it for use in connection with tanning, for use in connection with bleaching jute, for use in the manufacture of pigments consisting in part of sulphide of zinc, and for various other purposes; and this demand has led to the realization of the method of producing it industrially by the wet way which I will now proceed to describe. The method in question is due to Mr. Helbig, of the great chemical works of Aussig, in Bohemia, the co-inventor with Dr. Schaffner of the method of recovering sulphur from alkali waste. It is already in industrial operation at Aussig, and will shortly be in industrial operation in England also at the works of Messrs. J. C. Gamble & Son at St. Helens.

When the residual product of the Leblanc process, known as "alkali waste," is digested with water under a pressure of about five atmospheres, reaction takes place between some of the water and the greater portion of the calcium sulphide of the alkali waste, in accordance with the equation:

$$2CaS \text{ plus } 2H_2O — CaH^2O^2 \text{ plus } CaH_2S^2.$$

There is thus obtained a solution of calcium sulphydrate, capable of reacting on sodium sulphate, to give calcium sulphate and sodium sulphydrate:

$$CaH^2S^2 \text{ plus } NaSO4 — CaSO^4 \text{plus } 2NaHS.$$

Up to this point I managed to get myself, some years ago, in some experiments conducted at Mr. Brock's works at Widnes; but I could not see how to get any further. That is to say, having obtained a solution of sodium sulphydrate by heating with water under pressure a mixture of alkali-waste and sodium sulphate, I did not see how to convert sodium sulphydrate into sodium sulphide. The reaction so constantly in use in laboratories,

$$NaHS \text{ plus } NaHO — H^2O \text{ plus } Na^2S,$$

was, of course, obvious enough; but I could not see how to apply it except by using previously manufactured caustic soda, and to use previously manufactured caustic soda as a raw material for the production of sodium sulphide for industrial applications was, of course out of the question. Mr. Helbig, however, does use caustic soda to react upon his sodium sulphydrate; but he does not use previous'y manufactured caustic soda. He obtains what he calls "a passing formation" of caustic soda, in what seems to me a very ingenious and elegant and, at the same time, a very simple way.

Crude Leblanc soda, or black ash, as it is called in this country, consists essentially of a mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium sulphide. We have seen that calcium sulphide, when heated with water under pressure, gives two products, one of which is calcium hydrate; and we know that calcium hydrate can react on sodium carbonate to form calcium carbonate and caustic soda. Mr. Helbig takes advantage of this last mentioned fact by adding a certain quantity of black ash to the mixture of sodium sulphate and alkali waste, which he digests with water. The reaction which then take place no doubt takes place practically simultaneously, but they may be most readily explained by supposing them to take place successively; by supposing, that is to say, that water and calcium sulphide first react on each other, producing calcium hydrate and sulphydrate; that the calcium sulphide so produced then reacts on sodium sulphate, giving calcium sulphate and sodium sulphydrate; that the calcium hydrate, which is one of the products of the first reaction, then reacts on the sodium carbonate of the black ash, producing calcium carbonate and caustic soda, and that the caustic soda so produced and the sodium sulphydrate, previously formed, then react on each other and are both converted into sodium sulphide. The sum of these reactions may be represented by the equation:

$$2CaS \text{ plus } Na2SO4 \text{ plus } Na2CO3 — CaCO3 \text{ plus } CaSo4 \text{ plus } 2\,Na2S.$$

The operation is performed in iron digesters, furnished with mechanical agitators—which are kept in motion throughout the operation—and heated by injection of steam. What is drawn off from the digesters when the operation in them is complete, is a solution of sodium sulphide holding in suspension various solid matters. These having been separated by filtration the solution is evaporated till its density has become about 32 deg. Baume. During this evaporation any salts other than Na2S, which may have been originally present, fall and are fished out. The concentrated solution is then allowed to cool, when it gives crystals of the hydrate salt, Na2S, 9H2O.

Just two points more require to be mentioned. It is obvious that in the process just described the sodium sulphate might be replaced by sodium carbonate—in other words, by more black ash. The reactions in that case would all be the same as those I have enumeratad, except that the sodium sulphydrate would be formed by the reaction of sodium carbonate upon calcium sulphydrate. As the value of sodium carbonate in the state of black ash is not very much greater than that of sodium sulphate, Mr. Helbig at present prefers that all the sodium used in the process should go into it as carbonate; so that the now really uses, not a mixture of sodium sulphate, black-ash, and alkali waste, but a mixture of black-ash and alkali-waste only. The reason for this preference is that a much lower pressure suffices to bring about the required reactions when using the latter mixture than when using the former.

The other point is curious. Just as the text books say that sodium sulphide is a readily fusible body, so they say that crystallized sodium sulphide readily absorbs oxygen on exposure to the air; and just as I have found that pure sodium sulphide cannot be fused at all, on the large scale, in closed vessels made of a material, on which Na2S has no chemical action, so Mr. Helbig has found that crystallized sodium sulphide, as produced by his method, absorbs oxygen on exposure to the air only very slowly indeed. The difference between its behavior in this respect and that of sodium sulphide made in other ways, Mr. Helbig attributes to the latter always containing small quantities of caustic soda, whereas his crystals are quite free from caustic soda.—*Journ. of Soc. of Chem. Industry.*

Pulverization of Drugs.

BY LOUIS GENOIS.

The pulverization of drugs is effected by a variety of processes, differing with the nature of the substances and degree of firmness to which it is desired to reduce them. Most solid substances are susceptible of pulverization provided a complete state of desiccation has been attained; green vegetable substances may be dried by sun heat, or by that of a drying closet; air-dry drugs always contain some moisture, and require to be desiccated previous to pulverization.

Chemical salts should be deprived of their water of crystallization by heating them in a vessel over a direct fire and stirring briskly meanwhile.

Drugs containing inert or foreign matter should be carefully picked, and such as valerian, serpentaria, etc., should be deprived of adhering dirt, else the resulting powder would not properly represent the drug.

Flowers should be thoroughly sifted, so as to separate dust, insects, etc.; seeds of the Umbelliferæ require to be fanned; seeds in poppy and colocynth are to be rejected, but preserved in cardamon, etc. Almonds are blanched by dipping them in tepid water and removing their skins.

Metals should be filed, and woods rasped; fibrous roots (sarsaparilla, licorice, etc.,) and barks (simaruba and Mezereum, etc.,) must be cut with a knife. Rice, salep, are soaked in water, then drained; water penetrating through their substance changes their horny consistence, rendering them friable by altering their molecular state.

With the same end in view, nux vomica, Saint Ignatius bean, and other horny and tough bodies will be subjected to the action of steam and ground in a mill previous to pulverization. Oyster and egg shells, corals, crab stones, and other animal concretions are first bruised, and then washed in hot water to deprive them of putrescible organic matter.

The different mechanical processes of pulverization may be enumerated as follows: 1, contusion; 2, trituration; 3, grinding; 4, rubbing; 5, pulverization, by means of an interposed body; 6, porphyrization; 7, levigation.

Contusion is the most commonly resorted to; it consists in placing the substance to be powdered in a mortar and submitting it to the blows of a pestle descending perpendicularly upon it and with sufficient force to overcome the cohesion of its particles; contusion is adapted to all substances unaffected by the heat which this operation tends to develop.

Trituration is the compression of a substance effected in a mortar (preferably Wedgwood) by bearing down on the pestle, which is given a rotary motion; resins and gum resins are powdered in this way.

Grinding is performed by means of a heavy circular disc of stone or iron, which revolves over another but stationary disc, and crushes the drug placed between them; the discs may both be horizontal, or one so and the other vertical; this process of grinding is usually followed on the large scale and for powdering drugs used in the arts; but in drug stores grinding is effected by such mills as the Swift, the Enterprise, etc. Linseed, mustard, castor oil beans, etc., are usually ground in this way.

Rubbing.—This is the simplest form of pulverization; it consists in rubbing the substance on a sieve with a slight amount of pressure; carb magnesium, white agaric and other light and friable bodies are powdered by rubbing.

Porphyrization.—When a body is wanted in very fine powder the process of porphyrization is usually adopted; it is a kind of crushing effected on a hard glass or stone surface by means of a hard piece of the same material called a muller, and if the body is insoluble in water a sufficient quantity of that liquid may be used to assist in the pulverization; reduced iron, coral, etc., may be pulverized in this manner.

Pulverization by means of an interposed body.—This process is confined to a few drugs whose texture or consistence is such as to preclude the possibility of reducing them to powder without the intervention of another body as a medium; thus the leathery integument of the vanilla would hardly be impressed by the blows of a pestle, unless some such body as sugar sand, or rock candy were mixed with it. Camphor would agglutinate into a compressed lump from pounding, if alcohol, water or ether were not added meanwhile; and in the sublimation of calomel its vapor is made to come in contact with a jet of steam, whereby it is condensed into a finely divided powder. The value of the medium is also seen in the pulverization of gold, silver, tin, etc., by means of the hard crystals of sulphate of potassium.

Levigation consists in agitating certain pulverulent insoluble substances in water, and before the finer particles have subsided the turbid liquid is poured off and the fine powder collected and dried; or while still moist it may be divided into cone-shaped drops by means of a little apparatus specially constructed for the purpose. The coarser deposit may be again agitated with water, and the decantation repeated as before; in this manner prepared chalk, oyster shell, etc., are prepared.

Besides the above mentioned processes of pulverization, some chemical operations yield substances in a the form of powder; thus precipitation may be employed to obtain impalpable powders, as in the case of carbonate of calcium, phosphate of iron, etc.

Hydration affords the best means of powdering such bodies as quick-lime and caustic baryta.

The yield obtained in powdering drugs is of some importance; it happens often that plants or their different parts are composed of various tissues, and do not afford identical products at all times during the operation, some parts more friable than others are immediately reduced to powder, hence the necessity of carefully mixing the powders obtained at different stages from the same drug so as to have it uniform; this difference also enable the separation of active from inert portions. If the active portion pulverizes last, the first portion might be rejected; casca rilla and tragacanth are among these substances. If, however, the first portion powdered contains the active constituents, then the last is rejected.

The proportion of fibrous constituents varying considerably in different substances, it is not easy to determine generally when the pulverization of a drug should be stopped; in the case of leaves and a few roots and barks, the French Codex directs that only three quarters the quantity of the substances should be obtained.

How far should pulverization be carried in regard to fineness? When the substance is to be administered directly, it should be reduced to its ultimate tenuity, for "the greater the state of division the more active the drug." In some cases, however, serious inconvenience has occurred from the extreme fineness of some powders; some authorities mention violent "cephalitis," caused by too finely divided sternutatory powders, and intense irritation from cantharides in impalpable powder.

As a rule, powders should not be prepared in large quantities, as they do not keep so well as the whole drugs; they absorb moisture greedily, and soon undergo fermentation, and aromatic powders easily lose their odors, in which their properties usually reside. Impalpable powders are recognized principally by their softness to the touch and their mobile appearance; while in coarse powders the particles seem free from adhesion when they are poured from one vessel into another, those of impalpable powders seem to adhere to one another, and when agitated they pour more or less like water.

The finer a powder the more active it becomes therapeutically, and its dose should be reduced in proportion to its fineness. Iron reduced by hydrogen should not be prescribed in as large doses as porphyrized iron; impalpably powdered jalap will in equal doses be considerably more active than a powder in which the fibres would be almost visible to the naked eye.

The objects of pulverization are various; a drug may be powdered to facilitate its exhibition, or to render it eligible in a mixture, or again to render the extraction of its soluble constituents by proper menstrua considerably easier.

Powders are usually administered in water, syrup, wafers, or better, cachets; active powders should not be prescribed alone, but mixed with inert bodies, like sugar, gum, etc.—*Druggist's Journal.*

The Present Condition and Prospects of the Soda Industry.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society at Burlington House, London, a few evenings ago, Mr. Walter Weldon, the well-known chemist, read a paper on "The Present Condition of the Soda Industry." Mr. Weldon began by quoting a remark made by the *Times* about a fortnight ago that the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process was "to some extent a dying industry," and said he hoped to show that that industry was not going to die quite yet, although it had for some time past been in a condition by no means satisfactory. For the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process recent years have been years in very many cases of loss, and in not a few cases of disaster. Of twenty-five alkali works which were in operation in the neighborhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a very few years ago only thirteen were in operation now; and of the twelve not fewer than eight had been actually dismantled, in utter

despair of its ever again being possible to manufacture soda in them by the Leblanc process, except at an absolute loss. The alkali making districts of Lancashire had advantages over the Newcastle district in respect alike of the price of salt, of facilities for supplying the American market, and of nearness to certain of the great English centres of soda consumption; but, nevertheless, even in Lancashire, some seven or eight alkali works were standing idle, and but few of the others were working up to their full capacity. In Belgium, where there were five or six works which formerly made soda by the Leblanc process matters were even worse, since in that country the manufacture of Leblanc soda has entirely ceased. Notwithstanding that the French, German and Austrian manufacturers of Leblanc soda had advantages over their fellow manufacturers in this country, they had nevertheless grave cause for anxiety; the French manufacturers, indeed, have reason to regard the future not only with alarm but even with dismay. It was to the very rapid growth of the ammonia process that the present unsatisfactory position of the Leblanc process was mainly due. It is only seventeen years since the ammonia process was first industrially realized. In that year M. Ernest Solvay produced ammonia-soda at works which he had established for the purpose ot Couillet near Charleroi. He had now two other similar works one at Dombasle, near Nancy, and the other at Wyhlen, in South Germany. The first year's production from the works at Couillet was 179 tons in 1881-82 the total quantity produced from the three works was 53,400 tons; and since the date of the last return he had increased the production by nearly sixty tons per day, or 21,000 tons per annum. M. Solvay's success had tempted other manufacturers into the field, and the total Continental production of ammonia-soda had been raised to about 100,000 tons per annum, out of a total by both processes of 275,000 tons. In England, within the last two years, the production of ammonia-soda had been nearly trebled. The completion of the ammonia process had thus attained its present degree of seriousness only very recently; but it was about to become even more serious still. M. Solway was starting fresh works in North Germany, Russia, and the United States, and contemplated another in Austria. Others were being erected in different parts of the Continent, not to speak of the intention of Messrs. Bell Brothers to build an ammonia-soda work at Middlesborough. The Leblanc process, pure and simple, was further threatened with competition from the Leblanc process itself—combined with the extraction of copper from Spanish pyrites. The Rio Tinto Company was promoting a subsidiary company, which was to make Leblanc soda in France and elsewhere, relying for its profits neither on soda nor chlorine, but on copper and oxide of iron. For this company soda and chlorine would be simply by-products, which it would be glad to sell at a profit, but which it would be content to sell at the bare cost of manufacturing them. It would manufacture them only for the sake of converting Rio Tinto pyrites into pyrites cinders. The result could not but be very grave for the existing French Leblanc soda-makers, and must inevitably affect the makers both of Leblanc and of ammonia-soda in this country also. To such complexion had the Leblanc process come at last. Originally, soda was its only commercial product, the hydrochloric acid produced during the first stage of it being turned to no account. In time as a demand grew up for chlorine, that hydrochloric acid began to be utilized, and the manufacturers of Leblanc soda now sent into the market two products by which they gained profits. Then their soda ceased to be profitable and became a kind of by-product, which they continued to make only because they could not otherwise make chlorine. Now, Leblanc soda gave no profit at all, and chlorine none to speak of; and both had come to be regarded as secondary products, to be made only incidentally, and only because making them was essential to the application to certain ores of the wet method of extracting copper. Returning to the ammonia process, when that process first began to threaten them, the makers of Leblanc soda comforted themselves by two considerations, one of which was that the ammonia process must itself tend to check its own extension, by reason of the loss of ammonia inseparable from that process so increasing the demand for ammonia as to material raise the price of that body. So far, however, from that anticipation having been realized, despite the immense extension which the ammonia-soda process has recently undergone, the price of ammonia was now beginning to fall. The delusion that it was impossible to collect the ammonia given off from coke-ovens without spoiling the cake was at last giving way before accomplished facts; ammonia was now being obtained commercially not only from coke-ovens, but also from another source, wholly unforseen and unexpected, and the time, morover seems at last to have dawned when there would be collected and utilized as ammonia a large part of the nitrogen of nearly all the fuel burnt either for industrial or for domestic purposes. In France ammonia has been collected from coke ovens for a number of years past. Quite recently coke ovens on the Carves system have been erected in South Durham, and about three months ago ammonia from them began to appear in the market. This fact, however, was not nearly so important as something which has been done simultaneously in North Durham. While the Carves system of making coke gives important results, it has the disadvantage of requiring coke ovens of a special construction. It could thus extend only in proportion as the existing coke ovens were replaced by new ones; and the replacement of the present ovens by Carves ovens would naturally be a slow process. For a method of collecting ammonia and other volatile products from coke ovens to obtain wide application rapidly it must be a method applicable to existing coke ovens; and a method applicable to existing coke ovens at a very slight expense has been recently devised by an English inventor, Mr. John Jameson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His method has now been in operation for nearly six months at the works of the vice-president, Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, at Felling, near Gateshead; and Mr. Pattinson authorizes him (Mr. Weldon) to state that he had "reason to be abundantly satisfied with the results." While during these last few months ammonia had thus begun to be collected from English coke ovens, it had also begun to be collected from Scotch blast furnaces. From two of the sixteen blast furnaces at the Gartsherrie Iron Works ammonia and tar had been regularly collected for some months past, and preparations were in progress for collecting them from the other fourteen blasts-furnaces there. The results thus obtained at Gartsherrie had led to endeavors at other Scotch iron-works to accomplish the same object in other ways; and experiments to this end were in progress at the Monkland Ironworkk, the Summerlee Iron-works, the Airdrie Iron-works, and others; so that we might fairly expect that the time was not far distant when all the ammonia and all the tar evolved from Scotch blast-furnaces would be collected and sent into market. Another consideration which gave comfort to the makers of Leblanc soda, and which constituted, indeed their chief ground of hope for salvation against the ammonia process, was that the world required chlorine as well as soda, and that while the chlorine of the salt decomposed by the Leblanc process was yielded as hydrochloric acid, from which free chlorine could be obtained readily, the chlorine of the salt decomposed by the ammonia process was yielded as a somewhat dilute solution of calcium chloride. It was thought that the ammonia process would eventually even help the existing Leblanc soda-makers by preventing the further extension of the Leblanc process, and so restricting the production of hydrochloric acid, and thereby at length increasing the value of that body. The ammonia process, no doubt, would have produced that result and would have produced it by this time if the supply of hydrochloric acid in this country had not been already so largely in excess of the demand for chlorine products. That demand was always becoming larger, and within the last few years the production of hydrochloric acid has appreciably diminished; but in this country the constantly increasing stringency of legislative enactments with respect to river and air pollution had compelled so many producers of hydrochloric acid, who would have preferred to throw their acid away, to employ it in the manufacture of chlorine, whether that manufacture were profitable or not, that the selling price of chlorine products had of late years been continually falling, until it was now at a point at which it barely pays their cost. No doubt if all the other conditions of the problem were to remain as at present the demand for chlorine products would in time overtake the present supply of hydrochloric acid in this country, as it had long since done on the Continent, and the manufacture of chlorine in England would so again become profitable. But the other conditions were not likely to remain stationary, and efforts were already being made to change them. As regards the English chlorine industry, he did not think that its prospects were by any means so gloomy as might at first blush appear. But he thought its salvation would come from an unexpected quarter. He thought that our English manufacturers of Leblanc soda would have to cease to devote their hydrochloric acid—when they did not throw it away—exclusively to chlorine making. They would, of course, be only too glad to do so if a means could be furnished them of turning it to account otherwise; but the difficulty hitherto had been as to how to turn it to account otherwise. He believed that that difficulty was about to disappear. He was not free to enter into that matter now; but he had very great confidence that new applications of hydrochloric acid, admitting of being applied very extensively, at comparatively small expense, were among the things of the immediate future. As regards soda, the position of the English Leblanc soda-makers was this. There were now working when not actually at a loss, at least without profit. In the face of all this, how were they to continue to live? For one thing, it was certain they must have cheaper pyrites. The present price of 6d. per unit was artificial, entirely due to a trade combination, and that price would certainly have to be reduced by at least 50 per cent. 3d perunit would leave a very fair profit to the pyrites sellers. Another resorce consisted in sulphur recovery. If eventually the English soda makers could recover sulphur at a cost not exceeding 2*l.* per ton, and if chlorine products should again command a reasonable price, the Leblanc process would be able to hold its own even without another source, which he would now proceed to indicate. There had come to him from Newcastle a very bold but quite practical suggestion, the result of which could hardly fail to be of enormous importance not only to the soda industry but to almost all industries whatever. The suggestion was that the soda maker should entirely cease to use raw coal as fuel, but should convert all his coal into coke, collecting for sale the oil and ammonia evolved during its conversion into coke, and himself using for heating purposes only the gases evolved during the coking operations and the coke itself. It is believed that, in the Newcastle district at any rate, by this mode of proceeding the soda-maker would obtain his fuel virtually for nothing. In that district there is produced per annum some two millions of tons of very small coals or "duff," which was almost a waste product, and which, singularly enough, yielded more oil than the more costly kinds of Newcastle coal, while at the same time yielding a very fair coke, sufficiently good at any rate for use in the furnaces of chemical works, especially when its combustion was assisted by that of the gases from the ovens in which the coke was produced; and the value of the oil and ammonia obtained when this "duff" was coked in ovens to which the Jameson system was applied was greater than the cost of the "duff," plus the cost of coking it. And it was probable that improved condensing arrangements would render the yield, if not of oil at any rate of ammonia, so much greater than the yield hitherto actually realized as to enable the same result to be obtained in the case of ordinary steam coal, not only in the Newcastle district, but in the Lancashire district also. If so, the cost of producing Leblanc soda in both districts would be diminished by almost the total amount of the present cost of Leblanc soda for fuel. And this idea could not but be as applicable to almost all other industries as to the soda industry, while the result to the material well-being of mankind of its general application it is utterly beyond the power of any imagination adequately to conceive. This idea meant, among other things, cheaper fuel for all purposes, an enormously increased supply of agricultural produce, and the entire suppression of smoke even in the very busiest centres of industry. It meant that manufacturing towns, by and by should no longer deserve such names as that which Mr. Matthew Arnold recently applied to St. Helens, and might even become tolerable in the sight of Mr. Ruskin. (Laughter and cheers.) If the suggestion in question would enable makers of Leblanc soda in certain districts to obtain their fuel for nothing, it would, of course, enable makers of ammonia-soda in similar districts to do the same. How then would it help the Leblanc soda makers? While the quantity of fuel consumed in the ammonia process was only 150 per cent. on the soda preduced, the quantity consumed in the Leblanc process was about 350 per cent. on the soda produced. This lower consumption of coal in the ammonia process than in the Leblance process had hitherto been one of the chief advantages of the ammonia process; but fuel for nothing would so far convert this advantage into a disadvantage, that it would reduce the cost of ammonia-soda per ton only by the cost of one and a half tons of fuel, while it would reduce the cost of Leblanc soda, per ton, by the cost of fully twice that quantity of fuel. No doubt this result would be accompanied by some diminution in that heavy item in the cost of ammonia-soda which was due to loss of ammonia; but still the balance of advantage would be on the side of the Leblanc process. It could only fail to be so by reason of ammonia falling to one-half of its present price. The price of ammonia unquestionably would fall, but he thought that increased use of ammonia in agriculture would prevent the price falling to anything like that extent. Besides, then, being certain of getting his sulphur, by and by, at half its present price, the English Leblanc soda maker had thus before him the proverbial "three courses;" only he must not choose between them, but must adopt them all. He must turn his hydrochloric acid to more uses than he does at present; he must recover and sell his sulphur; and he must distil most of his coal. He would then be able not only to hold his own against the ammonia process; but even to incline the balance in his favor. In conclusion, Mr. Weldon observed that he had had to show that the immediate future of the English Leblanc soda industry was somewhat gloomy; but he trusted that he had shown also reason to believe that sufficient attention to the complete utilization of all raw materials was yet capable of saving it. Very much had yet to be done before it would be placed once more on a satisfactory basis: but *nil desperandum!* Patient courage and wisely directed labor will bring all right again in time. A French Leblanc sodamaker, discussing in Paris a few weeks ago, "l'affaire de Ro Tinto," spoke very hopelessly at first, but suddenly his countenance brightened, and he said, "*Mais courage!*" This is not the first time, nor the second, since I have been in the trade that we have been menaced with apparently unavoidable ruin; but we have always pulled through before, and we will pull through again." That was spirit on which they in England specially prided themselves; and in whatever "pluck," combined with intelligence, could do—and in this case he believed that they could do all that was required—he was confident that his countrymen would not be left behind—*Colornan's Journal.*

Acetates.

By J. L. Lethem.

Among the various metallic acetates of commerce, those of alumina deserve first mention, not only on account of their widespread use in the industrial arts, but also because the important points in chemical science their compositions go to explain, and first we take aluminium triacetate, neutral acetate or sesquiacetate,

$$Al\,\frac{VI}{2}(C^2H^3O^2)6.$$

This salt can be prepared by decomposing a concentrated solution of aluminium sulphate by a concentrated solution of lead acetate,

$$Al\,\frac{VI}{2}(SO_4)3 \text{ plus } 3Pl\,(C^2H^3O^2)2 \text{ equal } 3Pl$$

$$SO^4 \text{ plus } Al\,\frac{VI}{1}(C^2H^3O^2)6.$$

It can be likewise obtained by digesting aluminium with acetic acid. Crum, to whom in great measure belongs the credit of having first searched into the composition of the aluminium salts, considers that no true triacetate exists, but that the solution contains aluminium diacetate with an equivalent of free acetic acid. In support of this view he proves that when means are taken to evaporate the aluminous solution at a low temperature with sufficient rapidity a dry substance is obtained, which may be redissolved easily and entirely by water. This is the composition of the diacetate—

$$Al\,\frac{VI}{2}\left\{\begin{matrix}C^2H^3O^2\\O\end{matrix}\right.4 \text{ plus } 4\,H^2O.$$

If the triacetate solution is allowed to stand a few days in the temperature of a warm room a white precipitate is formed, which contains five equivalents of water—

$$Al\left\{\begin{matrix}C^2H^3O^2\\O\end{matrix}\right.4 \text{ plus } 4\,H^2O.$$

This modification is soluble in water, slightly soluble in weak acids, and very soluble in caustic alkalies. If the solution of the neutral acetate is heated to 100 deg another baric acetate is obtained containing two equivalents of water and having the composition—

$$Al\left\{\begin{matrix}C^2H^3O^2\\O\end{matrix}\right.4 \text{ plus } 2\,H^2O.$$

at the boiling temperature; the liquid is thus deprived in a few minutes of the alumina, which goes down with two-thirds of the acetic acid, having one third in the liquid.

SOLUBLE DIACETATE WITH FOUR EQUIVALENTS OF WATER.

Notwithstanding the tendency of a concentrated solution of aluminium triacetate to deposit insoluble salt, it may be evaporated, with certain precautions, to a dry substance soluble in water. For this purpose it must be spread in a thickish layer over sheets of glass or porcelain and exposed to a heat not less than 100 deg F.; and as it runs together into drops like water on an oiled surface it must be constantly rubbed with a platinum or silver spatula. If these precautions are neglected a mixture is obtained of the insoluble with the soluble acetate. The soluble salt is thus produced in scales, having the appearance of gum when moistened, and leaving no residue when dissolved in water. Aluminium diacetate may be produced at once in solution, and is the most suitable combination from which to form dry soluble diacetate. The usual mode of procedure is as follows: Dissolve fourteen parts of precipitated aluminium diacetate in fifteen rectified sulphurous acid and four of water. Dilute further with twenty parts of water and add about thirty parts of lead carbonate and precipitate the sulphuric acid. Filter and pass through hydric sulphide until any further precipitate ceases to fall, and then add barium acetate so long as it is precipitated by the sulphuric acid of the lead sulphate which had remained in solution. When in this state, if the mixture be well agitated for half an hour in an open vessel the excess of sulphuretted hydrogen will be moved and it may be filtered without the danger of the filtrate becoming milky. A solution is thus obtained containing about two per cent of aluminium diacetate which is as strong a solution of this modification as can be preserved for any length of time without depositing an insoluble salt. Spread over sheets of glass it evaporates at 100 deg. to 160 deg. F., without running into drops as does the triacetate solution. The scales which it forms are transparent and soluble in water. The solution of diacetate has no smell of acetic acid at ordinary temperatures. Its formula is

$$AL_2\,O_3\,2A \text{ plus } 4AQ$$

insoluble diacetate with 5 equivalents of water. Triacetate solution is produced as already described by mixing solutions of aluminium sulphate and lead acetate. The solutions are poured quickly together into a vessel surrounded with cold water, much agitated, allowed to cool and filtered. Any lead remaining in solution is precipitated with sulphuric acid and then barium acetate added to precipitate the last portions of that. The strongest solution formed in this way contains about three per cent of alumina—from about four pounds of lead acetate in a gallon of the mixture. This solution is now left at rest for some hours, when it begins, without losing much of its transparency, to deposit a crust which continues to increase in thickness. When the liquid is poured off and the crust allowed to dry it separates readily from the vessel in hard plates like porcelain. If the solution be not agitated from time to time the crust is produced in a more pliable state. In cold weather the solution naturally remains unaltered for a much longer time. Heated to redness the salt becomes black from the decomposition of part of its acetic acid and in this state it very slightly affects the color of moist litmus paper. Its analysis agrees with the formula

$$AL_2\,O_3\,2A \text{ plus } AQ$$

insoluble diacetate, with two equivalents of water. If heat be applied to the strong solution

of aluminium triacetate described above it speedily becomes turbid and deposits a white powder, which falls readily to the bottom of the vessel. In a couple of days at 180 deg. F. a considerable quantity of the powder is deposited but in a much shorter time if the heat be still further raised, and at boiling heat the whole of the salt is thrown down and nothing remains in the liquid but acetic acid and a trace of alumina. The precipitate has a crystalline, shining appearance in the moist state and seems under the microscope to consist of small oval particles of uniform size. It falls into fine powder on drying, after which, when mixed with water, it remains a long time in suspension.

When heat is applied to a solution of the triacetate containing only two per cent. of alumina it yields the insoluble diacetate; but in that case not acetic acid only, but a considerable quantity of aluminium acetate also remains in solution. Solutions containing one per cent of alumina are precipitated by boiling if they have been kept for some weeks, but not if recently prepared. In whatever way deposited this substance is exceedingly insoluble in acetic acid. Analysis gives results agreeing with the formula

$$AL_2\ O_3\ 2a\ plus\ 2AQ$$

Red Liquor.—Having in the abovegiven a short account of the various acetates of alumina, we are now enabled to enter into the commonest form in which these occur in commerce and are used in the arts. Red liquor is a solution of aluminium triacetate or diacetate plus one equivalent of acetic acid, and forms the valuable mordant extensively used by calico printers. It receives the name of red liquor from the fact that it is colored with lichens and is always met with in the liquid state. It is manufactured for the use of calico printers by adding to every gallon of calcium acetate liquor, one and three-quarter pounds of alum, agitating the mixture briskly, and then leaving it to rest in order that the calcium sulphate may settle down. The liquor is next filtered off and the solution concentrated by evaporation till it acquires a specific gravity of 1.077 to 1.097, allowed to still further repose for a few days, and decanted for use or for the market. The quality of this liquid as a mordant is inferior to that next described, on account of the usual difficulties in working with the lime salts.

A better mordant is obtained by working with salts of lead, as the lead sulphate is more insoluble and the decomposition therefore more perfect. Nevertheless, red liquor is not a true acetate but a mixture of aluminium acetate, sulphate and hydrate with potassium sulphate, as will be seen from the recipes in general use for its manufacture. In practice, in place of using quantities equivalent to the production of aluminium tin acetates, it is found advantageous to employ two parts of sugar of lead to one of alum or even less. The acetate of lead is dissolved in boiling water and the powdered alum added to the solution. About one fifth carbonate of soda or carbonate of lime is added to combine with the free acid. The three following recipes serve to indicate the proportions employed:

No. 1.—Dissolve one hundred pounds acetate of lead in fifty gallons of boiling water, add fifty pounds alum in powder and allow the mixture to stand. The clear supernatant liquid consists of an aluminium diacetate, potassium sulphate and a little basic aluminium sulphate.

No. 2.—Dissolve one hundred pounds lead in fifty gallons water; to the solution add sixty pounds alum, with the carbonate of soda in powder.

No. 3.—Dissolve one hundred pounds lead acetate in fifty gallons water and add seven pounds soda crystals and stir in fifty pounds alum in powder.

Nos. 2 and 3 contain acid, aluminium diacetate, basic aluminic sulphate dissolved in acetic acid, and potassium and sodium sulphates. No. 2 becomes cloudy at 68 deg. and gelatinizes at 18 deg. No. 3 clouds at 79 deg and gelatinizes about 80 deg. The cloudiness disappears on cooling and is entirely prevented by an excess of lead in the solutions. According to experiments of Kochlin Schoach, it appears that the activity of the red liquor is not wholly dependent upon the amount of aluminium acetate which it contains, since a portion of the salt is converted into a basic sulphate which combines with the triacetate and constitutes the true mordant.

When used by the calico printer the red liquor is thickened with gum or some other suitable material, and with it the design is impressed upon the cloth by a wood block or by any other means ordinarily in use; on subsequently submitting the goods to the dyeing bath acetic acid is partly volatilized and the aluminous basic compound remains perfectly combined with the cloth. It is immaterial as to the effect on the texture and beauty of color produced on the cloth whether one hundred pounds of alum be decomposed by 125 or 175 lbs of sugar of lead, since the aluminium acetate acts by giving up its base to the fibre of the cloth and this is effected as well when a basic sulphate of the earth is present as when it is in the form of a sesquiacetate. Runge differs from this view; by his experiments he shows that the quantity of acetate of lead should be always 120 lbs to the 100 lbs of alum, and that even the amount of water employed affects the quality of the product. He based equal weights of the cotton fabric in each of the following rotations made by adding:

100 lbs alum,
175 lbs lead acetate and
300 lbs water, agitating and filtering.

Secondly, by dissolving
100 lbs alum in
600 lbs water and adding
120 lbs acetate of lead in powder, agitating the mixture and filtering off the clear liquor as above.

The fabrics being allowed to remain in an equal measure of these solutions for the same time and dried at the same temperature, were washed with equal quantities of hot water; the washings from the cloth mordanted in the first solution contained much lead, while only slight traces were indicated by the washing from the cloth steeped in the second solution. He did not, however, take into account the neutralization of a part of the acid by soda, which, by bringing basic salts into action, materially changes the reaction which takes place during drying and undoubtedly fixes a much larger amount of alumina in the fabric than would otherwise be the case, and although a portion of the alumina may be washed out after drying it is questionable whether the advantage from using this proportion of lead acetate is really beneficial. The usual addition of carbonate of soda to the extent of about one-fifth acts advantageously in the manufacture of red liquor when a low proportion of sugar of lead is used by uniting partly with the sulphuric acid and producing a basic sulphate, as well as acetate of alumina as above mentioned.

(To be continued.)

Fine Chemical Prices Current.

Acid, Acetic, No. 8, 5-lb bot 18	lb	11
" " " in carboy	lb	9½
" " Glacial (sp 1.075)	lb	35
" Benzoic, English	lb	3 25
" " German	lb	1 85
" Boracic, pure	lb	35
" Butyric	lb	2 50
" Carbolic White Cryst	lb	50
" " "	oz	8
" " " Solut	lb	45
" Chromic	oz	18
" Citric (keg, 59c)	lb	64
" Formic	lb	3 00
" Gallic (lb $1 65 in bulk)	oz	18
" Hypophosphorous	oz	18
" Lactic, concent	oz	23
" " diluted	oz	10
" Muriatic, c. p	lb	26
" Nitric	lb	28
" Phosphoric, dilut., U. S. P	lb	22
" " glacial	lb	18
" " syrupy	lb	80
" Prussic U.S.P	oz	7
" Pyrogallic	oz	43
" Salicylic	box incl.	1 75
" Succinic	oz	27
" Sulphuric, c. p	lb	27
" Tartaric, cryst	lb	52
" " powder (by bbl. 53c.)	lb	54
" Valerian	oz	40
Aconitia, ⅛ oz vials	oz	1 85
Ammonia, Stronger, U.S.P	lb	14
Ammonium, Bromide, (lb. 54c.)	oz	6
" Hydrosulphuret	lb	55
" Hypophosphite	oz	22
" Iodide	oz	33
" Nitrate	lb	34
" cryst. & granul	lb	34
" Oxalate	lb	1 15
" Phosphate	lb	1 15
" Valerianate	oz	28
Amygdalin, ⅛ oz vials	oz	2 40
Amyl, acetate	lb	2 75
" Butyrate	lb	4 50
" Nitrite	oz	34
" Valerianate	lb	6 50
Antimony, chloride sol (butter antim.)	lb	24
" potasset: tart, powd	lb	65
" Sulphurated	lb	46
Apomorphia Muri, Amorph	oz	9 00
Arsenic, solut., (Fowler's)	lb	12
" Iodide	oz	41
" Merc. Iod. sol. (Donovan's)	lb	27
Asparagin, ½ oz. vials	oz	1 55
Atropia, pure, ½ oz. vials	oz	9 20
" Sulphate, ½ oz. vials	oz	7 80
" Valerian, ½ oz. vials	oz	9 20
Barium, carbonate	lb	90
" muriate	lb	16
" Nitrate	lb	20
Bebeerine, pure	oz	2 50
" Sulphate	oz	1 75
Bismuth, Metallic	lb	2 30
" Ammo, citrate	oz	40
" Liquor	lb	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 40
" Subcorbonate	lb	2 90
" Sub-nitrate	lb	2 40
" Tannate	oz	56
" Valerianate, ½ oz. vials	oz	95
Blue Pill	lb	46
" Mass, Powdered	lb	70
Borax, refined, cases	lb	14
" " bbls	lb	13½
" " powdered, cases	lb	15
" " " bbls	lb	14½
Bromine	lb	55
Brucia, ½ oz	oz	2 80
Cadmium	lb	1 95
" bromide	oz	23
" Iodide	oz	35
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffeine, ½ oz. vials	oz	2 10
" Citrate, ½ oz. vials	oz	2 10
Calcium, chloride	lb	50
" Bromide	oz	8
" Iodide	oz	35
" Sulphuret	oz	7
Calomel, hydrosub. 25 lb boxes	lb	70
" " 1 lb bots, blue & green	lb	70
Camphor, refined, in squares, by case	lb	25
" " in barrels		24
" Mono bromated	oz	38
Carbon bisulphuret	lb	20
Cerium, oxalate	oz	17
" Nitrate	oz	60
Chinoidine, purified in oz rolls	oz	16
Chloroform, U.S.P., c.b. 8lb	lb	83
Chloral Hydrate (lb $1 70)	oz	16
Citrine ointment	lb	47
Cinchonia, sulphate	oz	29
Cinchonidia, sulph	oz	1 10
Codeine, ½ oz. vials	oz	3 35
Collodion	lb	86
" G.S.V., incl., dozen in one box	doz	2 25
" Cork V " " " "	doz	1 75
" Cantharidal, C. V. incl	doz	2 15
" "	lb	2 15
Confectio rosæ	lb	42
" sennæ	lb	42
Copper Ammoniated	lb	95
" Black oxide	oz	10
" Sulphate, pure	lb	30
Corrosive sublimate, 25 lb boxes	lb	63
Cream tartar, powd. (bbl. 34½) 50 lb boxes		38
Creasote, white	lb	56
" "	oz	6
Crocus metallorum, pow'd	lb	35
Cubebin, ½ oz. vials	oz	1 15
Digitaline, ½ oz. vials	oz	2 50
Dover's powder	lb	1 20
Elaterium, ½ oz. vials	oz	9 00
Emetine, ½ oz. vials	oz	3 00
Ergotine	oz	43
Ether, acetic	lb	80
" Butyric, conc	lb	1 90
" Butyraceous	lb	1 50
" Chloric	lb	80
" Formic	lb	4 00
" Sulphuric	lb	70
" " washed	lb	73
" " concent	lt	76
Ethyl, Bromide	oz	25
Extract Nux Vomica, covered	oz	30
" " " powdered	oz	40
Fusel oil, purified	lb	75
Hoffman's anodyne	lb	51
Hypophosphite ammon	oz	22
" Iron (lb. $2 90)	oz	20
" Lime, (lb. 2 00)	oz	14
" Lime & Soda (lb. $2 60)	oz	16
" Manganese, (lb. $4 60)	oz	35
" Potash, (lb. $2 00)	oz	14
" Soda, (lb. $2 00)	oz	14
Iodine, resublimed, (lb. $2 00)	oz	20
" Crude, in bulk	lb	2 00
" Bromide, tin case and g.s	oz	70
Iodoform	oz	36
Iron, Bromide	oz	18
" by Hydrogen, (Quevenne's)	oz	9
" " "	lb	90
" Carb. proto, (Vallett's Mass)	lb	40
" " prec	lb	20
" Chloride	lb	65
" "	oz	6
" " Sol. (For making tinct.)	pint	21
" " Tinc., in carboy, 31	lb	33
" Citrate & ammon-citrate	lb	60
" " " "	oz	6
" Citrate & Quinia, (lb. $6 50)	oz	45
" " " with strychnine	oz	50
" Citrate & Strychnine	oz	19
" Ferrocyanide	lb	65
" Hydroperoxide	lb	40
" Hypophosphite	oz	20
" Iodide	oz	30
" " Syrup, U.S.P	lb	45
" Lactate	oz	10
" Limatura, alcoholized	lb	32
" Oxide, black, pure	lb	50
" Pernitrate, solution	lb	35
" Phosphate, prec	lb	50
" Pyrophosphate (lb 65c)	oz	6
" Subsulphate (Monsel's)	lb	53
" " Sol, (Monsel's)	lb	30
" Sulphate, pure	lb	6
" " exsiccat	lb	16
" Sulph and ammon	lb	14
" Sulphuret	lb	23
" Tannate	oz	29
" Tartrate and ammon, plates	lb	64
" " potass "	lb	68
" " " "	oz	8
" " " gran	lb	59
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	58
Lactucarium	oz	49
Lead Iodide	oz	30
" Subacet, liq, (Goulard's Extract)	lb	20
" Tannate	oz	30
Lime, Hypophosphite	oz	14
" Iodide	oz	35
" Phosphate, precip	lb	30
" Sulphite	lb	24
Lithia, bromide	oz	29
" Carbonate	oz	29
" Citrate	oz	29
Lunar caustic, pure	oz	86
" " 67% nitrate silver	oz	62
" " cones, with 5% chlo silver	oz	1 06
Magnesium, Nitrate	lb	1 00
" Sulphite	lb	80
" Iodide	oz	48
Manganese, hypopnosphite	oz	35
" Iodide	oz	68
" Sulphate	oz	10
Mercury, (by flask $0 40)	lb	47
" Bi-sulphate	lb	63
" Distilled	lb	62
" Cyanide	oz	45
" Iodide, green	oz	25
" " red	oz	28
" Nitrate sol	oz	15
" Oxide black	oz	20
" " yellow	oz	25
" Subsulphate, (Turpeth miner)	lb	1 15
" Sulphuret, (Ethiops mineral)	lb	85
" With chalk	lb	40
Mercurial ointment, half mercury	lb	49
" " one-third mercury	lb	41
" " citrine	lb	47
Morphia, sulphate, ¼ oz	oz	4 00
" Acetate, "	oz	4 00
" Muriate, "	oz	4 00
" Valerianate, ½ oz	oz	5 50
Narcein	oz	3 75
Oil of black pepper	lb	80
" Cognac, pure, green and white	oz	5 00
" Ergot	oz	13
Phosphorus, 1 lb. cans incl	lb	1 15
" 11 lb cans (by case $0 72)	lb	85
" Amorphous	lb	2 25
Piperin	oz	78
Potassa, Caustica, white	lb	58
" " liq	lb	17
Potassium, acetate	lb	38
" Bicarbonate, crystals	lb	22
" Bromide	oz	6
" " (lb 51c, case incl.)	lb	56
" Carbonate (Salt of Tart)	lb	14
" Chlorate purified	lb	30
" Citrate	lb	70
" Cyanide, fus	lb	58
" " granul	lb	75
" Hypophosph	oz	14
" Iodide (case $1.65) bot's incl	lb	1 80
" "	oz	15
" Permanganate, pure	oz	7
" " ordinary	lb	57
" Sulphate, cryst	lb	14
" " powd. (by bbl 14c)	lb	15
" Tartrate (soluble tartar)	lb	60
" Sulphuret	lb	25
Propylamine	oz	1 10
" Chloride, ½ oz vials		4 50
Quinia, bromide	oz	3 00
" Citrate, with iron	oz	45
" " " and strychnia	oz	50
" Ferrocyanide	oz	2 75
" Hypophosphite	oz	3 50
" Muriate	oz	3 00
" Sulphate	oz	1 80
" Tannate	oz	1 10
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	4 00
Quinidia, Sulph	oz	1 70
Red precipitate, 25 lb boxes	lb	80
Rochelle salt, powd. (bbl 33) 50 lb bxs	lb	34
Seidlitz mixture (bbl 28) 50 lb bxs	lb	29
Santonine (lb $7 50)	oz	50
Salicin	oz	24
Silver chloride	oz	1 30
" Nitrate, cryst. and fus pure	oz	86
" " 67% fused	oz	62
" " cones, with 5% chlo. oil	oz	1 06
" Oxide	oz	1 55
Soda, chloride, liq (Labaraques Sol)	gl	40
" " box & G S bo's, incl.	doz	2 85
" " box & Cork bo's inc.	doz	2 25
Sodium, acetate	lb	40
" Benzoate	oz	38
" Bisulphite	lb	60
" " solution	lb	35
" Bromide	oz	54
" Chlorate	lb	1 65
" Citrate	lb	70
" Hypophosphite	oz	14
" Iodide (lb $3 35)	oz	32
" Nitrate, pure	lb	16
" Phosphate	lb	20
" Pyrophosphate	lb	90
" Salicylate (lb $3 25)	oz	22
" Sulphite, cryst	lb	23
" " granulated	lb	38
" Valerianate	oz	45
Spir. Ammonia	lb	48
" " arom	lb	53
" Lavender	lb	48
" " compressed	lb	53
" Nitr. Dulc., U.S. P	lb	43
" Rosemary	lb	48
Strontium, Muriate	lb	30
" Nitrate	lb	20
" Oxalate	lb	1 20
Strychnia, Acetate	oz	2 35
" Bromide	oz	3 00
" Citrate, witn iron	oz	19
" Nitrate	oz	2 35
" Pure Crystals	oz	1 55
" " powdered	oz	1 50
" Sulphate	oz	1 50
Sugar of lead, purified	lb	37
" Milk	lb	30
" " powdered	lb	34
Sulphur Iodide	oz	38
Syrup of the hypophosphites of lime, soda,		
" potash and iron	lb	70
" Iod. of iron, U.S.P	lb	45
" of the phosphates (chem food)	lb	60
Tannin (lb $2 00)	oz	23
Tartar emetic, powdered	lb	65
Uranium, chloride	oz	35
" Nitrate	oz	35
Veratria, ¼ oz	oz	3 45
White precipitate	lb	90
Wood naphtha	lb	35
Zinc, Acetate	lb	45
" Bromide	oz	20
" Chloride, fused and granulated	oz	6
" " solution, medicinal	lb	22
" Iodide	oz	36
" Lactate	oz	35
" Oxide, true	oz	10
" Phosphide	oz	1 00
" Sulphate, cryst. (bbl 6)	lb	7
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	31

TRADE REPORTS.

Liverpool.

Under date of Feb. 1, 1883, Messrs. Robert Crooks & Co. say:

The interest of the trade continues to centre in bleach, which has got into a speculative region; other articles comparatively neglected.

Soda ash is in good supply, and prices quoted might probably be shaded. Special brands of carbonated are well sold, but generally even in this there is plenty to be had at from 1⅛@1 7-16d. Caustic ash is weak at 1 9-32d.

Caustic soda has further improved, owing to a brisk demand for spring shipment, so there is every appearance of prices being well sustained during this month, £8 5s for 60 and £9 6s 3d for 70 per cent being lowest quotations.

Bleaching Powder—Our last indicated a lull in the demand, since then a few orders have been placed for America, and this has imparted a feeling of extreme buoyancy to the market. Latest sales have been at £5 5s@5 6s 3d, and now most holders ask £5 10s. The last reported sale for the year was at £5 7s 6d; there is still plenty to be had over the year, but makers hardly know what to ask, but probably orders could still be placed at about £5 5s.

Soda crystals continue dull, and possibly our quotation of 62s 6d might be shaded for a large lot, in the face of Newcastle price being still 52s gross weight.

Rotterdam.

Under date of January 30, 1883, Messrs. Mees & Moens say:

Cutch—About 1400 cases MM brand arrived at Amsterdam from Rangoon per Penco, which will be put up at public auction after being landed.

Sales have been closed by a secret tender at Amsterdam of 58 cases gum benjamin, but 164 cases damar, simultaneously put up, have been bought in for want of an acceptable bid.

16 tins Bourbon vanilla were put up at public auction, of which 11 tins were sold at f16¾ and 5 tins bought in.

Dyes—About 70 cases Java indigo and 14 bags Teneriffe cochineal changed hands. The demand for madders remains but limited.

Dyewoods—Miragoane logwood sold ex quay at f3½.

Orchella weed—About 5500 Ko Angola came to hand here in the steamer Afrikan.

Palm kernels—About 140 tons Congo, ex Afrikan, have been sold by secret tender at f16. Offers by secret tender are invited here to-morrow for about 330 tons decorticated groundnuts (new crop) and 3 tons sesame seed, ex ss Afrikan from Banana.

Petroleum—Refined: A gradual advance took place last week, both for spot and futures, but for want of sufficient confidence in the future course of prices, transactions have not been on a large scale.

Rosin—American is offered at f3¼@4¼.

Spices—Sales have been closed by secret tender here of 85 cases nutmegs and 72 cases mace, at Amsterdam 21 cases nutmegs and 4 cases mace, ex sundry steamers. Both articles continue to be well thought of. Cloves attract but little attention. 21 cases Amboyna, ex Koningen Emma, were sold at Amsterdam. Black pepper can only be sold at reduced rates. 492 bags ex Marsala changed hands at Amsterdam at a price kept secret.

Stocks on warrants in the Trading Company's Stores and with the Netherlands Indian Commercial Bank:

	31st Jan. 1881	31st Jan. 1882	31s Jan. 1883
Nutmegs	83,800	91,700	120,700 Kgr.
Mace	79,600	72,200	78,600 "
Cloves	22,500	18,000	16,600 "
Pepper	806	——	—— B.

Deliveries in January, 1883:
25,200 Ko Nutmegs, 15,500 Ko Mace.

Spirits of turpentine—American have been selling at f24½.

Colombo.

Under date of Jan. 10, 1883, Messrs. Hessenauer & Co. say:

Cocoanut oil—There were no transactions in f o b parcels until this week when Rs 340 were paid. In dealers' oil there has been a fair business. At closing the quotation is Rs 14.50.

We have heard of only one or two small transactions since we last reported, for good renewed shaving or fine quill the quotation is from 40@45c per unit as per analysis, for twigs, &c, 8@15c.

Singapore.

Under date of Dec. 30, 1882, Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co. say:

Cloves—Small purchases amounting to about 50 piculs at $21@25.

Coprah—In demand and scarce; small arrivals of Pontianak, taken readily at $4 27½.

Cubebs—Scarce and much wanted; none offered.

Cutch—Nothing done during the week; last purchases were of hard cutch at $9.

Dragon's Blood—No good quality offered and no business done for some time.

Gambier—The market has been rather quiet opening at $6½@6 10 and declining to $6, though for immediate delivery $6 10 would still have to be paid. Business reported amounts to 260 tons—say 35 tons at $6½, 100 tons at $6 10, 50 tons at $6 02½ and 75 tons at $6. No cubes are obtainable; there is a strong demand both for export and for local consumption.

Gambouge—Last purchases at $71@75; nothing done recently.

Gum Dammar—Firm and rather scarce; about 70 piculs inferior bought at $10@14.

Gum Copal—Of unpicked 200 piculs have been taken at $5½.

Gum Benjamin—Good qualities continue scarce no business reported.

Fish Maws—Scarce and wanted; last purchase was of fine leaf at $145.

Nutmegs and Mace—Since late clearances the only sales of nutmegs have been of a few piculs No 2 at $25@26. Mace is scarce; there are probably buyers at $46.

Pepper—Black: Business has been small. Early in the week 40 tons were bought at $13 15@13 10, subsequently the market became easier and 20 tons were obtained at $13. Of Siam 25 tons were bought at $13. White—No supplies of Singapore; a few piculs Siam fetched $22 67½.

Sago—Pearl: About 70 tons small grain have been done at $3 40. Medium and large are a little weaker; 20 tons of the former have been done at $3 52½ and 20 tons of the latter at $3 67½. Flour—Singapore is a little lower; 75 tons have been taken at $2 95. Of Linga 40 tons were bought at $3 05. Nothing has been done in Borneo or Sarawak.

Sticklac—No purchases; value uncertain; small lots firmly held.

Vegetable Tallow—Only retail purchases of nuts have been made recently and on terms not reported; the market is quite bare.

Tapioca—The market is quiet and scarcely changed. No business is reported in flake; of pearl about 220 tons small have been done at $3 40@3 45 and 20 tons medium at $3 30. Flour—The demand for flour continues; about 35 tons common have been taken at $3 35@3½ and 70 tons fine at $3 70.

Calcutta.

Under date of Jan. 9th, 1883, Messrs. C. C. Bancroft & Co. say:

Saltpetre—Our market has been quiet the past week and prices are without change. We hear of sales of 100 tons crude at Rs 6-7@6-8 per maund, refracting 5@6 per cent, and 1,500 bgs Ferruckabad at Rs 6-4@6-6 per maund, without guarantee; the latter for China. Stocks 15,000 or 16,000 bgs of all descriptions.

Linseed—We have no changes to report in this article. Some 800 tons have been purchased for America at Rs 3-12 6@3-13 per maund for small 4 per cent refraction, and Rs 3 14-5@3-14-6 per maund for medium of 3 per cent refraction.

Shellac—The market is steady. We hear of sales of 400 cs diamond SS at Rs 36, 350 cs diamond S at Rs 34, 400 cs V S O at Rs 41, and further sales have been made of this mark not made public, 100 cs diamond A garnet at Rs 26 8, and some 900 cs various marks at prices ranging from Rs 29@32-8 per maund. Button is held at Rs 37@45 for fine to good.

Turmeric—The only transaction we have to report is the purchase of 400 bags mixed at Rs 4-6@4-8. We quote Pubna at 4-8 and Daisee at 4-6@4-8 per maund, according to quality.

Myrabollams—We have no change to report in this article. Some 1,300 maunds inferior and gross descriptions have been taken for England at Rs 1-3@1 7 per maund. Cleaned are worth Rs 1 9@1-11.

Nux Vomica—No transactions to report. We quote cleaned at Rs 1-10@1-12 per maund.

Indigo—There have been three public sales since last mail and 3,400 chests disposed of. For Tirhoot and Bengal qualities the market is weaker, and for middling consuming qualities between Rs 210@240, Rs 5 per maund lower. Desirable and good Oudes are getting scarce, and show no decline in value. Gauds are neglected, and from Rs 5@10 per maund lower. The quantity out of the market is 107,000 maunds, against 90,000 maunds at the same time last year.

Under date of January 8, 1883, Messrs Reinhold & Co. say:

Since our last five public sales have taken place in which 5600 chests were offered and sold.

There is no quotable change to report, although the feeling in the last sales has been rather dull, owing specially to the rise in Exchange. Fine qualities over Rs 270 have been rather neglected whilst middling qualities fetched full prices.

The supplies of desirable Oudes seem to be exhausted, as the bulk of the quantity lately put for sale consisted of low and mostly unsaleable qualities for which there seems to be very little demand.

The quantity out of the market amounts to 106,000 maunds, leaving according to our broker's estimate 24,000 maunds, European and 16,000 native indigo unsold.

Antwerp.

Under date of Jan. 26, 1883, Messrs. Souheur & Neizert say:

Dyewoods—St Domingo logwood being scarce business is not of much importance. We quote: Logwoods: Haytian fl3⅜, Laguna fl6¾. Yellow woods: Maracaibo fl3¼, Tampico fl4¾ per 50 kilos.

Turpentine—There rules a steady demand for American spirits, resulting in an extensive business. Spot is quoted at fl24 or a shade lower, and February-April at fl24½ per 50 kilos. French spirits scarce.

Petroleum—American refined: Demand has remained active during the past week and a large trade has been done at favorable prices. We quote: Spot fr20½, month do., February fr20, March fr19¾, April fr19¾, last four months fr21½ per 100 kilos.

Delivered during week. .... 13,000 bbls.
Stock in Antwerp this day..... .142,341 do

Naphtha quiet. Spot fr24 per 100 kilos.

Oils—Linseed oil- fr51. Rape oils scarce; brown fr78½ and refined fr83½ per 100 kilos. Olive oils: Messina fr93, Malaga fr95. Cocoanut oils: Cochin fr93, Ceylon fr84 per 100 kilos.

Resin—Good strained American is quoted at fl2⅝ per 50 kilos.

Lard—Spot fr136.

Chemical and Scientific Notes.

Rubber Lubricator for Belts.—Five parts of India rubber are cut fine and melted together with 5 parts oil of turpentine in an iron, well-covered vessel; then add 4 parts of rosin, stir well, melt and add 4 parts of yellow wax, stirring constantly while melting. This mixture while warm is added, with constant stirring, to a melted mixture of 15 parts fish oil and 5 parts of tallow, and the whole is agitated until it has congealed. The mass is applied to old belts upon both sides in a warm place, and when the belts are in use, from time to time upon the inner side. By this treatment they become very durable.—*Chem. Centralblatt*, 1882, p. 768.

Preparation of Tannate of Quinine.—Julius Fiebert recommends the following process for obtaining this compound tasteless: Dissolve 20 parts of sulphate of quinine in 80 parts of water with the aid of sufficient dilute sulphuric acid, dilute with sufficient water to obtain about 1000 parts of solution, and add thereto a solution of sodium carbonate 40 parts in water 160 parts. Collect the precipitated hydrate of quinine in a filter, wash well with cold distilled water, drain, and while still moist, dissolve in 200 parts of 96 per cent alcohol, filter, and drop the filtrate, with continued agitation, into a clear solution of 60 parts of tannin in 1000 parts of cold distilled water; set aside for several hours, collect the nearly white precipitate upon a moist filter, wash with distilled water of 30 deg. C., until the filtrate has no longer any astringent taste, drain, dry upon bibulous paper at a moderate temperature, and rub to powder. The yield is between 60 and 65 parts.—*Zeitschr. Oester. Apoth. Ver.*

The Volatile Oil of Sandalwood, obtained by distilling the wood with water, is described by P. Chapoteaut as a somewhat thick liquid of specific gravity 0.945 at 15 deg. C, and boiling between 300 deg. and 310 deg. C. It consists almost entirely of two oxygenated bodies, the more abundant of which is $C_{15}H_{24}O$ (boiling point 300 deg.), and the other $C_{15}H_{26}O$ (boiling point 310 deg.). When treated with phosphoric anhydride, the oil yields two hydrocarbons, $C_{15}H_{22}$ (boiling point 248 deg.) and $C_{15}H_{24}$ (boiling point 260 deg.). Oil of cedar, when purified from oxygen compounds has the composition and boiling point of the former, and is probably identical with it, while the latter is either isomeric or identical with oil of copaiba. The two constituents of oil of sandalwood are, probably, the one an alcohol and the other an aldehyde. By heating in sealed tubes at 310 deg. C. and subsequent treatment with phosphoric anhydride, a cymene, boiling at 175 deg. to 180 C., is obtained.—*Jour. Chem. Soc.*

Copra.—An important export article of Zanzibar is copra. It is the dried kernel of the cocoanut, contains a certain quantity of oil, and is used in France for the manufacture of soap. With a view of reducing the cost of transport, attempts have lately been made to press out the oil on the spot by hydraulic machinery, and thus only ship the oil to Europe. The quantity of fatty matter in the copra is so great that even the pressure of the finger is enough to start it flowing. The oil is said to be valuable for culinary uses, and rice cooked in it is said to be thereby much improved in flavor.

Preparation of Red and Violet Colors.—Emil Jacobsen has patented a process, which consists in heating equal volumes of chinoline and benzotrichloride for some time to 130 degrees C., removing unaltered chinoline by cold water, and extracting the coloring matter with boiling water; alkali precipitates the dark-red amorphous color-base, which is insoluble in ether, sparingly soluble in water and freely soluble in alcohol. The solutions of the base and its salts are violet red, with a strong red-yellow fluorescence, which is also observed upon the wool and silk, dyed with the compound. Chinoline may be replaced by its homologues, also by pyridine and its homologues.—*Chem. Zeitung.*

Purification of Carbon Bisulphide.—P. Palmieri recommends removing the stratum of water, with which commercial carbon bisulphide is usually covered, and then adding 2 or 3 per cent of exsiccated sulphate of copper; the mixture is agitated, and when the copper salt has become black and subsided, and the odor of hydrogen sulphide has disappeared, the liquid is decanted or filtered, or better still, it may be rectified in the presence of a little exsiccated copper sulphate. By this treatment the disagreeable odor is completely removed, and in order to preserve the purity of the liquid, it is advisable to keep in it a small quantity of the copper-salt. The salt after having been used as above stated, may be ignited, treated with sulphuric acid, and again ignited, when it is again suitable for the above purpose.—*Zeitschr. Anal. Chem.*

Solubility of Morphia Salts in Water.—D. B. Dott has determined the solubility by the method of digestion at the temperature of 60 deg. F., and from a mean of several experiments arrived at the following results:

One part of
- Morphine hydrochloride, $MHCl.3H_2O$ is soluble in 23.9 parts of water.
- Morphine sulphate, $M_2H_2SO_4.5H_2O$ is soluble in 23.01 parts of water.
- Morphine acetate, $M.C_2H_4O.2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ is soluble in 2.44 parts of water.
- Morphine tartrate, $M_2C_4H_6O_6.3H_2O$ is soluble in 9.7 parts of water.
- Morphine meconate, $M_2C_7H_4O_7.5H_2O$ is soluble in 33 9 parts of water.

In the formulas given M signifies $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. —*Phar. Jour. and Trans.*

Deodorizing Musk.—The *Repertoire de Pharmacie* quotes from an article by M. Wiesenthal in the *Chemiker Zeitung* on this subject. The author uses for the purpose muriate or sulphate of quinine. A small quantity of the alkaloid rubbed up with the musk renders it entirely inodorous. To get rid of the penetrating odor of the musk on the hands he places a small quantity of quinine in the palm of the hand, dissolves it with a few drops of slightly acidulated water, and rubs the hands with it.

RECENT PATENTS.

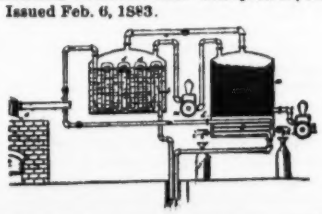
(Specifications furnished for 50 cents.)

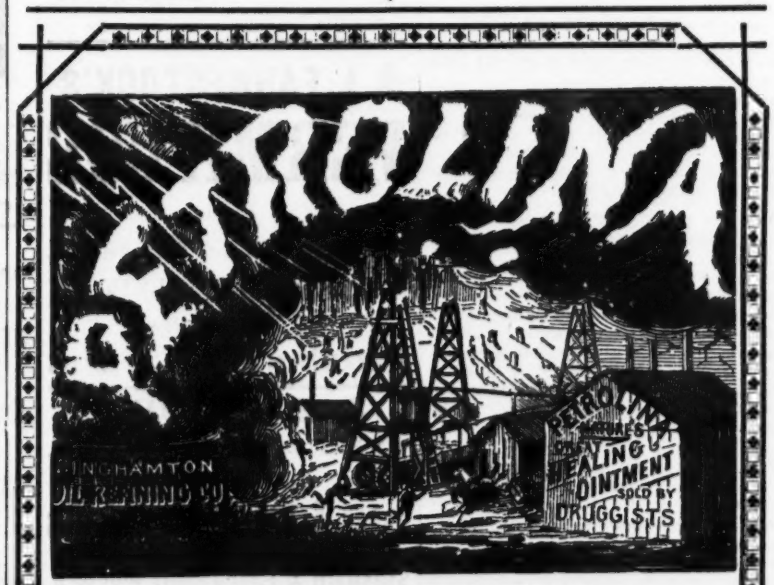
271,734—BOTTLE-STOPPER. Filed Dec. 20, 1881. Issued Feb, 6, 1883.

Claim—1. In a bottle-stopper, the combination of a locking-lever pivotally secured to the bottle and a stopper-ball pivoted to the lever and to the stopper and arranged to cross the edges of the lever at each side of the bottle-neck, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a bottle-stopper, the combination of the band *a*, stopper C, lever A, pivoted to the band, curved in the direction of its length, and extending over the outer end of the stopper, with the ball W, pivotally connected at its outer surface crossing the edges of the lever, and pivotally secured to the stopper, substantially as shown and described.

271,859—METHOD OF EXTRACTING OLEAGINOUS MATTER FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. Filed Oct. 19, 1882. Issued Feb. 6, 1883.





PETROLINA

Long and favorably known to the trade has been greatly improved by the use of improved scientific apparatus and machinery and is now undoubtedly the most perfect Petroleum Jelly on the market, unsurpassed in any point of excellence required by the Pharmacist, in the manufacture of officinal ointments and cerates. Put up in convenient, elegant packages, 1 lb., 5 lbs., 25 lbs. and 50 lb. cans, two and four ounce flint glass bottles, handsomely labelled and boxed, affording the druggist a liberal margin.

Plain and Pomade,...	2 oz. $17 00	4 oz. $30 00	per gross.
Medicated.....	2 oz. $20 00	4 oz. $32 00	"
Cold Cream, porcelain pots		2 oz. $20 00	"
Camphor Ice, tin boxes.....		2 oz. $16 00	"
Scalpene.....		2 oz. $17 00	"
"		4 oz $30 00	"
Cosmetic, large.....		$16 00	"
" small.....		$9 00	"

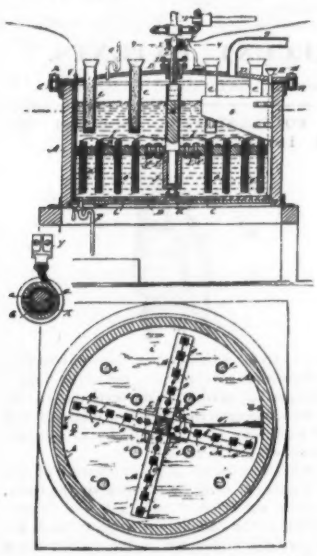
Binghamton Oil Refining Co.

Main Office and Works, Binghamton, N. Y.
New York Office, No. 80 Cortlandt Street.
Philadelphia Office, No. 313 & 315 North 20th Street.
Chicago Office, No. 14 State reet.
Canadian Office, T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

Claim—The method of purifying the residual products of vegetable and animal substances, treated with naphtha-vapors for the separation of oily matters and removing the naphtha odor from said residual products by charging the same with compressed air subsequently to drawing off the condensed vapors of naphtha, and then exhausting the air and exposing said matters in vacuum, substantially as described.

[—

271,906—PROCESS OF AN APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING CHLORINE AND SODIUM. Filed Oct 5, 1882: Issued Feb 6, 1883.



Claim—1. A process of decomposing chloride of sodium by passing an electric current through a concentrated solution of chloride of sodium in the presence of mercury and in a close vessel, as described.

2. The apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium for the production of chlorine gas and metallic sodium, consisting of a closed receptacle fitted with suitable supply-pipes and provided with conductors of an electric circuit connected to a negative electrode of mercury and a positive electrode of carbon contained in the vessel substantially as shown and described.

3. In apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium, the combination and arrangement, substantially as described, of the shaft H and arms M, carrying the carbon electrodes, with the closed receptacle, for the purpose of agitating the solution.

4. In apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium, the fixed partition of depolarizer U, in combination with the vessel A and revolving agitator.

5. In apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium, the perforated tubes *e*, combined with the vessel A, substantially as shown and described, for containing chloride of sodium for obtaining an automatic and continuous saturation of the solution in the vessel.

272,102 PAINT. Filed October 3, 1881. Issued February 13, 1883.

The first two ingredients formed the subject matter for which patent No. 186,640 was granted to the same party January 23, 1877.

Claim—As a new composition of matter for paint, a mixture of the base material herein described, consisting of a compound of the oil of mustard seed and mineral oil with the dry sulphate of iron compounded substantially as described.

272,127. METHOD OF MAKING SODA-LIME. Filed October 28, 1882. Issued February 13, 1883.

Claim—The herein-described method of making soda-lime, consisting in mixing sal soda with caustic lime without the application of extraneous heat, in such proportions and in such manner that the water chemically combined with the sal-soda will be taken up by the caustic lime and produce a powdered product, as set forth.

272,138. OINTMENT. Filed November 20, 1882, Issued February 13, 1883.

The above-described medical compound or salve, consisting of May-weed, or *Anthemis cotula*, tallow, lard, and carbolic acid, all combined substantially in the manner and proportions described, for the purpose set forth.

272,375. MANUFACTURE OF A WHITE PIGMENT. Filed September 14, 1881, Issued February 13, 1883.

Claim—1. The herein-described process of obtaining the hydrates of the alkalies or of the alkaline earths, simultaneously with the precipitation of white sulphate of zinc, by adding to the sulphides of the alkalies or of the alkaline earths solutions of oxide of zinc in caustic alkalies, as specified.

2. The herein-described process of obtaining the hydrates of the alkalies, together with white precipitate of sulphate of zinc and sulphate of baryta, by adding to solutions of sulphide of barium (or sulphice of strontium) solutions of oxide of zinc in caustic alkalies to which sulphate of potash or of soda has been added.

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Two bears standing on their hind feet and resting their fore feet on a border.

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415 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

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Jobber of Albany Chemical Company's Fluid Ext., Elixirs, and Syrups, Royal accharated Pepsin, Corks, &c.

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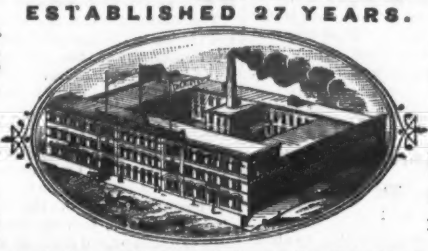
Medicinal Syrups,	280	Medicinal Tinctures,	442
Sugar Coated Pills,	452.	Saxoline Ointments,	48
Pure Powdered Drugs,	823	Miscellaneous Products,	10,000
Medicated Waters,	230		



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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WILLIAM O. ALLISON, Proprietor.

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT:
J. F. RIDAY, General Manager.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28. 1883.

CONTENTS.

NOTE.—As the page containing this table goes to press some hours before many of the inside pages are made up, it is not always possible to fully index the contents, and interesting articles may be inserted, the titles of which do not appear herein.

EDITORIAL—
The Tidewater Election Case....487
Position of Roman Chamomile Flowers..487
Oil Meal....487
Guilty Mutes....487
Tariff Revision....488
TRADE ITEMS....488
BUSINESS CHANGES....488
PETROLEUM NOTES....489
MISCELLANEOUS—
The Tidewater Election Case....489
Petroleum in 1882 and the Outlook....489
Pig Lead and the Tariff....489
Adulteration of White Lead....490
Cream of Tartar, Purity and Estimation of Calcium Salt....490
The Standard and Tin....490
Progress of Work in the Petroleum Field 490
Estimation of Potash in Fertilizers....490
Analysis of Petroleum Coke....491
Chemical Trade of Lancashire....491
A Plate Glass Company in Luck....491
Oil on Troubled Water....491
Linseed Oil and Spontaneous Combustion..491
The Chemistry of Hops....491
Lakes of Vegetable or Animal Origin....492
Chemical Analysis of Veratrum Veride....524
Grocery Cream of Tartar....531
Bottle-Nosed Whale Oil....531
The Analysis of Quinine Pills....531
Notes from Foreign Exchanges....532
Acetates....532
Trade Reports....532
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES....534
RECENT PATENTS....535
CUSTOM DECISIONS....536
SOAP MAKERS' DEPARTMENT—
Manufacture of Soap....523
Analysis of Soaps....524
MARKET REPORTS:—
Paints....495 to 501
Oils....506 to 508
Petroleum....510
Dyestuffs....514
Drugs....516 to 518
Chemicals....520
Imports, Exports &c....524 to 530

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The oil market generally is quiet and rather flat. Paints have a slowly increasing demand. Chemicals are quiet, with the exception of bleach. Drugs are a little dull, as compared with the previous week.

The money market evinces a hardening tendency under continued shipments of funds to the West and South, and under the large absorbtions by the Treasury. While higher rates are natural just now, it is to be remembered that the demand for accommodation (owing to the slackness of trade and the absence of speculation) is only moderate, and further that with money easy in all the leading European centres, and with our foreign trade in such a position that we can readily take advantage of that fact, any stringency here would be sure to lead to an influx of gold, thus affording the needed relief. On stock collateral the range for money on call is 5@7 per cent. and on Governments 4@5 per cent. Time loans are made at 5½@6 per cent on stocks and 4½@5 per cent. on Governments. Prime commercial paper rules at 5½@6½ per cent.

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 83		
Do sight, nominal	4 86		
Do 60 days, actual	4 82	@$1	82¼
Do sight, actual	4 85	@ 4	85¼
Cable Transfers nominal	4 85½	@ 4	86
Commercial 60 days	4 81	@ 4	81½
Paris, 60 days	5 21¾	@ 5	21¼
Do. sight	5 18	@ 5	17½
Antwerp, 60 days	5 25	@ 5	24⅝
Swiss, 60 days	5 21¼	@ 5	20⅝
Do. sight	5 17½	@ 5	16⅞
Reichsmarks (4) 60 days	94¼	@	94⅝
(4) sight	95½	@	95¼
Guilders, 60 days	39⅞	@	40
sight	40⅛	@	40¼

THE TIDEWATER ELECTION CASE.

The decision of Judge Church in the Taylor (Standard)-Tidewater injunction case, which we hoped to be able to print in this issue, is anxiously looked for, as it is probably the most important matter effecting the independent interest that has ever been before the courts. The decision or final adjudication of the case (for it will probably be appealed, no matter in which party's favor it is decided) will settle the question as to whether the Standard will have a complete monopoly of the petroleum business or not. Should the Standard Oil Company be successful in gaining control of this only other pipe system to the seaboard, through Taylor, Satterfield et al., its profits could not be estimated. Should the Standard not prove victorious, it will then have a rival such as it never dreamed of before. The Tidewater Company has made combinations with the strongest and largest distributors of oil in this country, and is ready to begin an aggressive competition for the trade of New York State, Canada, the lake cities, the Southern and Sauthwestern States. With its knowledge of these facts it is not surprising that the Standard should make such a desperate effort as it has to get this system out of the hands of the men who have manœuvred this aggressive policy. The Tidewater has been reinforced during the past few months, with capital and ability representing some of the leading men of the country; and the Standard having become aware of this has felt that it must crush this company before it had gathered greater strength. If the decision of Judge Church is in favor of the Tidewater, the Standard's greatness must decline, for its rival is not loaded down with the weight of an army of idle refiners, lawyers, editors, spies and detectives. The stock of the Standard, which is now of an uncertain value, would sell at a very low price in spite of the quantity which has been unloaded by Rockefeller and his associates upon their personal friends at the best price they could get, ranging from 75 up to par.

THE POSITION OF ROMAN CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.

The Roman chamomile flower is not ordinarily a prominent article in the drug trade either as regards the quantity or value of the product, but for a few months past it has occupied a conspicuous position and has been the subject of much talk and some speculation. Early last autumn it became evident that the hop crop of Europe was very small and the brewers, especially of Great Britain, on the alert to hedge against the consequences of a small supply of this important material, would naturally be anxious to lay in a stock of chamomile flowers which are regarded as a desirable substitute. We are informed that in the brewing of ale they are frequently used to supplement the hop when the latter bears a relatively high market price. They lack the flavor and some other properties of the hop, but have an excess of other desirable properties and are considered as beneficial by medical authorities abroad. At all events in October purchases of lots were made both in England and on the Continent by a London house, either on account of the brewers or as a speculation and the consequence was that there took place a decided advance in chamomile flowers early in November. The market then was reported firm at 45 to 50 cents. It was said that the house to which we have alluded controlled the bulk of the available stock of Roman chamomiles in Europe. Our own dealers and importers were not slow in taking in the position and secured considerable lots in anticipation of a further advance in this market. Hops in the meantime had advanced abroad to the exceptionally high figure of about $1.30, still further stimulating speculation. At one time it was said that a single operator here controlled five-eights of the available stock in market; since then other lots have come in. December and January, however, passed and the expected demand was not realized and the situation has very much changed. Hops have gone down to 90 cents and chamomile flowers have been selling in supply of the small demand of the retail drug trade at 30 to 35 cents, figures quite below the price at which many of the stocks here were imported. The situation now is about as follows: The consumption of the regular retail drug trade is estimated at about 500 bales annually. There are estimated stocks here of about 200 bales prime. To this may be added as a supplementary supply some 100 bales former crops. The retail trade usually lay in their stock for the season in March and April. While prime Roman chamomile flowers are being sold to-day in a jobbing way at 30 to 35 cents, some holders decline to place lots at 40 to 45c. It is still claimed that hops now depressed by the reaction consequent upon over speculation and the stagnation of business in that trade, will go up again and create a demand for substitutes when brewers begin to lay in supplies for the spring and summer trade. Again, it is claimed that the available stock of prime chamomiles in this market will no more than supply the regular drug trade. Brewers are not now using to any extent either chamomile flowers or gentian, nor will they unless induced by the very high price of hops. Besides there are other substitutes for the hop bitters such as Colombo and quassia.

OIL MEAL.

Within, comparatively, a few years the consumption of oil meal in this country has rapidly extended until at the present time there is scarcely an agricultural or stock-raising district in the older portions of the United States in which the article has not found a market. The value of cotton-seed oil meal as a fertilizer is too well known to require special mention by us. Its importance in this field has been long recognized by Southern planters and for many years they consumed nearly the total yearly product in enriching their lands. The Eastern States have more recently taken up oil meal both for stock feeding and fertilizing purposes, and the farmers there are now among the largest consumers in this country. Since corn and other stock food have reached such a high cost some of the Western cattle and hog raisers have turned to oil meal and have substituted it to a great extent for corn, especially in the fattening of hogs for the market. It has been found that oil meal is particularly adapted for this purpose, containing nearly all the essential elements of corn, its fat producing quality being equal if not superior to the latter while it is far cheaper and easily handled. The chances for an extensive growth of consumption in this direction are very encouraging, while for fertilizing it is one of the cheapest and most valuable composts in the market. Recently consumers have become somewhat fastidious regarding the quality and appearance of the meal but the objections are being overcome by manufacturers who are paying more attention to the production of the article, and there is a marked improvement already noticeable.

The works of the St. Joseph Lead Co., at Bonneterre, Mo., were destroyed by fire on Sunday involving a loss of over $200,000. The mills are said to be mostly owned by New York parties.

GUILTY MUTES.

Iniquity seems to have run its course to the very farthest goal. There is a calmness in the public heart petrifying to morals and portentous to the future of universal crime, if the spectacle exhibited in our last report of the testimony of Standard "suspects" does not arouse the country to some sense of the enormity and turpitude which is exhibited there of the whole world. boldly, in the face

Mr. Rockefeller, confessing himself to be the President of the Standard Oil Company, a corporation representing seventy millions of dollars in capital stock, and controlling of the the greatest productions of home and foreign consumption which America yields, refuses to answer column upon column of queries of simple character put by the Committee with so much courtesy that it surpasses the boundaries of the average public man's experience to believe the testimony truly reported which exhibits so degrading a spectacle to the world.

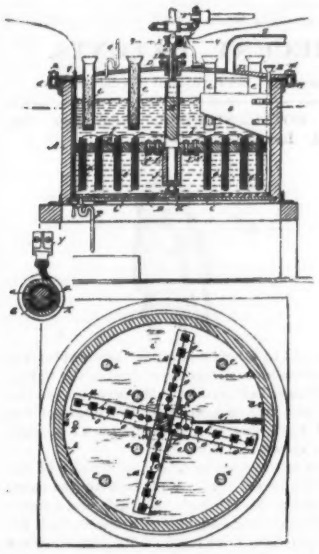
Refuse to expose who are the associate directors of a corporation representing seventy millions of money! Where they live! Refuse to give the names of any director of the Transit Company! Whether they are connected with the Standard Oil Company! Whether he is a director or trustee in the Standard Trust! Whether he holds two millions and a half of stock! What its business is! Whether it has ever paid any taxes in this State! If it did not divide ten millions of dollars amongst its owners! If it had an inventory! If there are now existing corporations by the name of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania! Whether the purpose of the organizing of the four companies under the same name was not to avoid taxation! Who makes the the contracts for the freights of the oil! How many refineries of petroleum have been absorbed by the Standard since its organization! Does not the Standard Oil Company, the Standard Trust and persons connected with them purchase, refine and sell ninety per cent of the petroleum produced in this country? Have not railroad rebates amounted to half a million of money? Is not the Standard rate of freight twenty-five per cent less than other shippers?

What motive, what object can any public man at the head of so vast an institution have in refusing to answer such inquiries of a committee of the Legislature of the State?

What was the offense of Tweed and his gang of confederates beside the mysterious depths of these conspirators? Where are the law officers of the State whose duty it is to look into and collect the taxes of the State? Why cannot the charters of these corporations be vacated if their officers refuse to give the State which creates them, information so vital to the public and the interests of trade? Let any intelligent reader review these questions and declarations in the light of the legal opinion of Mr. John Henry Keene, published on the 29th of March, 1881 The Senate of this State should arm this Committee with powers to compel answers or commit for contempt. If they decline upon the ground that their answer will tend to convict them of infamous crimes, let that appear on the records. The same spirit of justice which overtook Tweed may yet be meted out if only that long suffering, patient, and abused public is aroused to its wrongs. Then these people who threaten the overthrow of commerce will not longer be able with impunity apparently to take refuge in pleading mute. If this combination was and is among other unlawful acts to deprive the State of taxes, the law which Mr. Keene has so

Claim—The method of purifying the residual products of vegetable and animal substances, treated with naphtha-vapors for the separation of oily matters and removing the naphtha odor from said residual products by charging the same with compressed air subsequently to drawing off the condensed vapors of naphtha, and then exhausting the air and exposing said matters in vacuum, substantially as described.

271,906—PROCESS OF AN APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING CHLORINE AND SODIUM. Filed Oct 5, 1882; Issued Feb 6, 1883.



Claim—1. A process of decomposing chloride of sodium by passing an electric current through a concentrated solution of chloride of sodium in the presence of mercury and in a close vessel, as described.

2. The apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium for the production of chlorine gas and metallic sodium, consisting of a closed receptacle fitted with suitable supply-pipes and provided with conductors of an electric circuit connected to a negative electrode of mercury and a positive electrode of carbon contained in the vessel, substantially as shown and described.

3. In apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium, the combination and arrangement, substantially as described, of the shaft H and arms M, carrying the carbon electrodes, with the closed receptacle, for the purpose of agitating the solution.

4. In apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium, the fixed partition U, in combination with the vessel A and revolving agitator.

5. In apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium, the perforated tubes *c*, combined with the vessel A, substantially as shown and described, for containing chloride of sodium for obtaining an automatic and continuous saturation of the solution in the vessel.

272,102 PAINT. Filed October 3, 1881. Issued February 13, 1883.

The first two ingredients formed the subject matter for which patent No. 186,610 was granted to the same party January 23, 1877.

Claim—As a new composition of matter for paint, a mixture of the base material herein described, consisting of a compound of the oil of mustard seed and mineral oil with the dry sulphate of iron compounded substantially as described.

272,127. METHOD OF MAKING SODA-LIME. Filed October 28, 1882. Issued February 13, 1883.

Claim—The herein-described method of making soda-lime, consisting in mixing sal soda with caustic lime without the application of extraneous heat, in such proportions and in such manner that the water chemically combined with the sal-soda will be taken up by the caustic lime and produce a powdered product, as set forth.

272,138. OINTMENT. Filed November 20, 1882, Issued February 13, 1883.

The above-described medical compound or salve, consisting of May-weed, or *Anthemis cotula*, tallow, lard, and carbolic acid, all combined substantially in the manner and proportions described, for the purpose set forth.

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Claim—1. The herein-described process of obtaining the hydrates of the alkalies or of the alkaline earths, simultaneously with the precipitation of white sulphate of zinc, by adding to the sulphides of the alkalies or of the alkaline earths solutions of oxide of zinc in caustic alkalies, as specified.

2. The herein-described process of obtaining the hydrates of the alkalies, together with white precipitate of sulphate of zinc and sulphate of baryta, by adding to solutions of sulphide of barium (or sulphice of strontium) solutions of oxide of zinc in caustic alkalies to which sulphate of potash or of soda has been added.

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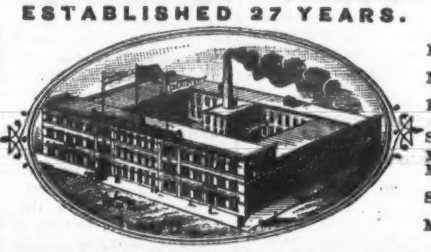

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